"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; unsettled Friday; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.
ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ITALIAN CABINET MAY PUT WAR UP TO PARLIAMENT

Decision to Do So Believed to Have Been Reached by Cabinet Yesterday.

WORST FEARED IN BERLIN

Vienna Orders All Austrian Ships in Italian Waters to Hurry to Home Ports.

GERMANS UNSAFE IN ITALY

Hostile Demonstrations Reported in Many Places—Pope May Break with Teuton Empires.

ROME, May 12.—What is considered the last definite proposal of Austria concerning the territorial concessions demanded by Italy was received today by the Italian Government.

The Cabinet at once went into session to consider the communication. The meeting lasted over two hours. At its conclusion no communication was issued as to the result arrived at, but it is believed a decision was reached for the Cabinet to go before Parliament and submit the existing situation to that body.

Final decision as to whether Italy shall declare war or remain neutral rests with King Victor Emmanuel. The Italian Constitution gives to the Sovereign alone authority to "declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties.". It is not doubted, however, that he will be guided in his action by the advice of the Cabinet.

Reports are in circulation that there are differences of opinion between Premier Salandra and some of his Ministers, especially Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, the Giornale d'Italia says the accord between the Ministers is perfect. Both Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino in the Council of Ministers informed their colleagues concerning all the phases of the delicate and difficult negotiations and the obstacles that had to be overcome, and, according to the newspaper, received their full adhesion to all the resolutions which had been taken with a view to accomplishing the national program.

The two great political bodies in Italy, that in favor of war and that which believes the country should remain neutral to attain its national aspirations, have, up to the present time, refrained from any direct endeavors to interfere with the deliberations of or the conclusions to be reached by, the Cabinet, and this in spite of the very agitated discussion of these national questions which is going on from one end of the kingdom to the other.

The groups favoring war are the Democrats, the Radicals, the Republicans, the Nationalists, the Reform Socialists, and the Moderates. Those on the other side of the question are the Catholics, the Intransigeant Socialists, the Conservatives, and the supporters of ex-Premier Giolitti, who thinks adequate concessions can be obtained from Austria without war.

BERLIN, May 12, (via Amsterdam and London.—The Tageblatt says:

"The situation in Italy continues confused, and despite exertion made at a late hour by neutralists, is undeniably grave. It would be a mistake to ascribe excessive significance to former Premier Giolitti's interview with the King, as during the entire crisis the King has always declined to put himself in the foreground and depart from the rôle of a strictly constitutional monarch who is subject to the will of the Cabinet.

"All available news, moreover, makes it clear that military preparations continue incessantly. Therefore, the task of those who are still trying to avert a catastrophe is almost superhumanly great. Signor Giolitti is indeed a statesman whose ability is equal to very difficult problems, and if he intends to prevent war he will perhaps, with his knowledge of the political terrain, find effective means where any other person would fail. So today it is not necessary completely to abandon the last hope, although it is urgently necessary to give decisive warning against optimism."

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 12.—The Austrian Government has issued an order that all Austrian ships in Italian waters proceed at once to Trieste or Pola.

CROWDS HOSTILE TO GERMANS.

Demonstrations All Over Italy and Also in Switzerland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 12.—For the first time Rome has assumed a warlike aspect tonight. Officers and soldiers are greeted with applause wherever they make their appearance and the attitude of the people toward Austrians and Germans is becoming decidedly hostile.

Two Austrians and two Germans attached to the respective Embassies of their countries had to be surrounded by troops to save them from violence.

The army now is in the pink of condition. A general now in the north said today:

"The whole army at present is keyed up to attack—this is the right moment to begin. If held back too long the army will lose its fine point of fervor and it will be difficult if not impossible to arouse it again.

ROME, May 11.—Troops were called out last night to disperse a great crowd of war enthusiasts who paraded the principal streets, crying, "Down with Austria! Down with Giolitti!" and cheering for Premier Salandra and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sonnino. Most of the persons in the throng apparently felt the greatest animosity toward former Premier Giolitti, who is

Continued on Page 4.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

Ambassador Gerard Reports Presence of Fever After Inspection of British Prisoners.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, has received through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador at London, and James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, a dispatch which says that typhus fever is present in the following German prison camps, where there are British prisoners of war: Zossen, Altdamm, Schneidermuhl, Gardelegen, Wittenberg, Zerbst, Sagan, Cassel, Langeensalza, and Chemnitz.

The cases at Zossen are said to be confined to Russian prisoners and a few of the Indian troops.

GAVE NO WARNING, OUR EMBASSY REPORTS

Statement Given Out in London Says Lusitania Sank 18 Minutes After Being Hit.

LONDON, May 12. — The following statement was issued today at the American Embassy:

"As to the sinking of the ship (Lusitania) it appears from all statements which have been secured that no warning was given. A torpedo hit amidships on the starboard side, and the ship listed because of the longitudinal character of the bukheads, the port air spaces remaining intact. Later she righted.

"The sinking was in sixty fathoms, and the Captain believes her nose touched bottom before her stern disappeared, accounting for the slight suction. It seems from reports rather dubious whether a second torpedo struck the ship.

"The sinking took eighteen minutes and occurred at 2:23 o'clock."

ZEPPEINL SEEN OFF MOUTH OF THE TYNE

Attack on Newcastle or Big Ordnance Works Near There May Be Contemplated.

LONDON, May 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Blyth says it is reported there that a Zeppelin airship was sighted eight miles from the mouth of the Tyne tonight.

A Newcastle dispatch to the same agency asserts that the Zeppelin was seen some distance off the coast early this evening. The engines were stopped, and it apparently was waiting for darkness to set in.

The extensive ordnance and shipbuilding works of the Armstrongs are at Elswick, a suburb of Newcastle.

ITALIAN SHIP SINKS; MAY HAVE HIT MINE

Three Drowned, Seventeen Saved When the Astrea Goes Down Off Coast of Italy.

TARANTO, Italy, via Paris, May 12.—The Italian steamer Astrea, bound from an English port with coal for the State Railways, sank today while nearing this port. It is believed she struck a mine.

The Astrea signalled for help, and boats sent to the rescue saved seventeen of the crew. Three were drowned.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Many German Officers Have Been Injured By the Infuriated Populace.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) May 12. — The Journal de Genève has received a dispatch from Saloniki saying that many persons have been killed or injured in the course of riots in Constantinople. Mobs, numbering thousands, the newspaper says, pillaged the principal shops and hotels. The Sultan's guard has been called out.

According to this information, the Pera Palace Hotel, the largest and most pretentious European hotel in the city, was sacked. The police were overwhelmed.

Food prices in Constantinople have doubled and there is widespread misery among the poorer classes. The hospitals are crowded with wounded soldiers.

$500,000 TO EMPLOYEES OF MINING COMPANY

Calumet & Hecla Bonus Covers Reduction in Pay During Copper Depression.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 12.—Officials of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company announced here today that on June 12 a bonus of over $500,000 would be distributed among the 10,000 employes of the company and its subsidiaries.

Giving business depression as a reason, the corporation on Sept. 1 last passed its dividend, put employes on three-quarters time, and reduced wages 10 per cent. Office employes, from managed to office boys, received a cut of 15 per cent.

When the copper situation began to improve the men were put back on full time and wages were advanced to the former scale. The company now announces that it will share its prosperity with employes by paying each man the money he forfeited during the eight months of depression by the reduction in pay. This bonus he will get in one check at the first pay day in June. It amounts to over $200 in cases of high-grade contract miners and foremen.

SARONY CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPHS. 3 FOR $5.00. 304 Fifth Ave. Only (34th St.)—Advt.

SEEK EXPLOSIVES ON GERMAN SHIPS

70 Customs Inspectors Appear Suddenly at Hoboken Piers and Search Liners.

WASHINGTON SENT ORDERS

Theory That Commanders Would Blow Up Their Vessels in Event of War with Germany.

INSPECTION IS THOROUGH

Nothing Overlooked from Bridge to Keel — Steamers Laid Up in Brooklyn to be Examined Next.

Acting upon an emergency order received from the Treasury Department at Washington a force of seventy Customs inspectors and four Acting Deput Surveyors were sent to Hoboken yestrday aftrnoon at 2:30 o'clock in the United States Revenue cutters Hudson and Guide to search the German steamships for high explosives said to be secreted on board.

Before the expedition started the Acting Deputy Surveyors were summoned to the Custom House by Collector Dudley Field Malone, who gave them instructions to search the German and Austrian steamships in Hoboken and South Brooklyn thoroughly from bridge to keel. Acting Deputy Surveyor Edward Norwood was placed in command of the expedition on account of his experience in searching ships for opium.

One cutter landed with fifty men at Pier 2 of the Hamburg-American Line and started the search on the Vaterland, while the other cutter proceeded to Pier 2 of the North German Lloyd and boarded the George Washington.

Surveyors Halted at Piers.

At both piers the Acting Deputy Surveyors with their squads of inspectors were halted by officials of the German lines and asked by what authority they were boarding the ships. The customs officials produced permits issued to the Collector of the Port by the German Consul General, and they were allowed to proceed. Every part of the vessels was examined, including the lockers in the foc'sle, where the crew kept their oilskins and sea boots.

In three hours the Hamburg-American liners Vaterland, President Lincoln, Pennsylvania, Bohemia, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and Prinz Joachim had been inspected and the North German Lloyd liners George Washington, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Friedrich der Grosse, Groesser Kurfuerst, Prinzess Irene, and Barbarossa without finding any thing of a suspicious character, it was said.

One of the Hamburg-American Line officials at the pier told a TIMES reporter that the Customs men were searching the ships for obscene photographs and cocaine. Later he admitted that they were looking for explosives, and the theory was that the steamship companies might order their commanders to blow up their ships at the piers in the tvent of the United States going to war with Germany.

Inspector Mueller of the North German Lloyd Company hid from the reporters and sent out word to say he was not at home. His assistants denied that their ship was being searched, although the Customs Inspectors were on board the George Washington at the time. No reporters were allowed to go on the piers.

Search in Brooklyn Next.

The search is not completed at Hoboken, and will be continued today before the emergency neutrality squad starts work at South Brooklyn where there are fourteen German and four Austrian steamships laid up. These are the Hamburg-American steamships President Grant, Hamburg, Konig Wilhelm II., Armenia, Pisa, Allemania, Harborg, Nassovia, and Prinz August Wilhelm; the North German Lloyd liner Koln and the freighters Adamsturm, Portonia, Maia, and Clara Nennig. The Austrian steamships include the Martha Washington, Himalaia, Anna, and Dora of the Austro-Americano Lone. It is expected that the search will not be completed before Saturday evening.

Acting Dputy Survyor Norwod rrturned to the Barge Office with his men at 7 o'clock, wet through with the rain, and declined to give any information to the reporters regarding his expedition or the results.

Collector Malone appeared surprised that the departure of the Inspectors should have attracted the attention of the reporters, and said there was nothing significant in the neutrality squad making its monthly tour of inspection. As a matter of fact, he said, he did not know they were going, but presumed that his subordinates had issued the order in the ordinary routine of duty and it was carried out.

BUYS STEVENS PLANTS TO MAKE WAR RIFLES

New Westinghouse Enterpise Will Employ 8000 Men on Rush Orders.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12.—L. A. Osborne of Pittsburgh, senior Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, announced tonight that negotiations were practically completed for the purchase of the plant and business of the J. Stevens Arm and Tool Company of Chicopee Falls, and the plants of the Stevens Duryea Company in Chicopee Falls and East Springfield. He was accompanied by a corps of experts, who are making arrangements for beginning the manufacture of military rifles for a belligerent power.

Mr. Osborne will be in executive charge of the work and Walter L. Clark of New York, recently Vice President of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, will be the manager of the combined plants in charge of operations. The corporate and commercial identity of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company will be retained, and its usual line of rifles will be manufactured. When the war order rush is over, the usual line of Westinghouse product will be manufactured at the local plants. It is expected that employment will be furnished for 8,000 men by the new business.

MANY SAIL ON ADRIATIC DEFYING SUBMARINES

Passengers Show No Concern, Confident Lusitania's Fate Will Not be Theirs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—Without apparent concern seventy-five passengers left Euston Station this morning for Liverpool, and later boarded the White Star liner Adriatic, flying the British flag, for New York. Two-thirds of them had made their reservations before the Lusitania was torpedoed and the others had been booked since last Saturday. All seemed confident that the fate of the Lusitania would not be theirs. Of the passengers, one-third were women. At Liverpool 10 0more passengers obarded the steamer in the second class, making altogether what the White Star officials considered a great showing.

Passengers chatted at Euston Station over the likelihood of the Adriatic being torpedoed, but not one apparently believed the German subzmarines would be able to get their ship.

Among the passengers was William J. Wilson⅛ formerly with the New York Hippodrome, and his wife. Mr. Wilson, who is an American citizen, and now stage director of the London Hippodrome, said:

"I'm sailing under the British flag because I actually believe it is just as safe as the American flag. If the Germans torpedoed a ship like the Lusitania with so many Americans aboard and deliberately drowned them, I do not think they would hesitate to sink a ship flying the American flag. As a matter of fact, I am not at all afraid that they will get us, and I shall not lose any sleep over it on the way."

Since parting from the Shuberts Mr. Wilson has been busy putting on "Push and Go," an English musical comedy, that had made a hit. Manuel Klein, who was with Mr. Wilson at the New oYrk Hippodrome, saw him off at Euston Station. Mr. Klein was brokenhearted over the loss of his brother Charles on the Lusitania. He said he hoped President Wilson would announce a sharp policy toward Germany's atrocities. Mr. Klein said he would enlist in the army if the United States should go to war with Germany.

T. C. Macaulay, the aviator, sailed on the Adriatic after two months on the battlefields of France, where he directed the handling of Curtis aeroplanes.

"The British Army demand for aeroplanes is unceasing," he said, "and 'tis to be expected that telling work will soon be done with them by the British."

John Borden of Chicago, a cousin of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, was another passenger returning from the Belgian battlefields. He says the utmost confidence prevails that the Allies will win before the end of the year. Mr. Borden's sister, the wife of Captain G. D. Turner of the British Army, runs a hospital in Dunkirk. She is soon to have ten portable hospitals, the first of the kind to be used in Belgium, which can be transported anywhere. "It's hard to be expected that America will get into the war over the Lusitania affair," said Mr. Borden, "but if she does it is certain that the war will be shortened appreciably."

AMERICAN LINE BIDS FOR TOURIST TRAVEL

Will Restore First Class Accommodations for Paggengers on June 5.

Theh International Mercantile Marine Company announced yesterday that in response to the numerous requests from Americans who wished to travel in comfort under the protection of their own flag the Directors had decided to restore the first-class accommodation on the American liners Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul, which was done away with last November.

The ships will be thoroughly renovated in turn, and the change will come into operation with the sailing of the Philadelphia from New York on June 5 and the St. Paul from Liverpool on the same date. The rate will probably be $100 minimum, but is not definitely fixed yet.

P. A. S. Franklin, the Vice President of the Mercantile Marine, when asked about the probability of building four new steamships for the American Line, said that his statement made eighteen months ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES contains his views on the subject today.

"The Directors of the Inernational Mercantile Marine are willing to construct four liners of 35,000 tons each, to have a speed of twenty-five knots, if the Federal Government will nend them themoney under thesame conditions as the Cunard had from the British Government to build the Lusitania and Mauretania," he said. "We do not need a subsidy, as we are confident that Americans are patriotic enough to follow the flag if we have the ships. So far our efforts to bring this about have been in vain."

The International Mercantile Marine officials said that under no circumstances will ammunition or other contraband of war be carried on the vessels of the American Line between New York and Liverpool.

QUOTES VANDERBILT.

"Let Us Save the Middies," Echoed by Bishop of London.

LONDON, May 12.—"There is one incident the world will remember in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania," said the Bishop of London today, while presiding at a meeting of the Waifs and Strays Society.

"When Alfred G. Vanderbilt was face to face with death, he said to his valet: 'Come and let us save the kiddies.'

"Those words will run round the world in a way no millionaires could ever do."

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS tomorrow from New York, Sat. From Albany.—Advt.

WILSON NOTE GOES TO BERLIN TODAY; DEMANDS THAT ILLEGAL WARFARE END, AND GERMANY GIVE AN ACCOUNTING

LONDON MOBS DEFY POLICE

Military Forces Ready to Meet Spread of Anti-Alien Rioting.

LOOTING OF SHOPS GOES ON

Germans and Austrians Mauled, Houses Raided, and Furniture Destroyed and Stolen.

CABINET CONSIDERS DANGER

All Classes Join in Demand for General Internment and Deportation.

PROTEST MEETINGS TODAY

Lord Mayor to Sit at Mansion House—Soldiers Quell Trouble at Southend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—Anti-German feeling in London has spread like fire. Germans and Austrians in the East End and Kentishtown, whether naturalized or not, were hunted yesterday by men, women, and children, attacked in the streets and in shops and in many cases severely handled.

Enormous crowds gathered whenever it became known that Germans were being chased. German restaurants and eating houses were not merely boycotted but wrecked. Owners were pursued by angry and noisy mobs, which in some cases the police were powerless to restrain, though the riotous scenes caused many arrests.

The agitation against German butchers, bakers, and barbers was renewed in the morning with fresh violence. Any German or Austrian butcher who showed his face at Smithfield was promptly chased from the market by porters. The first arrivals of German buyers were driven to Aldgate. Where Germans stopped to buy supplies at street stalls they were attacked in their carts, horses were unharnessed, and the clothes were torn from some Germans. The chase was continued to the Minories, where the Germans, hotly pursued by a crowd, entered a pork butcher's shop. The crowd insisted that every German, whether customer or employe, should be thrown out. Missiles yere thrown through the windows, and the situation became so threatening that special constables were called to reinforce the police. Other shops bearing German or Austrian names were guarded.

The Smithfield men then vented their fury in other directions. Austrian barbers' shops were stormed, managers and assistants being dragged into the streets. The shops were looted and the furniture smashed, the crowd going off with razors, shaving pots and tobacco.

The Smithfield scenes were followed by even more serious outbursts of anti-German feeling in the East End. Many shops were dismantled and stones were hurled at fleeing Germans. Germans in the district about the East India Dock Road openly assumed the aggressive, banded themselves together and carried on a campaign of defiance. It is said that nearly seventy Germans and Austrian shops in that region were attacked. When the crowd appeared, some of the shopkeepers hid in cellars and others under beds, but they were dragged out of their houses and the beds, under which they had sought refuge were lowered from upper windows.

Rioting to "Tipperary."

The contents of jewelers' shops were strewn about the streets and the situation became so alarming that more police reinforcements were summonded and all aliens in the district put up their shutters .

Pianos were seized and dragged into the street by a crowd singing "Tipperary" and other popular songs. There were violent collisions between the police and the mobs and many persons were injured.

In East India Dock Road German bakeries were looted and the stocks of flour that had not been stolen were removed in carts to the police station. The baker's shop and house of a woman suspected of being a German were completely wrecked and the woman was led, half fainting, by friends to a police station, where she was kindly treated.

In several places the police were so few that they were unable to restrain looters and could do nothing to prevent shops and houses being sacked. Their chief aim was to protect hunted Germans from personal attack.

The centre of the East End rioting was Crisp Street, a popular, narrow, dingy thoroughfare, where most of the shopkeepers boarded up their premises at the first sign of disorder. Three shops in this street were wrecked. The mounted police galloped to the scene, but they were quite helpless. One store was stormed by a screeching mob of 200. After breaking the windows, men and boys entered the shop, which was deserted, and threw groceries and store fixtures into the street. The upper rooms were raided and articles of furniture were lowered from the windown and taken away in carts and handbarrows.

Several shops owned by persons not German or Austrian were attacked by mistake in the wild outbursts of indig-

Continued on Page 2.

Leading Points in President's Note to Germany Demanding Redress for Attacks on Americans

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The principal points in President Wilson's note to Germany are substantially as follows:

1.—The United States Government calls attention to the various incidents in the war zone proclaimed by Germany around the British Isles—the sinking of the British liner Falaba, with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Gulflight, flying the Stars and Stripes, and finally the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania, with its loss of more than a thousand lives of noncombatants, among them more than one hundred Americans.

2.—These acts are declared to be indefensible under international law. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's right to do them, and warned the Imperial Government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels or lives. A strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany.

3.—The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Germany is reminded in effect that no reparation can restore the lives of those sacrificed in the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships.

4.—Expressions of regret may comply with the legal precedents, but they are valueless, unless accompanied by a cessation of the practices endangering lives of noncombatants.

5.—The right of neutrals to travel to any point of the high seas on neutral or belligerent merchantmen is asserted.

6.—In the name of humanity and international law, the United States demands a guarantee that these rights shall be respected, and that there be no repetition of attacks on merchantmen carrying noncombatants.

7.—The giving of warnings to the American public without officially communicating them to the United States Government is commented on in connection with the German Embassy's printed advertisement before the sailing of the Lusitania, but irrespective of the failure to advise the American Government of Germany's purpose, the point is made that notice of an intention to do an unlawful act neither justified nor legalized it.

8.—The suggestion is conveyed that the German Government, of course, could not have intended to destroy innocent lives, and that consequently the German submarine commanders must have misunderstood their instructions. The American Government indicates its hope that this will be found to be true, and a cessation of the unlawful practices thereby will result.

9.—In conclusion, Germany's attention is called to the earnestness of the Government and people of the United States in this situation. It is made plain that the United States will leave nothing undone, either by diplomatic representation or other action, to obtain compliance by Germany with the requests that are made.

MAY TRY EDITORS CONDONING SINKING

Feeral Officials Dig Up Law Covering Press Defenders of the Lusitania Tragedy.

DERNBURG'S CASE A PUZZLE

Men High in Government Circles Still Seeking a Way to End His Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—From a high official of the Government, who has special facilities for knowing, it was learned this afternoon that the Administration's resentment against the propaganda of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly Colonial Minister in the German Government, had led to a study of the problems involved that might have effects not limited to Dr. Dernburg's personality. Dr. Dernburg's public comments, especially since the killing of Americans on the Lusitania, have been extremely offensive to the Administration and the laws have been searched at the Department of Justice for a statute that might apply to him.

Along with Dr. Dernburg's comments, which are construed as hardly less than threats against American ships in the war zone, the attention of the Department of Justice has been called to instances in which American papers, printed in the English language, have approved the sinking of the Lusitania, with all that it involved, and have seemed to encourage repetitions of that disaster. It is said that "some five or six" papers are in this group and it is against them that officials believe a statute has been found that might be used effectively.

The law in this connection forbids, under penalty of a $5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both, the mailing of obscene or indecent literature, or obscene implements. That would not apply to the offenses under consideration, but in March, 1911, the law (Section 211 of the Penal Code) was amended so that "the term 'indecent' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination."

May Apply the Law.

"The time may come very soon," said the official, discussing the subject, "when this section, which seems to have been overlooked in certain quarters, might be found effective."

Section 211 of the Penal Code reads, in part:

"Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious, and every filthy book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character * * * is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter."

Then follows a prohibition against even receiving such matter through the mails and the penalties cited above. The section ends with the new paragraph incorporated by Congress in 1911, as follows:

"And the term 'indecent' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite, arson, murder, or assassination."

This suggestion from an official source that editorials encouraging the repetition of the Lusitania horror might come within a prohibition against inciting "murder and assassination" is the strongest indication yet expressed of the stern judgment the Administration has passed upon the torpedoing of the

Continued on Page 2.

CHILE DEMANDS GERMAN APOLOGY

Gives the Kaiser's Government Five Days to Withdraw Offensive Note.

MAY SEVER RELATIONS

Resents Being Taken to Task for Accepting British Apology for the Dresden Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—German diplomacy has blundered into a situation which may provoke in South America a crisis almost as acute as, though different in kind from, that caused in the United States by the sinking of the Lusitania. Diplomatic secrecy is being strictly maintained pending the exchange of communications, but it is learned on excellent authority that these latter have taken such a tone that the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries concerned is considered highly probable.

The incident began with Chile's acceptance of the British apolocy for the violation of her neutrality by the sinking of the Dresden in territorial waters. Berlin resented this acceptance and conveyed its dissatisfaction to Santiago in terms which the Chilean Government considered insulting and constituting an unwarrantable interference with the sovereign rights of the country .

Chile responded by what was practically an ultimatum, to the effect that Germany must withdraw her expressions and apologize for her flagrant breach of international amenities, or Chile would take such action as best appeared to fit the circumstances.

There is ground for believing that Germany has received an allowance of five days in which to decide upon the course she will pursue.

The Dresden, a German protected cruiser, was sunk in a harbor of the Juan Fernandez Islands belonging to Chile on March 14 last by the British cruisers Glasgow, Orama, and Kent. Germany protested to Chile and Chile protested to England that the attack had been made within Chilian waters, and while the Dresden was under a flag of truce.

Th efacts as ascertained by the Chilian Government and confirmed by the British showed that both neutral waters and the flag of true had been violated by the British squadron, in that it had warned the Dresden that if she refused to surrender she would be destroyed. "The Captain of the Dresden then gave orders to blow up the powder magazine and sink the ship."

In his apology to the Chilian Government, dated March 30 last, Sir Edward Grey said:

"His Majisty's Government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilian Government."

This apology was forwarded to Berlin, where it was not deemed sufficient, and Chile was urged to demand reparation, which she declined to do.

A SUMMER APPETIZER—A teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

VOICES NATION'S HORROR

Asserts Right of Americans to Be Free From Peril on High Seas

PLAIN WORDS; NO BLUSTER

But Germany Is Told Nothing Will Be Left Undone to Safeguard Our Citizens.

APPEALS TO HUMANITY

Expresses Belief That Submarine Acted Without Orders in Sinking the Lusitania.

READY FOR ANY REPLY

President Advisers Confident the Note Will Meet with the Nation's Full Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Wilson's note to Germany, expressing the indignation of the American people at the destruction of American lives and vessels in the submarine warfare, and virtually demanding that this kind of warfare shall cease, was completed today and will be transmitted tomorrow to James W. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin, for presentation to the German Government.

It was the intention to file the note for cabling this evening and to make public its text immediately, but certain changes, not in the policy or spirit of the President's utterances, were made at the eleventh hour, and it was found to be impossible to put the note in cipher and forward it to Berlin before tomorrow.

There is nothing left unsaid by the President to make Germany realize that this Government adheres to the warning declaration in its protest of Feb. 10 against the implied application of the German war zone order to American shipping or to vessels of other nations that might carry American passengers. This declaration was that the German Government would be held to a "strict accountability" for submarine attacks that might result in the loss of American ships or the lives of American passengers.

Strict Accountability.

"Strict accountability" is made even clearer in a way to leave no doubt of its significance. Not a word shall be left unsaid or an action left undone, the President will tell Germany, to make clear the position of the United States in the event of future sacrifice of American lives. The meaning of this language is unmistakable and the keynote of the communication.

The most significant part of the note is a virtual demand that Germany's submarine warfare shall be so modoffed as to insure immunity of American ships and American lives from the danger of attack without warning, such as that which caused the sinking of the Lusitania and the death of more than 100 American men, women, and children. Reparation is asked for, but it is left to Germany as to how it shall be furnished. And in addition there is a call for a complete disavowal of the acts of which the note complains.

Ready for Any Reply.

What course the United States will pursue if Germany declines to accept the proposals of the President has not been fully determined, but some form of showing in an emphatic way the resentment of this Government will be adopted and put into execution. While there was much sentiment in the Cabinet meeting yesterday against breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany as a means of expressing the indignation of the American people—the feeling of some Cabinet members being that this action would be certain to result in war—there is a strong likelihood that this method of placing Germany before the world as an enemy to civilization will be adopted if the German Government declares its intention to give no heed to the fact that Americans are on board of the vessels of Germany's enemies which may be encountered by German submarines.

A severance of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean war, although it is the usual preliminary to war. This Government does not wish to resort to hostilities. Even if the attitude of Germany should make it necessary, in the opinion of the President, to refuse to have further dealings with the German Government, the effort will be to prevent a physical clash.

There is no thought of calling Congress in extra session to grant authority for employing the land and naval forces of the United States against an enemy or to provide means of conducting a hostile conflict. The probability is that if diplomatic relations should be severed, the President would let Congress remain in recesse until the beginning of the regular legislative session in December, when the House and Senate could give consideration to the situation with the likelihood that whatever course would be taken would not be influenced by popular passion.

But these considerations are dependent on Germany's response to the President's note, and not to be determined until it has been delivered to the State Department.

Breathes Indignation.

Those who have read the President's momentous communication describe it as the protest of an outraged nation. It contains no bluster. It is dignified, but at the same time breathes a spirit of indignation expressive of the sentiment of an aroused country. It indicates a feeling of horror over the sacrifice of the lives of innocent Americans, but it is so worded that Germany must strain a point to find the resident's utterances offensive. There is no sign of what in slang phrase is known as sidestepping the issue. The note is direct and to the point.

Everybody who has been privileged to read it is confident that it will meet with the hearty approval of all Americans who look upon the Lusitania tragedy as a crime against civilization, as the President holds it to be.

To the conscience of Germany is left the form which the redress asked for shall take. No threat is contained in the document, but it is made plain that American indignation has been aroused and that the American Government expects Germany to make amends for the deaths of American citizens on the high seas.

Asks a Disavowal.

Germany, it is asserted, is asked to disavow responsibility of intention to take American lives in the orders to the commander of the submarine that destroyed the Lusitania. Something in the nature of an apology is suggested, but not suggested in an offensive way. In fact, the whole spirit of the note is an appeal to Germany's sense of fairness, decency, and humanity.

No money indemnity is asked for. The note is represented as being on a higher plane than that. What the President sets forth in this connection may be said to be addressed to Germany's conscience and her sense of what is right. It is not indemnity that the President seeks so much as assurances for the future safeguarding of the lives of Americans. But it is evident from his language that he intends to convey the impression, if he does not say so directly, that there is really nothing that can fully atone for the sacrifice of those peaceful citizens who went to their deaths through the action of a German submarine.

Document to Be Proud Of.

The note was described today by one of the President's advisers as a document of which Americans would be proud. It would satisfy all Americans, it was said, except those extremists who demanded that blood be shed, and the other extremists who had no sympathy with the indignant demand that something be done to bring atonement for the Lusitania horror.

The President, in reviewing the events that form the subject of his communication, is represented as painting a dark picture of Germany for German perusal. The inference from his remarks, it was said in one quarter, was that he was trying to save Germany from herself. He tries to make it plain that Germany should think of the future and not merely of the immediate present, in carrying in her submarine warfare against merchant ships and their innocent passengers.

Throughout the note there is evident intention to avoid giving offense. This is known to have been the President's purpose, for the whole spirit of the policy undertaken by this Government is to permit Germany to have the chance of responding in a similar vein. If she should not do so and should show anger and resentment, this Government will feel that such a course means solely that Germany wants war with the United States or is in such a temper that she is reckless of consequences that would be avoided if she made the concessions as to the application of her submarine warefare policy that this Government asks.

Not Seeking a War.

Certainly, from what was said in official circles today, the President has no desire for war. Cabinet members, or some of them, do not believe that war is in sight. They believe, or profess to believe, that Germany can construe the President's purpose as being directed toward righting a great wrong in a proper and dignified way, and can view his conclusions without a lowering of German self-respect It cannot be too strongly repeated that the whole spirit of the communication is an appeal to German conscience.

The note is not a mere moral essay. It meets Germany on argumentative grounds, international law being cited to show that the attack on the Lusitania without warning and the consequent loss o American lives has no standing among civilized nations. International law, rulings, and precedents are quoted to apply to the cases of the attacks on the Gulflight and the Cushing, and the death of the American citizen, Leon C. Thrasher, through the loss of the British passenger steamer Falaba, which fell a victim of Germany's submarine policy.

The portions of the note dealing with the requirements of international law were gone over by Counselor Lansing of the State Department, who called on other compenent officials to assist him. Such changes as Mr. Lansing demed necessary, it was said, would not in any way modify the spirit and purpose of the document, which must be considered as the President's very own.

Taft Writes to Wilson.

Grave as the situation believed to be, two things have served to cheer President Wilson and lessen the depression that he and his advisers feel when they contemplate the possibility of war. One of these was a letter received by the President today from ex-President Taft, in which confidence was expressed in the President's ability to handle the trying situation in the proper way.

While the White House declined to give out the text of Mr. Taft's letter, it was said there that he had made several suggestions which, while they differed in detail from ideas for meeting any contingency that were in the President's mind, were in general accord with his views. The President replied to Mr. Taft's letter, thanking him warmly.

The other circumstance that was construed as modifying the seriousness of the situation was found in the terms of the circular statement which the German Government issued with regard to submarine attacks on neutral vessels. This circular, received by the State Department yesterday from Ambassador Gerard and made public last night, indicated that Germany intended to take precautions to avoid danger to neutral merchant ships from the activities of German submarines.

Roosevelt's Criticism.

So convinced are thase close to the President that the note to Germany will meet with the approval of the American people and will satisfy the requirements of an indignant public sentiment that one of them declared today that Colonel Roosevelt would regret that he had written the critical statement that he issued in Syracuse last night.

"It will make Roosevelt look like thirty cents," said this official. There is no indication that the War Department or the Navy Department is making any preparations for a possible hostile energy. The only sign that the situation may likely lead to a clash is found in the abandonment of the proposed voyage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific. But it is well understood that the program for the voyage was virtually abandoned some time ago and that this abandonment was due more to the possibilities of the European situation than to the presence of slides in the Panama Canal.

In yesterday's discussion at the Cabinet meeting of the situation produced by Germany's sinking of the Lusitania the argument kept going back to the warning to Germany of Feb. 10, in which the term "strict accountability" was used. President Wilson had prepared his views of the subject of dealing with the situation, and these were all based on the February communication. The President had written these views in shorthand, and had covered six sheets not note-size paper with his very neat stenographic characters.

While some members of the Cabinet advanced arguments indicating a belief that it would be futile for the United States to take any drastic stand against Germany, it became apparent as the discussion progressed that the Government could not consistently abandon the practical denunciation of Germany's submarine warfare laid down in the note of Feb. 10, or fail to reassert that "strict accountability" meant exactly what it appeared to be.

Much of the discussion seems to have been academic. Certain suggestions were made apparently with the intention of giving opportunity for consideration of every possible phase of the serious situation which confronted the United States. The suggestion that it might be futile for this country to enter into a state of war with the German nation was based on the view that there might be no call for the services of an American army and the American navy in hostile operations against the German land and naval forces. But this idea does not appear to have made any impression. The more general opinion at the meeting was that if Germany chose to regard the demand of the United States as a cause of war it would then be time to consider what measures should be adopted to meet the state of affairs presented.

Think Germany May Yield.

Some international lawyers and diplomats who have followed Germany's course closely since beginning the submarine warfare were of the opinion that a compliance by Germany with the terms of the American note would not be surprising, and even that such a course would not be a departure from previous expressions.

Germany has maintained, it was contended, that the submarine activity was begun only because England would not permit foodstuffs and conditional contraband destined to civilians to reach Germany and because the neutrals by their protests had been powerless to effect an adherence to the rules of international law by the Allies in questions of contraband.

Should Germany announce her intention to abandon submarine warfare, it was believed by some diplomats, she would not necessarily make a stipulation, but would state her expectation that the United States as the great neutral would obtain equal guarantees from the Allies on questions of contraband.

PARIS AMERICANS PROTEST.

Cable President Wilson That Lusitania Sinking Was Savagery.

PARIS, May 12.—More than 100 Americans in Paris have signed the following cablegram, which was forwarded to President Wilson:

"We, the undersigned, having observed strict neutrality though living amid the horrors of war, now feel that in justice to our conditions and in order to preserve our self-respect we must voice an indignant and energetic protest against the sinking of the Lusitania, an act pre-eminent in its savagery, and which places the responsible Government outside civilized humanity."

Among the signers were Dr. Edmund L. Gros, chief surgeon of the American Ambulance Corps in France; A. Piatt Andrew, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; Norman Hutchinson, American Consul General to Rumania and Serbia; Lawrence V. Benet, former President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Captain Arthur W. Kipling of the American Ambulance Corps; P. Lorillard Ronalds, George Blumenthal, William E. Iselin, and Dr. Winchester Dubouchet.

RIDDER SEES PEACE GLEAM.

Lusitania Incident May End War, The Staatzs-Zeitung Vaguely Hints.

Answering the question "Was It Policy?" with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania by a German submarine, The New York Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday pointed out that already, as a result of that sinking, the International Mercantile Marine had declared that none of its passenger ships will carry war material, and that the Cunard Line had canceled the sailing of the Mauretania, "which in its big hold could have concealed 'hardware,' (euphemistic word for shells.")

"We have also other answers for the question, 'Was It Policy?'" continues the paper. "England's reply to the German assertion that the tragic fate of the Lusitania was to be blamed in the first place upon the warfare of the Britons, is by no means so violent as was to nave been expected. On the contrary. It intimates, somewhat dimly at first, it is true, that there may have been a 'miunderstanding,' and it seems almost to be an overture toward negotiations: You give up your submarine warfare, and we'll give up trying to starve out German (which, please note, is impossible anyway) and to cut off Germany from raw materials for industrial purposes.

"If that were attained—peace itself would not be far off. If once England and Germany came to negotiations, the end, too, would be in sight. And the sinking of the Lusitania, tragic as the fate of the Americans may have been and lamentable as it may appear, would have served the great work of peace. We do not wish to be optimistic, but something in the words and notes of Germany and England made public today points to the fact that perhaps they may again be upon the ground of unimpassioned expression of views."

FEARS CLOUDING OF ISSUE.

London Standard Says Lusitania Liss Is Wholly Due to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 12.—The Standard, commenting on the possible course of the United States in regard to the Lusitania, says:

"Though President Wilson's attitude toward Germany is no concern of ours, it is important to us that the issue should not be obscured to our detriment, and there is a noticeable tendency in America to obscure it.

"For the loss of American lives as well as of British lives and property Germany,a nd Germany alone, is answerable. We must repudiate the most minute fraction of responsibility for this calamity or for any of its consequences.

"Yet there is in America a growing disposition, carefully fostered by the German agents, to blame both the Cunard Company and the British Admiralty, and if the legend is allowed to gain full currency we may find American indignation deftly switched off Germany and on to ourselves.

"It may be suggested with all deference that it would be a graceful act if the President made it quite clear that he does not share the views of a section of his countrymen. Otherwise the effect of such criticism may be extremely harmful.

"It is not pleasant for the people in this country with their nerves overwrought by one horror and another to be told that their smug complacency has been fatal to over a hundred trusting Americans. Natural though it may be that American grief and irritation, debarred from effective expression in the right quarter, should seek another vent, it is quite unreasonable that England should act the part of Germany's whipping boy, and it may be hoped that there will be no further suggestion that the Lusitania was blown up through carelessness or ineptitude. Even if it should be found that inadequate precautions had been taken, that fact that does not in the least shift the burden of responsibility."

JAPAN SENDS SYMPATHY.

Newspapers Declare for Removal of "German Menace."

TOKIO, May 12.—The Japanese Government has sent to Great Britain and the United States messages of sympathy upon the loss of life in the Lusitania disaster.

The press of the country bitterly arraigns Germany for the sinking of the passenger ship. The Asahi Shimbun characterizes it as a "massacre of innocents," certain to excite the "righteous indignation" of Americans.

Other papers declare that the time has come to "remove forever the German menace."

DEMAND SAFETY AT SEA.

Americans in Calcutta Adopt Resolutions on Lusitania Affair.

CALCUTTA, India, May 12.—American residents of Calcutta adopted a resolution today expressing the opinion that the destruction of the Lusitania was "an act to be considered with horror and indigation by every honorable person," and adding:

"We express our firm conviction and belief that the American Government will take prompt action toward securing the safety of the lives of Americans and other neutrals traveling on the high seas."

BOASTS OF SINKING LINER.

German Writes It Will Win More Respect Than Land Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—An editorial in The Daily News says:

"Editorial comment in the German press on the sinking of the Lusitania has been singularly scanty. Unauthorized comment, however, has been plantiful and this is the sort of thing which appears, for instance, in the Berlin Lokal Anzieger from the pen of a Herr Erich von Salymann:

"'The Lusitania is no more. Only those who have traveled by sea can appreciate the extraordinary impression which this news will make all over the world. It will now become clear to other nations tht England's world dominion is gone forever. The mistress of the seas, who oppressed small nations with most brutal ruthlessness and to whom modern North America kowtows, has received a well-aimed smack in the face, a veritable knockout of the boxing ring.

"'The fact that it was we Germans who destroyed this ship must make us proud of ourselves. The Lusitania case will obtainfor us more respect than a hundred battles won on land.'"

DR. DERNBURG VANISHES.

Secretary and Valet Insist He Is Out of Town, but Won't Say Where.

The exact whereabouts of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg yesterday came near being in the same class with some of the unsolved mysteries that have been puzzling New York of late. All the information gathered from those in the confidence of the doctor was that he was "out of town." At a late hour last night, the same report was given out at the Ritz-Carlton.

It was rumored during the day that the unofficial representative of Germany was spending some time at the country residence of a German-American banker in Westchester County, but this could not be verified. Anyhow, it was definitely established that at one time yesterday morning he was seen in the lobby of the hotel.

His Secretary said during the morning that he was out of town, but that she expected he would return at 6:30 o'clock. A little after that hour, Dr. Dernburg's valet said over the telephone that the doctor was out of town, and this was the report he gave at intervals during the evening.

No information was obtainable as to just when Dr. Dernburg went out of town. When questioned on those points the valet's voice sounded a trifle peevish over the telephone, and he disclaimed all further knowledge regarding the doctor's movements.

However, there is reason to believe that Dr. Dernburg, if he went to the country on Tuesday, was back in town yesterday, and that his valet was not correctly informed as to his whereabouts last night.

EXPECT NO COMPACT OF WARRING NATIONS

Washington Doubts Great Britain and Germany Can Agree About Submarines.

AMERICA'S OFFER FAILED

England Rejected von Jagow Terms —No Promise to Stop Sinking British Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON,, May 12.—The statement issued in London last night and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, representing the official British view of Germany's justification for torpedoing the Lusitania, which Berlin transmitted to the State Department at Washington, attracted wide attention in Washington today.

By some it was suggested that this British statement looked like an opening from England for an explicit offer from Germany which England might accept, especially that part of England's reply where she says that it was not understood by England that Germany had offered to drop submarine warfare on merchant ships if England wou'd permit food cargoes to reach Germany.

But the impression gained from high sources here today and tonight was that it would now be impossible to bring about an understanding between the German and British Governments along the lines that were proposed by the United States in its identical notes of Feb. 20 to Germany and England, proposing a modus vivendi, or basis of agreement, on certain points as to the conduct of the war at sea.

The German Government's justification of the Lusitania disaster, blaming England for the loss of noncombatant lives on the great liner, has been presented to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The British reply to it, taking the form of the statement issued in London last night, has not been communicated to the United States Government from the British Government.

No Official Knowledge.

The only knowledge this Government has of the statement was what it gained from its publication in this morning's papers and this could not be regarded as official cognizance.

The German justification message, as delivered by Count von Bernstorff, states on behalf of Germany that "in spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed and have repeatedly tried to ram the submarine, so that a previous search was impossible."

This part of the German note is quoted in the British reply issued in London last night, which says England did not so understand the German offer. There are three basic notes in the correspondence that passed among the British, German, and United States Governments in connection with the efforts of the latter to bring about a better understanding between England and Germany in the interest of themselves and of neutrals.

These cardinal points of record in the case are:

First—Secretary Bryan's note of Feb. 20 to Ambassador Page, proposing a modus vivendi betwen Germany and England, by which both were to agree "that neither will use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search," and Germany was to agree to American supervision of foodstuffs for Germany's civil population, while England was to agree "that food and foodstuffs will not be placed on the absolute contraband list and that shipments of such commodities will not be interfered with or detained by British authorities if consigned to agencies designated by the United States Government in Germany * * * for distribution solely to the non-combatant population."

Second—The note of March 1 from Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, in which the German Government, replying to the American offer of Feb. 20 for a modus vivendi, stated its belief that it could see in the American offer a "suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen."

Third—The note of March 15 from Sir Edward Grey to Secretary Bryan, in which England stated its belief that the German Government was not prepared to do what the American Government had suggested.

What Germany Offered.

In the German reply to the American offer Herr von Jagow on March 1, with regard to the various points in the American note, made this "remark":

"German submarines would employ force against mercantile vessels of whatsoever flag only in so far as it is required for the purpose of carrying out the right to hold up and search. If the hostile nationality of the ship or the presence of contraband were proved the submarines would proceed according to the general international rules."

The German Government also indicated its willingness to have the United States Government regulate importations of foodstuffs into Germany and make the declarations necessary to guarantee that these foodstuffs would be used "solely for the noncombatant population," but Germany insisted that raw material used by the economic system of noncombatants, including forage, must be permitted to enter Germany. To that end Germany, in Herr von Jagow's reply of March 1, stipulated that "the enemy Governments would have to permit the free entry into Germany of the raw materials mentioned in the free list in the Declaration of London, and to treat materials included in the list of conditional contraband according to the same principles as food and foodstuffs."

Herr von Jagow, while expressing the belief that the German Government could actually see in the American proposal for a compromise between England and Germany "a suitable basis for the practical solution" of the submarine and foodstuffs controversy, informed Secretary Bryan that "the German Government must reserve a definite statement of their position until such time as they may receive further information from the merican Government enabling them to see what obligation the British Government are on their part, willing to assume."

This statement of the German position was made on March 1, the very day that Premier Asquith in the House of Commons read the text of the statement which had been communicated at the same time by England to the neutral powers as an outline of the Allies' policy of retaliation against Germany for her "war zone" decree. This was the statement in which it was announced that England would adopt the Order in Council blockade policy cutting off trade with Germany.

President Wilson had hoped that England would indicate a willingness to assume obligations as a basis for reaching an understanding with Germany over the foodstuffs controversy. After waiting fifteen days the Wilson administration received the answer of Sir Edward Grey to the American modus vivendi offer. During this fifteen-day period the British Government had carefully considered and studied the von Jagow note of March 1, which stated the tentative offer of compromise from Germany.

"The reply of the German Government has been published," said Sir Edward Grey's note of March 15, "and it is not understood from the reply that the German Government are prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines, and it is evident from their reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for defensive purposes only within cannon range of their own harbors, as suggested by the Government of the United States. This being so, it might appear unnecessary for the British Government to make any further reply than to take note of the German answer. However, in this note the British Government will make a full statement of the whole position of the British Government and its feeling with regard to it."

The answer thus given by England was a flat refusal to enter the modus vivendi agreement. Its text was cabled by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin for his information and it is understood that Mr. Gerard handed a copy to the German Foreign Office. Since the middle of March the German Government has had the text of the note of Sir Edward Grey in which he stated that the British Government did not understand from the German reply that the German Government was prepared to abandon the sinking of British merchant vessels by submarines.

But so far as can be ascertained from officials in Washington, the German Government has not made this statement by Sir Edward Grey the basis for a more explicit offer from Germany to drop its submarine warfare on merchant ships if England would permit food cargoes to reach Germany, and the United States Government has been asked to transmit no such offer from Germany to England. On the other hand, England has not asked that any offer be transmitted to Germany as a basis for an undertaking.

STAND ON GERMAN FLAG.

South African People Also Publicly Burn Kaiser's Ensign.

LONDON, May 12.—A Reuter dispatch from Johannesburg says:

"Anti-German feeling is running high as the result of the Lusitania tragedy. Extraordinary scenes are being enacted in front of the Town Hall, where crowds of citizens wait patiently for an opportunity to sign petitions to the Mayor requesting him to call a mass meeting to voice protests against Germany's action.

"A large German flag is spread on the ground where the petitioners stand while writing their names. Another German flag was publicly burned in front of the town hall. Placards have been displayed urging a boycott of Germans and a Stock Exchange committee has adopted a resolution asking members of Teutonic birth to avoid the Exchange during the war.

"The Mayor has consented to comply with the request that he call a mass meeting."

APPROVES WILSON'S POLICY.

Tenant's Union Urges Him to Disregard "Hireling Press."

The Tenant's Union yesterday sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

> Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:
>
> The Tenant's Union at its meeting tonight approves of your wise pacific attitude in the present crisis, and will follow your leadership with implicit confidence in any emergency. The union respectfully suggests an embargo on all munitions of war, and would especially prohibit the use of American travelers as shields for the safety of transportations of supplies to friendly warring nations.
>
> We implore the President of our country to resist the blandishments of the international parasitism expressed in a hireling press, and conjure him to continue to regard with charity the conduct of brethren insane with anger and war.

The telegram was signed by Cornelius Donovan, President, and Alexander Law, Secretary.

GERMANS ASK INTERNMENT.

Liverpool Residents Seek Safety After 200 Shops Have Been Looted.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Two hundred German establishments in Liverpool have been attacked by rioters. The damage resulting is estimated at $200,000.

Germans to the number of 150 gathered today and asked for internment. They were removed under a military escort to Hawick, Northumberland. All public houses in the Liverpool district were closed at 6 o'clock this evening.

IDENTITIES ARE CLEARED UP.

Rumor That Lindon W. Bates, Jr., Was Saved Discredited.

At the Cunard office yesterday the clerks devoted their time chiefly to clearing up the confusion that existed in names and initials in the previous cablegrams.

A message was received by a commercial agency in the forenoon stating that Lindon W. Bates, Jr., had been saved, but no confirmation was received at the Cunard office. Lindon W. Bates, Sr., did not credit the rumor.

The first message received from Queenstown said that the steamer Flying Fish had arrived with seventeen additional bodies. The only one identified as reported here was that of Percy Secombe, who with his sister, Miss Elizabeth, were saloon passengers. He was the son of a retired Captain of the Cunard Line.

The agents of the Cunard Line announced that the offices at 22 State Street would be closed today from 12 to 1 P. M. The funeral services for the American dead will be held in Liverpool at that hour, English time, they said.

Another cablegram stated that the bodies of the identified American dead would be sent to this country free of charge, but did not mention by what vessel.

The Cunard received a letter yesterday infroming them that Mrs. Amelia MacDona, who is one of the missing first cabin passengers, was one of the first actresses who appeared under the management of Charles Frohman. She lived in Scarsdale and was a start in the early '75s under the name of Amelia Herbert.

A. H. Adams, the London representative of the United States Rubber Company, instead of being saved, as previously reported, is among the lost of the Lusitania's passengers. The mistake was due to his being confused with Allan H. Adams in the second cabin, who was saved.

Just before closing the offices, at 7:30 P. M., a message was received that the injured man in the hospital at Queenstown, reported as Henry A. Myers, had proved to be Herman A. Myers.

Information was telephoned to the office that Mrs. Michael G. Byrne of 444 West Fiftieth Street had received a cablegram from relatives in England stating that her husband had been saved.

LONDON MOBS DEFY THE POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

nation. In the case of a Russian jeweler, whose two shops in Limehouse were smashed, the victim sought police protection and enlightened the mob by hanging the flags of the Allies out of his windows and chalking on his shutters: "We are Russians."

Spreads to North London.

The flame of German hate spread to North London and the mounted police were called to quell a riot in Kentishtown. The anger took the form of stone-throwing as on the pervious night and thousands of stones found their targets in the shops and houses of Germans.

The mob came upon a baker's cart filled with loaves. They smashed the cart to pieces and took the bread. The police hurried to the scene only to find that they had been lured from the baker's shop which they had been guarding by this feint. When they returned they saw that all te windows in four German baker shops in the neighborhood broken. The shops had been emptied by children, who ate buns and cakes in the street and dragged the shop fittings with them.

German shops in popular High Street were also raided. A German pork butcher ha dtwelve live pigs stolen from his shop and his sausage mcahine was smashed with coa lhammers.

Germans were violently molested in many parts of London and others recevied warnings to keep away from their usual haunts. The London Corn Exchange posted notice that the presence on the exchange of "persons of enemy origin is not desired at the present time," and the Central Market Meat Carriers' Association resolved that, "In view of recent barbarous actions by the German authorities all members are agreed that no work will be done except with those butchers who are British born or who belong to countries that are our allies or neutral."

King George Much Concerned.

King George is much concerned as to the measures to be taken to prevent further rioting. He consulted the Commissioner of Police yesterday as to the provisions made for serious eventualities. The metropolitan constabulary, 30,000 men in all, were paraded for duty last evening at the police station to which they are attached, and the Specials Commissioner has 46,000 men ready for emergencies, including 300 mounted men. All these men were confined to barracks at various military centres in London last evening and Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, was in hourly touch with the Commissioner of Police.

The Pera Palace Hotel, the dispatch says, was full of German officers, who were maltreated by the infuriated populace. Many of them were injured.

"The Turks," the dispatch continues, "have lost in killed and wounded during the last four days in the Dardanelles nearly 50,000 men, not counting those in Smyrna, which was bombarded yesterday. A large number of Turkish prisoners are being transported from Tenedos to Cairo.

THREE NEW YORKERS MOBBED

Mistaken for Spies While Photographing Ruined Shops.

LONDON, May 12.—Three New Yorkers, Captain Louis Sorcho, his assistant, Louis Liebmann, and Frank Winch, a newspaper man, while photographing shops wrecked by mobs today, were surrounded by a band of rioters who mistok them for Germans.

According to Captain Sorcho's account the party had two cameras and had received permission from the police to take photographs. Several women shouted: "They are German-American spies! Kill them! Remember the Lusitania!"

They got away on a street car, but Sorcho received a stunning blow from a woman in the melee.

One German was thrown into a horse trough with the reminder that his compatriots had been spending their time drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by the intervention of the police.

There were several instances of German butchers trying to escape in their carts. They went racing through the streets at a mad gallop, but in most casts they were run down and their vehicles smashed.

A number of Russian Jewsesses went this morning to the police stations in the East End and pleading for protection, explaining that they were being mistaken for Germans.

Reports are reaching the police that private houses belongong to wealthy Germans in the fashionable West End have been threatened by incendiaries.

Large placards in the windows of almost all business houses and markets bear the words: "No business transacted with Germans."

None of the persons attacked is reported to have been seriously injured, but many were beaten and had their clothes torn. Some shops have been set on fire by the rioters.

A spontaneous movement has developed in the London market to boycott subjects of enemy countries and small dealers who appeared for supplies today were refused and a number of them were driven away.

The police forces of both London and Liverpool have been depleted by enlistments in the army and special constables have been called out to help the regulars. These constables, however, are mostly citizens without experience in police work and the mobs often have got the better of them. A number of police have been injured.

Many of the disturbers were in the police courts today and received sentences ranging from four months imprisonment, imposed on one Liverpool woman, to a 4 shillings fine.

The protest of the German citizens of Bradford against the course of the German Government in the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is the first united public denunciation by naturalized Teutons. This protest expressed "horror and indignation at the German outrages."

Letters from individual Germans are appearing in the newspapers, but the prominent people among the German residents have not as yet made any move.

SOLDIERS OUT TO QUELL MOB.

Southend People Show Anger Over Recent Zeppelin Raid.

SOUTHEND, England, May 12.—The people of Southend tonight showed their anger over the recent Zeppelin raid and the sinking of the Lusitania by a big demonstration throughout the borough.

A meeting was first held outside the Technical School to protest against German residents, of whom there are a large number, being permitted to be at large in the town. A great crowd then visited and wrecked some of the German premises.

The police were powerless against the mob, and the General commanding the district ordered out the soldiers, who patrolled the streets. Quiet was restored when the military appeared.

DEMAND INTERNMENT OF ALL ENEMY ALIENS

All British Classes Appeal to Cabinet to Act—Great Protest Meetings Called.

LONDON, May 12.—The anti-German feeling is in nowise confined to the lower classes of the population. There has been a general demand by the newspapers for the internment of all subjects of enemy countries, and agitation by several members of Parliament induced the Premier to summon a special Cabinet meeting today to consider the matter.

Lord Charles Beresford and William Joynson-Hicks had presented separate petitions in the House of Commons asking that the House decree the internment of all male alien enemies of military age and the removal of other alien enemies to places thirty miles or more from the coast. The petitions which bore about 500,000 signatures, called attention to the great number of alien enemies at large in England and said:

"The danger of espionage is apparent. Our men in the navy and army are giving their lives in defense of us and the kingdom. Your petitioners feel that it is unfair to the British people that so many alien enemies should remain at large in our midst."

Premier's Statement.

After the Cabinet meeting Premier Asquit hmade a statement in the House of Commons foreshadowing that the Government will carry out the popular demand for placing these aliens in concentration camps.

Premier Asquith said the Cabinet was quite alive to the fact that "the progressive violation of the rules of civil-enemy, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania, and the feelings thus aroused had made it necessary to look beyond merely military considerations. The Government, therefore, was carefully considering the practicability of the segregation and internment of alien enemies on a more comprehensive scale. The Premier added he hoped to make a more definite statement tomorrow.

"Iit would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the Premier said. "One result of this unhappily is that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others.

"From the military point of view the steps already taken in the matter of internment have otherwise proved adequate for the purposes in view, namely, to provide for the safety of the country and to prevent illicit communication between alien enemies here and their Governments abroad. Everything hitherto done in the way of internment had been done on the responsibility of the War Office, the Admiralty, and the police registration and supervision is fully enforced in the case of all alien enemies not interned."

Mansion House Meeting Today.

Two important demonstrations will be held in London tomorrow to advocate measures for the contrl f alien residents. One will be a meeting at the Mansin House, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. Lord Charles Beresford and Sir Henry Dalziel will be among the speakers.

The other meeting will be held at Tower Hill, the historic site of many previous gatherings when popular movements were afoot. A procession headed by the stock brokers will form in front of the Royal Exchange and proceed to Tower Hill, where the following resolution will be put:

"Thousands of citizens of London gathered together at a mass meeting to unanimously protest against any kith and kin of German mutilators, poisoners, and murderers of men, women, and children being any longer allowed to be at large in the British islands, and, fearing riots, fires, the spread of disease germs, and poisoned water, hereby unanimously demanded that the Government take immediate steps to intern or deport all alien enemies, male or female, whatever their nationality, naturalized or otherwise."

A delegation will take the petition to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith.

Fear Aid in Zeppelin Raids.

It is estimated that there are 60,000 persons of German or Austrian birth outside the internment camps in England, of whom 20,000 are in London. The majority are engaged in humble occupations, as small shopkeepers, barbers, waiters, and workingmen.

Some of the newspapers have been asserting that in the event of Zeppelins raiding London and starting fires, as was done at South End, these aliens would assist the raid by helping to light fires throughout the city. Some of the papers have also called attention to the wealthy financiers of German birth as the most dangerous potential enemies because of their facilities for furnishing information to the enemy.

There has also been a demand that the German Emperor, the German Crown Prince, the Emperor of Austria, and Prince Henry of Prussia be in the same way deprived of their honors as Knights of the Garter, and particularly that the banners of the German Emperor and the Crown Prince, which hang in the Knights' stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, be removed. This is a matter over which the King alone has jurisdiction.

MAY TRY EDITORS CONDONING SINKING

Continued from Page 1.

Lusitania. It was explained that no proceedings were under contemplation as yet, but the mere fact that this harshly worded statute is officially believed to apply to the case suggests that a view seriously entertained by the Government fixes to the German policy the name of murder and assassination.

It is apparent from conversations with officials that more satisfaction would be experienced if the law applied directly to Dr. Dernburg rather than to a few publications supporting his views. But the law relates wholly to the postal administration, and nothing that Dr. Dernburg could say would, apparently, bring him within the reach of Federal statutes except possibly in connection with his deportation as an undesirable alien unless he should mail, or attempt to mail, copies of his offensive addresses.

It was explained today that the Federal Government had tried through the Alien and Sedition act in the early part of the last century to hold persons to strict accountability for the "spoken word," but that effort ended in what is regarded as a final and complete failure.

It was pointed out that the mailing of a newspaper carrying even a report of speeches like those of Dr. Dernburg might, by a strained interpretation of the law, be held to violate the provision. But it was made clear that no such strict interpretation would be followed by the Government. As a matter of fact, officials feel that the publicity Dr. Dernburg has sought and received, particularly since the sinking of the Lusitania, has only added to the country's horror at the deaths inflicted upon noncombatant men.

Cooking His Own Goose.

"I don't think we need anything against Dr. Dernburg," said the official, explaining the limits of the statute. "Dr. Dernburg is cooking his own goose as fast as he can."

While nothing was said as to the identity of the newspapers that had attracted the Government's interest, it is believed that one is published in St. Louis, one in Milwaukee, and another possibly at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

One difficulty in the way of curtailing Dr. Dernburg's activities is that the Government does not desire to take action against him at this time, because such action might tend to embitter sentiment in Germany against the United States. It is the desire of this Government that the issue involved in the Lusitania case shall not be confused by the injection of any other incident, and for that reason mainly there is not likely to be any procedure against the former German Colonial Minister until the international atmosphere has cleared, if it does clear.

Because he has no official status in the United States, the Administration hesitates to ask the German Government to take measures against Dr. Dernburg, or even to suggest informally to the German Ambassador that he express to Berlin the feeling of indignation that has been caused in this country by Dr. Dernburg's justification of the destruction of the Lusitania, with the loss of so many American men, women, and children.

But it is plain that any inquiries by the German Government or its Ambassador in Washington as to the manner in which Dr. Dernburg's activities as a propagandist are regarded by this Government would be appreciated.

THE SPY EVIL IN AMERICA.

St. Paul Pioneer Press Thinks the Disaster Was Aided Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12.—The Pioneer Press says today: "It appears that the Lusitania horror could not have been perpetrated as it was without collusion in this country. At least persons in New York had knowledge of it, and presumably gave aid and counsel in its execution.

"This is a situation which may well claim the concern of the United States Government. We object to permitting the war to be carried on in this country. We most certainly object to the slaughter of our innocent citizens under any conditions. Whatever the implications and precedents of the badly frazzled international law, the United States has every moral right, at least, to assume charge of all spies or others abetting the business of taking American life."

The Minneapolis Tribune publishes the following editorial:

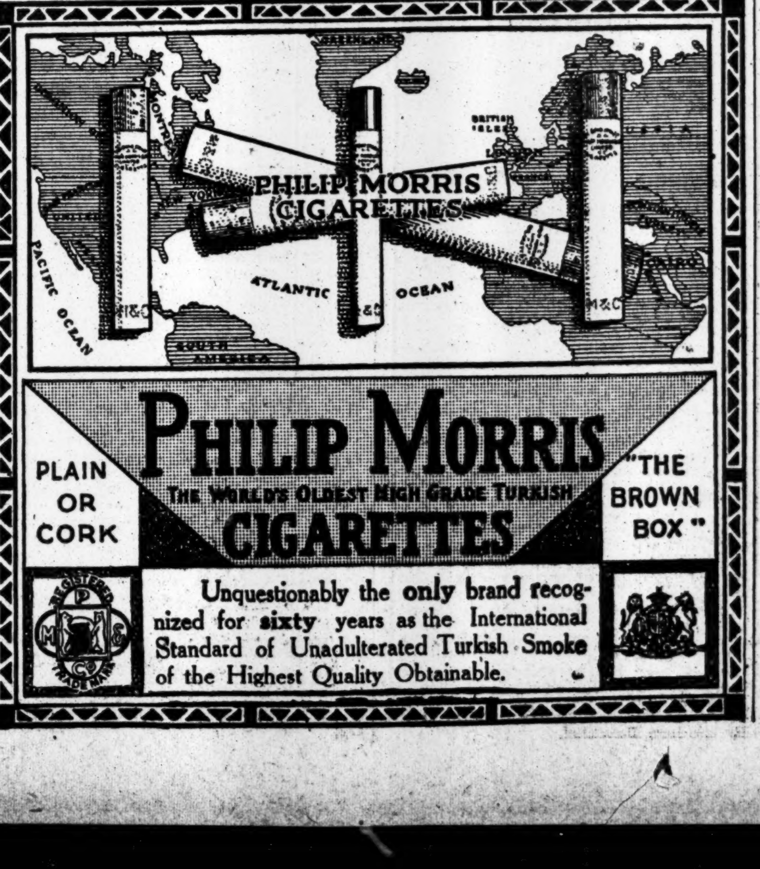
"When we get so far past the event of last Friday off the Irish Coast that the cries of the men, the women, and the little children, who went down with the Lusitania no longer ring in our ears, we shall begin to realize that the most lasting and most serious consequence of that unspeakable crime will be the implacable hatred which such acts engender.

"Nor is the feeling of hatred restricted to the one against whom the inhuman blow is struck. It is sure to be felt almost as strongly among those from whom the cowardly assault comes. The rage which has been fired in Great Britain by the sinking of the Lusitania is scarcely less dangerous than the feeling which exults in Germany over this 'success' of the Kaiser's submarines. Both are a committal to the passion of anger and hatred engendered between two great nations which it may take generations to overcome."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.



PLAIN OR CORK

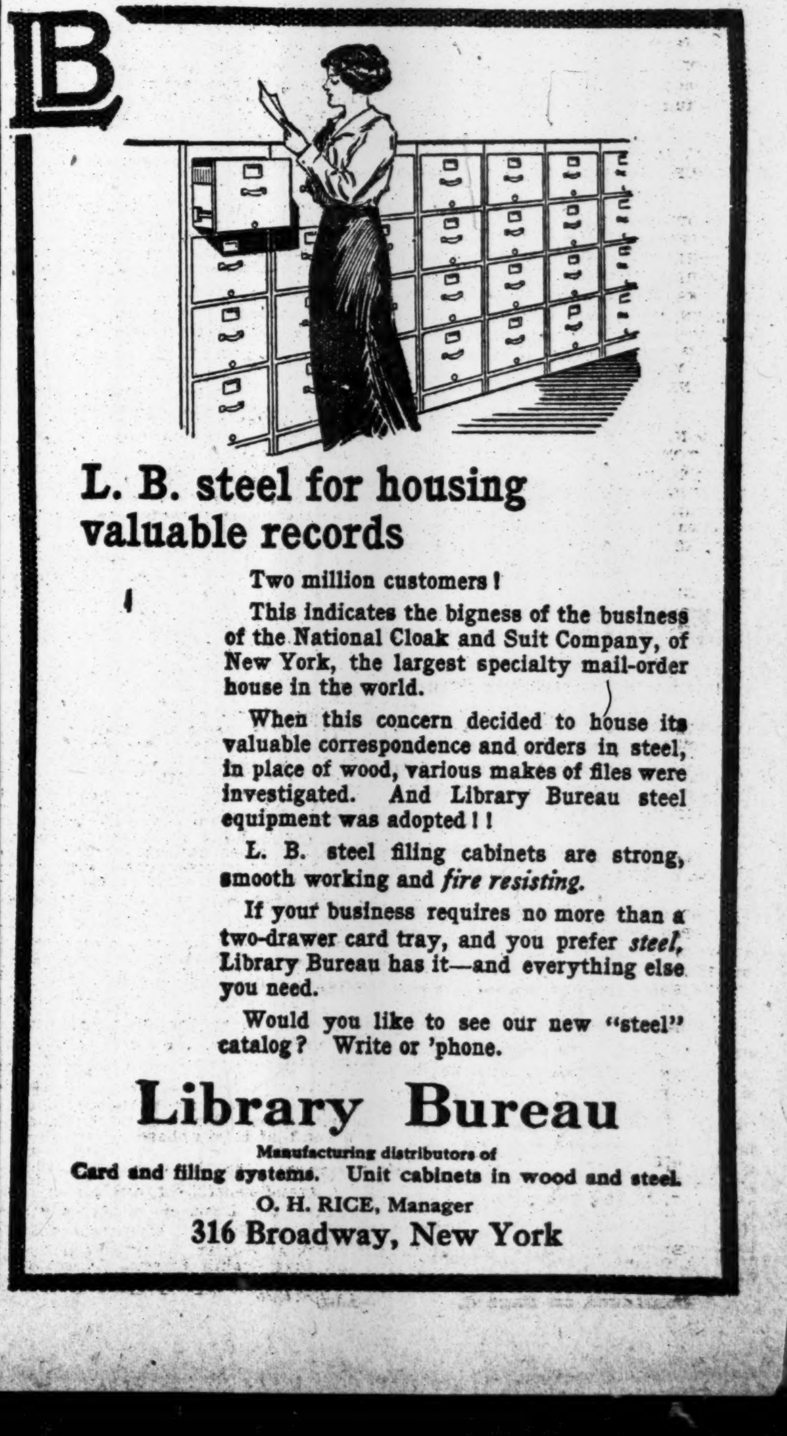
PHILIP MORRIS

THE WORLD'S OLDEST HIGH GRADE TURKISH

CIGARETTES

"THE BROWN BOX"

Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.



L. B. steel for housing valuable records

Two million customers!

This indicates the bigness of the business of the National Cloak and Suit Company, of New York, the largest specialty mail-order house in the world.

When this concern decided to house its valuable correspondence and orders in steel, in place of wood, various makes of files were investigated. And Library Bureau steel equipment was adopted!!

L. B. steel filing cabinets are strong, smooth working and *fire resisting.*

If your business requires no more than a two-drawer card tray, and you prefer *steel,* Library Bureau has it—and everything else you need.

Would you like to see our new "steel" catalog? Write or 'phone.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of

Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

O. H. RICE, Manager

316 Broadway, New York

100 BODIES SEEN; 21 MORE LANDED

Patrol Boats and Tugs Search for Lusitania Victims with New Hope of Success.

WINBORNE AIDS THE WORK

Vanderbilt Secretary Urges Greatest Possible Effort—Lifeboat with Five Bodies Driven Ashore.

QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued an order in Dublin tonight that hereafter any bodies of persons drowned on board the Lusitania found along the Irish coast should be brought direct to Queenstown without the formality of an inquest. In small towns where they might happen to be landed this order, it is believed here, should greatly expedite the identification of many bodies which it is expected will yet be found.

A fishing boat reported tonight having sighted no less than 100 bodies floating ten miles south of Glandore, which is about twenty miles from where the Lusitania sank, on the southwest coast of County Cork—a fact which upsets the contention that the current, wind and tides had so scattered the bodies of victims as to make the recovery of any considerable number of them questionable.

The news of the sighting of these bodies was conveyed to Webb Ware, secretary of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who has been most viligent in his search for Mr. Vanderbilt's body and in urging that no effort be spared to find the dead before it was too late.

Rain fell nearly all day in Queenstown, making more dismal the work of identifying the bodies in the morgue and placing them in coffins. Among the twenty-one bodies landed here today there were no prominent Americans.

Petchell Stackhouse, brother of Lieutenant Commander J. Foster Stackhouse, arrived here today to try and find the body of the explorer, who was one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster.

A Lusitania lifeboat bearing the bodies of three women and two boys, which has been adrift since last Friday, was reported ashore today near Baltimore, on the south Irish coast.

The bodies of nine men and eight women, comprising those brought ashore at Baltimore and other Irish coast points, arrived here this morning aboard a tug. The only body of a first-class passenger, which was promptly identified, was that of Percy Secombe of Peterborough, Ontario, son of the late Captain C. W. Secombe of the Cunard Line. His sister, Miss Elizabeth Secombe, still is missing.

Slow progress is being made in the work of identification as few relatives of passengers are now here, and the authorities are relying only upon papers and trinkets found on the bodies. The names, James Harrison and A. P. Norris were found on papers in the pockets of two of the men, while that of K. Hickson was found on the body of one woman. On the body of Mr. Harrison was found a card of the Y. M. C. A. of Bridgeport, Conn. Three of the dead were members of the Lusitania's crew.

Final efforts are being made on a large scale to recover the Lusitania's dead. Not only are the tugs Flying Fox and Stormcock cruising about the scene of the disaster, but a group of Admiralty patrol boats is scouting a wide area.

Beach patrols also are on the lookout from Queenstown to the Southern tip of Ireland. One patrol boat has been designated to bring in any bodies which may be recovered, leaving all the others to continue the search.

The body found bearing the name K. Hickson is believed to Miss Kathryn ickson of this city, who was lost with her sister, Mrs. Kennedy.

IDENTIFIED DEAD FROM LOST LINER

72 Passengers' Names Now on the List—a Few Added Yesterday.

The bodies of seventy-two of the passengers on the Lusitania have been identified, according to the latest reports from all sources. Of this number, thirty-five gave addresses in the United States when they took passage on the ship, ten in Canada, five in England and Belgium, and twenty-two gave no addresses. The identified bodies are of forty-five men and twenty-seven women and children. Twenty-two bodies of members of the crew have been identified also.

The names added to the list yesterday were James Harrison, Miss Katheryn Hickson, A. P. Norris, Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, and Percy Secombe.

The full list follows:

A.

AIKEN, JAMES, Chicago.
ARTHUR, GEORGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

B.

BARROW, Mrs. MARY. (Address not given.)
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES A., New York.
BRETHERTON, BESSIE, Los Angeles, Cal.
BRODRICK, CARLTON J., Boston, Mass.
BROOKS, ROBERT W. (No address given.)
BROWN, Mrs. M. C., New York.
BROWN, W. H. (Possibly H. H. No address on passenger list.)
BULL, Mrs. J. H., Hamilton, Ontario.
BUSVINE, W. R., New York.

C.

CALLON, PATRICK, Chicago.
COMPTON, HUGH. (No address given.)
CONDON, Mrs. DELLA, New York.
COPPING, GEORGE R., Toronto, Canada.
CORRIGAN, MARGARET. (Address not given.)
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto, Canada.

D.

DEPAGE, MME. A., Belgium.
DRISCOLL, CORNELIUS. (May be Timothy—address not given.)

E.

ELLIS, EDWARD. (No address given.)

F.

FERRIER, (infant child of Mrs. A. H., Penticton, Canada.)
FOLEY, ARTHUR. (Probably A. R., Trenton, N. J.)
FOLEY, MICHAEL. (Address not given.)
FROHMAN, CHARLES, New York.

G.

GRUNSTON, Miss MARY. (Address not given.)

H.

HANSON, MARY. (Probably Mrs. Samuel of Pawtucket, R. I.)
HANSON, SAMUEL, Pawtucket, R. I.
HARE, Miss BESSIE, New York.
HARRISON, JAMES, New York.
HICKSON, Miss KATHRYN, New York.
HORTON, Mrs. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

J.

JOHNSON, Mrs. (Address not given.)
JONES, F. T. (Probably I. T. Wales.)
JONES, P. L., England.

K.

KELLEHER, MARY. (Address not given.)
KING, Mrs. FRANCES, Lockport, Ill.
KING, T. B., New York.

L

LAWRENCE, Mrs. ELLA WOODS, Winnipeg, Canada.
LUCK, Master KENNETH T., Worcester, Mass.

M.

McBRIGHT, Miss., (no address given.)
McDONALD, Mrs. AMELIA, (no address given.)
MAINMAN, JOHN, (probably J. V., of Edmonton, Alberta.)
MASON, Mrs. STEWART, Boston, Mass.
MEANEY, GEORGE P., (no address given.)
MITCHELL, W. D., Newark, N. J.

N.

NAUMANN, F. G., New York.
NEWMAN, F. J., (no address given.)
NORRIS, A. P., (no address given.)

P.

PAYNTER, C. E., Liverpool, England.
PEARSON, Dr. F. S., New York.
PHAIR, Canon E. E., Winnipeg.
PLAMONDON, CHARLES A., Chicago.
PLAMONDON, Mrs. CHARLES A., Chicago.

R.

ROBERTS, W. ANDERSON, (no address given.)
ROBSON, Miss A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
ROCHE, JAMES, (no address given.)
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore.

S.

SECOMBE, PERCY, Peterborough, Ontario, and Boston, Mass.
SHEEDY, PATRICK, (no address given.)
SHYMER, Mrs. R. D., New York.
SOMAILESCU, DAVID, New York.
SPILLMAN, J. B., Wyandotte, Mich.
STEPHEN, Mrs. G. W., Montreal.

T

THOMPSON, ALBERT, Toronto.
TRUMBULL, ISAAC F., Bridgeport, Conn.
TUCKT, TUNIP, (no address given.)
TYERS, FREDERICK, Nottingham, England.

W.

WALKER, W. W., (no address given.)
WATSON, Mrs. W. W., (probably Mrs. Wallace Watson, Montreal, Canada.)
WILLEY, Mrs. CATHERINE E., Lake Forest, Ill.
WILLIAM, FRED T., (no address given.)

Y.

YEATMAN, CHARLES, New York.

MRS. PLAMONDON'S BODY.

Will Be Sent to Chicago with That of Her Husband and Mrs. Willey.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A cablegram received late today by Dr. John B. Murphy announced the finding of the body of Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon, widely known in Chicago, who was lost when the Lusitania sank. Instructions were immediately cabled for the shipment of the body, together with that of Mr. Plamondon, the wealthy manufacturer, on an American vessel next Saturday.

It is expected the body of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, mother-in-law of Robert J. Thorne, Vice President of Montgomery, Ward & Co., will be sent home on the same ship.

TRUCE TO RECOVER BODIES.

Nautical Gazette Suggests Neutral Zone Around Lusitania.

The Nautical Gazette in its issue of today suggests that President Wilson obtain the consent of Germany to the establishment of a neutral zone for a time over the area of the Lusitania disaster so that a careful search for bodies may be made. The Nautical Gazette continues:

"The Nautical Gazette makes this suggestion and appeal in the interest of humanity and feels that if properly brought to the attention of the German Admiralty will meet with a ready response.

"Until the search has been ended the water zone between Kinsale and Cape Clear could thus, by mutual consent, be rendered neutral, that the floating bodies of the Lusitania's dead be restored to the bereaved families, relatives and friends and afforded decent Christian burial."

SPEAKERS DIFFER ON DEFENSE POLICY

Hudson Maxim Demands Big Army and Navy—Dr. Merrill for Peace Conference.

Diametrically opposed views on the policy of this country in the present crisis were expressed yesterday afternoon by Hudson Maxim at the weekly forum of the Aldine Club and of the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church at the meeting of the American League to Limit Armaments. Dr. Merrill insisted that the country would be best served by spending more money o nthe Diplomatic and Consular Service, while Mr. Maxim advocated a bigger and better army and navy.

"If we were as big a military power as we are a money power," Mr. Maxim said, "we would be able to prevent unfair methods by belligerents and prevent a system of submarine retaliation that endangers the lives of all neutrals crossing the seas. Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia would not then be whining in protest against violations of the rules of war and we would be able to prevent passenger vessels from being sent to the bottom with American citizens.

"The pacificists are the greatest enemies of America. When they prevent the making of guns and battleships they strengthen the arm of our enemies. They try to make us believe that German militarism is the cruelest thing in the world, while, as a matter of fact, American pacificism is the more evil institution. German militarism is the greatest economic institution in the world, and the poignant lesson of this war is that we should reverse the pacificist policy of milk and water for blood and iron.

"This country should now arm itself and prepare to act potently and not pacifically the part of the big brother of the nations."

Dr. Merrill, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American League to Limit Armaments and Chairman of the American Group of the World Alliance of Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship, first proposed that the United States should finance a council of neutral nations for the purpose of dealing with the conditions growing out of the war, and with such incidents as the Lusitania disaster.

"Germany's assertion that brute force is superior to all moral and human considerations," he said, "demands that we should put an extreme emphasis on such considerations and that we should emphasize them more strongly than at other times. Force itself never settles a problem rightly; force can never do the work of conscience and reason—at best it can only be a tool for their use.

"The efforts of the pacificists were never more necessary than now; the great need is that they should realize that this is a time for constructive policies rather than mere words. We must be peacemakers. Let us advocate the spending of money on the improvement of our diplomatic and consular service in order to bring about better relations with the other nations and show them through our representatives what America is at its best. Let us call a conference of neutral nations to deliberate and consult so long as the war shall last. By spending money on such objects as these we would do more to establish righteousness and peace than by any amount of military and naval expenditure."

Going to the War Zone.

Steamships leaving New York today for the war zone are: Tonawanda, (British,) for Manchester; Siamese Prince, (British,) for St. Nazaire; Llama, (British,) for Copenhagen; Hellig Olav, (Danish,) for Copenhagen.

Concert for the Lusitania Fund.

A grand benefit concert for the relief fund of the Lusitania sufferers will be given on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Hunter College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. Admission to the lower floor of the auditorium will be 25 cents.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ENLISTS NOTED MEN

Cornelius Vanderbilt, G. W. Perkins, M. L. Schiff, and N. F. Brady Aid Security League.

RUSH TO THE NAVY LEAGUE

Officer Predicts Submersible Battleships and Says Cities Must Be Banished from Sea Coast.

The National Security League, the head offices of which are at 31 Pine Street, announced last night that yesterday had been one of its busiest days, due to the undually large number of citizens who called to join the league and to offer their services as valunteer workers in its behalf. The applicants, it was added, represented every walk of life and of New York City. The league altady feels assured, it was said, that a program for better national preparedness for war will be approved by the next Congress.

Among the contributions for carrying on the league's work, acknowledged yesterday was one of $250 from Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose brother, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, was among those lost on the Lusitania.

Other donations were:

G. K. Bell	$25	W. P. Clyde	$250
J. C. Lord	25	J. G. White	125
H. L. Satterlee	25	J. D. Crimmins	25
R. H. Sayre	25	W. H. Childs	100
J. B. Lunger	200	A. C. James	250
H. P. Sloan	25	M. L. Schiff	250
W. L. Harkness	250	G. W. Perkins	500
S. C. Borg	100	N. F. Brady	1,000

Officials of the Navy League of the United States said last night that the action of the league's Executive Committee in petitioning President Wilson to call an extra session of Congress to authorize a bond issue of $500,000,000 for the increase of the naval defense of the nation had met with wide approval. All day long, it was added, telegrams were coming in from all parts of the country to the offices of the Navy League in the Waldorf-Astoria, the senders expressing their approval of the proposition. Scores of prominent New Yorkers also called to express their sympathy with the movement.

More than five hundred new members for the New York City branch of the League were enrolled yesterday, and this before the membership committee to canvas the city for new members was completed. Tomorrow 4,000 members of the League will visit the Fleet, and there will be a reception on each ship visited. The annual banquet of the League will be held tomorrow evening, the speakers including Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbott. Admiral Fletcher is also expected to be present and make a short speech.

Ralph B. Strassburger, a retired officer of the navy, who is the Chairman of the New York Membership Committee, said yesterday that if the submarine continued to be improved cities would have to be built thirty or more miles inland to be safe from attack from the sea.

"It is only a question of the time required to perfect minor mechanical details," said Mr. Strassburger, "that stands in the way of the construction of submersible fighting ships as big as the biggest dreadnoughts, carrying heavy armor and the most powerful guns that can be built. Against a few such ships the most powerful surface navy would be helpless.

"If the fleet of submersibles were strong enough it could do batle on the surface. If it were over-matched, at a given signal the Captain of each ship could press a button which would cause water-tight hatches to rise up and cover his guns and turrets. Then the submersibles could sink beneath the surface and elude the surface craft.

"Against such craft it would be impossible to protect seacoast cities. No matter how strong the guarding force might be, submersibles could always slip through the cordon at night, train their guns on a city and reduce it to ruins before they could be driven off.

"The natural defense against the submersible will be the aeroplane or the dirigible balloon, which at a considerable altitude can see objects fifty or even a hundred or more feet below the surface of the water. When an air craft in the future discovers a submersible she will hunt it as a kingfisher hunts a game fish, waiting for it to rise near enough to the surface so that she can drop a charge of explosive over it, trusting to the shock of the explosion to cave in the plates of the underwater craft.

"I believe that naval warfare of the future will consist of night raids on coast cities by submarines and day scouting,, fighting and bomb-droping by aircraft. At any rate, the development of the submersible will render out of the question the transportation of troops over long distances at sea and will render this country safer than ever against foreign aggression, that is if we keep in the lead of other nations in building submersibles, dreadnoughts, cruisers and air scouts, and keep our navy where it ought to be, at the head of all the navies of the world."

SAVED MANY OTHERS.

Merriheina, Three Hours in the Water, Reports His Experiences.

A cablegram was received yesterday at the offices of the General Motors Export Company at 11 Broadway, from London, stating that Uno Merriheina, a representative, who was on the Lusitania, on his way to South Africa, had been saved.

Tht dispatch added that Merriheina had been three hours in the water and two hours on a raft and had saved fifteen women and children.

An official of the firm said that he was a very powtrful swimmer and on more than one occasion had swam ten miles without difficulty.

Saxonia's Last Salute to Lusitania.

Captain J. W. T. Charles of the Cunarder Saxonia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with 256 passengers, said he passed the Lusitania on Wednesday, May 5, at 2:45 P. M., and exchanged salutes. The Saxonia's passengers did not know of the disaster until the pilot boarded the ship off the Ambrose Channel Lightship on Tuesday evening. Some passengers believed that they had seen the periscope of a German submarine off the Head of Kinsale on Sunday, May 2, but the Captain and officers said there was no foundation for the statement.

$500,000,000 RUSSIAN LOAN.

Government Instructs Finance Ministry to Make Second Internal Issue.

PETROGRAD, May 12, (via London.)—A Governmental announcement made public today instructs the Ministry of Finance to issue a second internal loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles, ($500,000,000.)

The first internal war loan was negotiated by the Russian Government last November. The amount floated was $250,000,000, redeemable in fifty years, and it was taken up in a short time, the interest being 5 per cent.

Cunarders to Keep Up Sailings.

The Cunard agents received word from Liverpool yesterday that the sailings of the Orduna, Tuscania, and Transylvania would remain in force according to the advertised schedule. The same cablegram confirmed the press announcement that the sailing of the Mauretania on May 29 had been cancelled.

Connecticut Support of Wilson.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 12.—A resolution expressing confidence in President Wilson to safeguard the nation's honor in the present crisis was introduced in the State Senate today. It was tabled after a brief discussion.

SAYS HUNGARIANS ARE TIRED OF WAR

Country Full of Wounded Men, Cost of Living Excessive, Returned Traveler Declares.

PEOPLE FEAR AN EPIDEMIC

And Say When That Comes Fighting Will Stop—Found Conditions in Germany Much Better.

Julius Braun, a music teacher, who lives at 208 East Thirteenth Street, and who returned from Europe Tuesday on the Noordam after a trip on which he started in April, told yesterday the story of conditions in Hungary due to the war, as he had observed them, during a visit he made there for the purpose of bringing back to this country his stepson, an 11-year-old boy who had been at school in Hungary. Mr. Braun is an American citizen of Hungarian extraction.

He said that conditions in Hungary had been entirely misrepresented here by the newspapers printed in foreign languages, just as the actual facts of the war were misrepresented to natice Hungarians by the Government-influenced newspapers of their country. Far from being contented and hopeful, as they are represented here, says Mr. Braun, they are actually thoroughly sick of the war. He makes the picture that he draws blacker by saying that it is feared disease will break out on a wholesale scale as soon as the warm weather arrives and when this happens, he says, he can see no other outcome than that the Hungarians will lose their fighting strength.

"I went from Bendheim, on the frontier of Germany, through that country to Vienna, thence to Budapest, and then to Zsolna, a very important railroad centre, which lies about 5½ miles from the fighting line in the Carpathians," said Mr. Braun. "I made stops by the way, so that I can say I had a good opportunity to see conditions and observe sentiment through Hungary, if not through Germany and Austria.

"The conditions could not very well be worse. The pleasant state of things that is claimed by the foreign papers of the United States does not exist, and the people who read those papers are deceived.

"The Hungarian people are utterly tired of the war and think of nothing but when it will be over. In the first place, every able-bodied man has been ordered out. Men as old as 52 years are seen going to the stations to report for duty accompanied by five and six children and a weeping wife. The people who are left behind, knowing how they will come back, if back at all, are the ones who breed discontent.

Only Wounded Men on Streets.

"In Budapest you see no men on the streets except those who are wounded. A day on the great railroad station of Zsolna is a sight to make your soul sick. I saw fifty or sixty trainloads of wounded soldiers go through in one day. Scores of men whose legs had been amputated at the knees because they had been frozen in the snows of the Carpathians, were carried from one train to another.

"In Zsolna I saw one of the most depressing sights of my life. They buried the dead in the middle of the night so that the people would not know what was going on. The first night I watched there were eighteen men buried, and I am told by townspeople that the buried averaged from forty to fifty a night. There are 130 barracks in the town. Many Russian prisoners are concentrated here, but the wounded outnumber everything else.

"It is the same in Budapest. Here all the schools, the public buildings and all available office buildings have been converted into hospitals. To make way for the wounded in the schools, the regular sessions have been discontinued, and now the children come together at 2 o'clock and are gathered in the board rooms, the teachers' rooms, &c., and get what instruction they can be given in about two hours.

"The constant presence of wounded soldiers on the streets has a most depressing effect on the civilians. I have seen people weeping on the streets and I have heard them talking against the war. The food situation also has a bad effect on the population. Meat has almost doubled in price. Milk is scarce. My own sister has had to go down on her knees to get some for her children.

"In Vienna you had to have your bread ticket, which entitled you to seventy grams of bread or fifty grams of flour. I could not get any bread in Vienna at all. The bread ticket rule first applied to Vienna and then was carried to the smaller towns. Budapest has been notified it will come under the rule on May 15. This bread is indigestible and unpalatable.

"There are signs everywhere warning the people not to throw away scraps of bread but to save everything. They are told by these signs not to peel the skins off potatoes, but to eat them also, and similar measures of food economy are everywhere insisted upon.

Newspaper Reports Misleading.

"With these conditions of life facing them and the constantly depressing sight of terribly wounded soldiers, it is no wonder the people are beginning to hate the war. The newspaper rports, supervised by th authoritis, are constantly striving to keep them encouraged bw reports of great victories and the taking of innumerable Russian prisoners. These things have some effect on the ignorant, but the thoughtful people see through thm.

"In the beginning Hungary was for the war. They were told it could not last more than six months, and believed it. When the Germans were so near Paris they thought it was all over. But the reaction has come. They say now it is a war without a purpose. Austria-Hungary will get nothing out of it, they say. They think if the war is successful Germany will get something, perhaps, but Hungary nothing.

"And the latest fear is the fear of pestilence. They realize that with the enormous numbers of wounded and sick soldiers about, disease may spread to the entire population. They fear that with the coming of warm weather this will hapuen, and they do not see how it can be avoided. If it does come it will stop the fighting. That will be the last blow."

Mr. Braun said the first word those on board the Noordam had of the Lusitania disaster was when they received newspapers at Quarantine. He said even the German sympathizers on board were awe-stricken, and did not want to believe that Germany had done such a thing.

He said that conditions in Germany, as he had seen them, were much better than in Hungary. In Germany, he said, the public order was more pronounced and daily affairs were carried on in a more satisfactory manner. He said the train service, for instance, was practically normal, although the only trains that made a pretence of running on time in Austria-Hungary were those that traveled between Vienna and Budapest.

Canada Suspected Ship Buyers.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Because some ulterior motive was suspected when they tried to purchase a Montreal steamer, The Rosemount, Monroe Kahn of New York, and Charles Kurz, a pioneer of Philadelphia, were examined by the Alien Enemy Department detectives yesterday. It was found that the men were on a regular buying trip and regrets were then expressed that they had been inconvenienced.

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WORLD COURT URGED FOR LASTING PEACE

Noted Men Attend Congress in Cleveland to Organize Practical Campaign.

SUPREME BENCH AS MODEL

Taft Outlines Plan for a Council of Signatory Powers—Parker and Others Heard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—With the opening here this afternoon of the World CourtC ongress, a movement was launched formally which its advocates assert is the greatest advance yet taken toward lasting peace among the world powers.

Prominent men from all over the country were present giving assurance, Mayor Newton B. Baker said in his welcoming address, that the movement "is not visionary, not impractical." The persons attending included William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, Henry Clews, Henry Lane Wilson, William Dudley Foulke, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Thomas Raeburn White, Dr. John Wesley Hill, and Dr. Albert Shaw. John Mitchell and General Ballington Booth are expected later.

If preliminary plans are carried out the congress will take no steps that would gain for it the name of "peace congress." The Lusitania incident will be ignored, and means for ending the war will not be discussed. Plans for the development of an international court will receive the sole attention of the speakers.

For International Court.

The Congress advocates an international court of justice founded on an agreement to which all the great powers would be signatory. All signatory nations would submit their disputes to the court. One not so doing would be subjected to the combined pressure of the others. Each speaker at the opening session dwelt on the stable character of the congress's plan.

"This body is not so foolish as to conceive that war will be made impossible by such a court," said John Hays Hammond, Chariman, in an address opening the deliberations. "What we hope to do is to minimize the possibilities of war."

"A movement like this," said Mr. Taft, "loses force by making claims of what it will accomplish. But we are trying to be practical. We are not rainbow chasers and we are not offering a millenium."

The ex-President, Mr. Parker, and Bainbridge Colby of New York were the speakers at the night session, their addresses relating to the general topic of "The United States Supreme Court, the Prototype of a World Court." Mr. Parker was presiding officer.

Taft Explains Plan.

A league of peace and an arbitral court should include all the great nations, Mr. Taft explained, with an agreement that should any signatory power begin war against another member without first submitting its grievance to the court, all the other signatories would be bound to join in a "forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked."

That this idea of an international tribunal is practical and feasible, Mr. Taft said, is shown by the successful operation of the constitutional courts of arbitration in this country which have settled controversies between the States and the so-called General Arbitration Treaties, negotiated by Philander C. Knox, while Secretary of State, with France and England to submit justifiable disputes to arbitration. Mr. Taft explained at length the methods employed in adjusting interstate differences, asserting that the procedure is analagous to that of the international court which he proposes.

"I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars," he said, "and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries. But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it, if such a league could be formed, running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away.

"Controversies between independent nations suggest themselves which are not capable of judicial solution and yet are quite capable of leading to war," he continued. "Thus, suppose C nation, in the exercise of its conceded powers, admits to its shores and, indeed, to its citizenship the citizens or subjects of A nation and excludes those of B nation from both. The discrimination is certainly within the international right of C nation, but it may lead to acrimony and war. This is not a justiciable question or one that could be settled by a court.

Disputes that Are Justiciable.

"The so-called general arbitration treaties negotiated by Secretary Knox with France and England used the word 'justifiable' to describe the kind of questions which the parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration. They defined this to include all issues that could be decided on principles of law or equity. The issue whether a question arising was justiciable and arbitrable was to be left to the decision of a preliminary investigating commission. The term justiciable and, indeed, the whole scheme of these treaties were suggested by the provision for settling controversies between States in the Federal Constitution and the construction of it by the Supreme Court.

"The controversies between States, decision of which was not determined by rules furnished by the Constitution or by Congressional regulation, were strictly analogous to questions arising between independent nations and were to be divided into justiciable and non-justiciable questions by the same line of distinction.

"The treaties were not ratified, but their approval by England and France and by the Executive of this country constitute a valuable suggestive precedent for the framing of the constitution and jurisdiction of an arbitral court to be one of the main features of a league of peace between the great nations of the world.

"Now, is it idle to treat such a league as possible? Well, let us take England and Canada. For a hundred years we have been at peace. For that century we have a frontier between us and Canada 4,000 miles long which is entirely undefended by forts or navies. We have had issue after issue between the two peoples that because of their nature might have led to war. But we have settled them by negotiation or, when that has failed, by arbitration, until now it is not too much to say that the 'habit' of arbitration between us is so fixed that a treaty to secure such a settlement in future issues would not make it more certain than it is. I concede that conditions have been favorable for the creating of such a customary practice. The two peoples have the same language and literature, the same law and civil liberty, and the same origin and history. Each has a wide domain, in the settlement and development of which their energies and ambitions have been absorbed.

Two Settlements Cited.

"The jealousies and encroachments of neighbors in the thickly populated regions of Europe have not been present to stir up strife. And yet we ought not to minimize the beneficent significance of this century of peace by ignoring the fact that many of the issues which we have settled peaceably seemed at the time to be difficult of settlement and likely to lead to war. The Alabama claims issue and the Oregon boundary dispute were two of this kind.

"It is interesting to note that we now have two permanent arbitral English-American commissions settling questions. Having thus reached what is practically the institution of a league and arbitral court with England and Canada for the preservation of peace between us, may we not hope to enlarge its scope and membership and give its benefits to the world?

"Will not the exhaustion in which all the belligerents, whether victors or vanquished, find themselves after this awful sacrifice of life and wealth, make them wish to make the recurrence of such a war less probable? Will they not be in a mood to entertain any reasonable plan for the settlement of international disputes by peaceable means? Now can we not devise such a plan? I think we can.

"To constitute an effective league of peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia, and America, would furnish a useful restraint upon possible war. The successful establishment of a peace league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations.

"What should be the fundamental plan of the league?

"In the first place it ought to provide for the formation of a court to which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiations according to the principles of international law and equity so that the court should be vested with power, upon the application of any member of the league, to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable.

"Second.—A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all non-justiciable questions that may arise between the members of the league should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of difference, and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendations for a settlement.

Conferences on Law.

"Third.—Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law, not already established, as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection, it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared.

"Fourth.—The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league shall begin war against any other member of the league, without first having submitted the question, if found justiciable, to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question, if found non-justiciable, to the commission of conciliation for its examination, consideration, and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked.

"The first feature involves the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the Senate, and which the Senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective League of Peace. The successful operation of the Supreme Court as a tribunal between independent States in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of Congress, or under the legislative regulation of either State, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practice of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States, is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court.

"We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and, therefore, we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are justiciable. This might well be a Commission of Conciliation, a commission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise cannot be effected, and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission.

Seal Fisheries Case.

"We have an example of such a Commission of Conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world importance of not destroying the Pribiloff seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan, and the United States. Similar recommendations were made by the Court of Arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

"Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the league for the declaration of principles of international law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law. The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practice, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions would lead to a good deal of valuable judge-made international law. But that would not cover the whole field. Something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be a valuable supplement to existing international law. It would be one of the very admirable results of such a League of Peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way.

"Mr. Justice Holmes, in the case of Missouri versus Illinois, to which I have already referred, points out that the Supreme Court, in passing on questions between States, and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them should not and cannot make itself a Legislature. But in the League of Peace there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course, except the limit of the wise and the practical.

Penalty of Broken Pledge.

"The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the league proposed all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation and begins war against any other member, without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the Commission of Conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the league should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of plighted faith.

"It is to be observed that this does not involve the members of the league in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the Commission of Conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing. One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other is a fact easily ascertained, and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member.

"It is wiser not to attempt too much. The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the Commission of Conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect. I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries.

"But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world—much closer now than ever before—would justify it, if such a league could be formed, in running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away."

Ex-Judge Parker's Speech.

Ex-Judge Parker Parker urged the people of the United States to make known at once their will as to the proposition of this Government joining a league of the world's great nations, immediately after the present war, looking to the avoidance of future armed conflicts. He said President Wilson, who would be charged with an official action to this end, ought to be clearly advised of the sentiment of the American people on this point.

"This subject has received exhaustive consideration both at home and abroad," he said. "The consensus seems to be that in order to make the league fully effective each nation should be bound to submit non-justiciable disputes arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendations before any declaration or act of war, the council to make and publish a report of each dispute submitted to it together with its recommendations and the reasons therefor.

"Moreover, it is proposed that the signatory powers forming such a league shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war against another of the signatories before the questions arising shall be submitted either to the judicial tribunal or the Council of Conciliation.

"The question for the people of the United States to decide—and, therefore, for this Congress to consider—is whether it is desirable for the United States to join such a league."

Mr. Colby argued that while there was nothing new in the idea of creating an international court to adjust the disputes between nations, the generations that talked about it dismissed it as visionary.

"Why cannot the people of the United States invite the nations not at war to join them in the establishment of an international court?" he asked. "There may not be many or immediate responses. If we have one we have made progress. We have made beginnings. We have laid a foundation. We have something upon which time can build.

"Two nations can agree. Let us be one of those glorious two. Others can be admitted, and others will soon clamor for admisison. We can agree to submit, to abide, and by a junction of our strength to enforce the decrees of such a court. Will any voice be raised in the wide world when the present conflict is over, to say that the attempt is not noble, thta the beginning is not timely, tht the experiment is ont one of the hope augury. Suppose it is a little beginning, a modest beginning? That is sometimes the finest beginning."

Hammond Condemns PJlatitude.

Mr. Hammond said in his opening address:

"I believe it is our duty to impress the horrors of war upon the youth of the present day, and upon coming generations, that their conception of war be undeceived as to its heroism and glory, but, rather, that their minds be saturated with the folly, the cruelty and the waste.

"We pacifists, if we are to dominate the situation and to supplant the institutions of war by those of peace must be prepared to submit a practical plan for the maintenance of peace and not be longer content with pacifists' platitudes.

"The creation of a world court is undoubtedly prerequisite to the limitation or reduction of armaments; and huge armaments, while not a direct cause of war, undoubtedly do tend to develop that spirit of militarism which is provocative of war. Moreover, huge armaments greatly increase the efficiency of organized slaughter and thereby immeasurably aggravate the ravages of war when hostilities begin.

"America, because of her conspicuous advocacy of peace, her irreproachable neutrality, her commanding position in finance, industry and commerce, her freedom from political alliances, her cosmopolitan population—is pre-eminently to take the lead. It is our supreme duty, our golden opportunity.

"The part America as a neutral will play in the final settlement of the war will be important. If the United States, as the mutual friend of the warring nations, is able to point the way to an effective international court of justice, there is every reason to believe the belligerents will be willing to accept it.

"The object of this congress is, first, to arouse the American public to a consciousness of the possibilities in such a tribunal and, second, to develop an insistant demand for it. The time is ripe."

Mr. Taft had not been on the program to make an address at the afternoon session, but ielded, as did Mr. Parker, to demands from the audience for an informal speech.

Henry Clews and Henry Lane Wilson will be among the principal speakers tomorrow.

Congressman William W. Wilson of Chicago was elected secretary of the Congress.

BRITISH BUY SEIZED COTTON

Cargoes of Two American Ships Purchased by the Government.

LONDON, May 12.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, has been informed by the Board of Trade that it has purchased the cargoes of cotton on board the American steamers Southerner and Carolina, detained by British authorities for some time past.

The Danish steamers Orion and Oscar II., bound for Copenhagen and held at Kirkwall, have been released.

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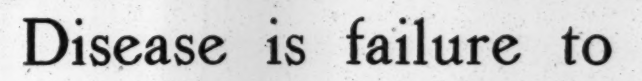

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ALLIED OFFENSIVE MAKES NEW GAINS

French Take Triple Trenches Near Carency and Several Streets in Neuville.

4,000 GRMAN PRISONERS

Captured in Fighting Since Sunday—Germans' Line of Local Communications Threatened.

GERMAN SUCCESS AT LOOS

French Lose Trenches Taken Tuesday — Germans Capture a Hill Near Ypres; Shell Dunkirk.

LONDON, May 12.—Today's French and British official reports give ground for the belief that the latest allied offensive is making serious inroads upon the German positions to the north of Arras and the southwest of Lille. Continued gains of ground are recorded near Corency, where the capture of three rows of trenches by the French is said to threaten the last line of communication between the German troops still in possession of the village and the main body.

On the other hand, the French admit the loss of some trenches near Loos which they took in yesterday's fighting.

The German official report, while admitting that the French have successfully resisted attempts to deprive them of their recent gains near Carency, says that other French efforts to push home the allied offensive have failed and that the British have lost "an important hill" east of Ypres.

The progress of the Allies in Northern France has given rise to the hope here that one of the really momentous phases of the war is in process of a solution which would be regarded as favorable from the British point of view. Berlin recognizes the importance of the new turn of events. German newspapers emphasize in large headlines the beginning of the new Angle-French offensive.

The official French accounts of the day's operations follow:

> (*Night report*)—The fighting to the north of Arras continus with extreme violence. In the course of last night the enemy, reinforced, delivered several counter-attacks, which, however, were without result.
>
> In that directed against Neuville-St. Vaast our opponents suffered particularly heavy losses. We found in the cemetery alone more than 200 bodies of Germans, and we took about 100 prisoners.
>
> A second attack, between Carency and Ablain, was likewise repulsed. A third, from the direction of Ablain, was also completely checked.

French Take More Carency Trenches.

This morning we made progress in the wood to the east of Carency, taking 125 prisoners. The progress continued in the afternoon. We have, besides, taken three successive lines of trenches bordering the wood to the north of aCrency, after which we penetrated the wood, thus threatening very closely the last line of communication which remains open to the defenders of that position.

Finally, we have taken a new part of the village, capturing there 400 prisoners.

In the afternoon we attacked that section of Neuville-St. Vaast, which the enemy still holds, and fighting in the streets gave to us the mastery of several groups of houses. Our progress here continues.

The total number of prisoners made by us since Sunday had reached this evening 4,000.

On the rest of the front we brought to a sudden halt by our fire three German attacks—near Berry-au-Bac, Beauséjour, and Marie Thérèse Bagatellel.

Germans Recapture Loos Positions.

(Afternoon Report.)

In the sector to the north of Arras we have maintained our gains, excepting in front of Loos, where a night counter-attack resulted in taking from us a part of the terrain we captured in the daytime.

On the rest of the front yesterday saw artillery engagements.

This official communication, giving a report of Field Marshal Sir John French, dated May 12, was issued tonight:

> East of Ypres last evening we repulsed another German attack south of the Menin road. This was the third costly failure experienced by the Germans at this place yesterday.
>
> Elsewhere along the front there is no change in the situation.

Germans Occupy a Hill Near Ypres.

Berlin continues to report progress near Ypres and the repulse of French attacks in the Lorette hills, while conceding the fact that the gains made by the French between Carency and Neuville St. Vaast, in the first days of the assault on the German lines in that region, have been maintained. The official report follows:

> Aviators of the enemy yesterday dropped bombs on Bruges without doing any damage from a military point of view.
>
> East of Ypres we took an important hill.
>
> Dunkirk was bombarded by our artillery.
>
> East of Dixmude we shot down a British flying machine.
>
> Trenches taken by the French in the course of the past few days between Carency and Neuville, north of Arras, are still in their possession. Otherwise all the attempts of the enemy made yesterday to break through our lines were in vain. His attacks were confined chiefly to our positions to the east and southeast of Vermelles, in the Lorette Hills, and at the villages of Ablain and Carency, as well as to our positions to the east and southeast of Arras.
>
> Other advances broke down with very heavy losses to the enemy.
>
> An attempt by our opponents to take Hartmannsweilerkopf again resulted in failure. It is a fact that after vigorous preparations by artillery French Alpine Chasseurs penetrated into the blockhouse situated on top of the hill, but they were immediately thrown out again.

GERMANS FAILED AT YPRES.

Movement Was a Counter Attack, Eyewitness Says—Immense Losses.

LONDON, May 12.—The official British eye-witness, under date of May 11, gives an account of the German attempts on Saturday and Sunday to break the British lines around Ypres and of the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive north of Arras. He says:

"The calm that prevailed Thursday and Friday proved to be only the lull before the storm. Early Saturday morning it became apparent that the Germans were preparing an attack in strength against our line running east and northeast from Ypres, for they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire, and at about 10 o'clock the battle began in earnest.

"At that hour the Germans attacked our line from the Ypres-Poelcappelle road to within a short distance of the Menin highroad, it being evidently their intention while engaging us closely on the whole of this sector to break our front in the vicinity of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, to the north and to the south of which their strongest and most determined assaults were delivered.

British Driven Back.

"Under this pressure our front was penetrated at some points around Frezenburg, and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon we made a counter-attack between the Zonnebeke Road and the railway in order to recover the lost ground. Our offensive was conducted most gallantly, but was checked before long by the fire of machine guns.

"Meanwhile, the enemy launched another attack through the woods south of the Menin Road, and at the same time threatened our left to the north of Ypres, with fresh masses. Most desperate fighting ensued, the German infantry coming on again and again and gradually forcing our troops back, though only for a short distance, in spite of repeated counter attacks.

"During the night the fighting continued to rage with ever increasing fury. It is impossible to say at exactly what hour our line was broken at different points, but it is certain that at one time the enemy's infantry poured through along the Poel-Cappelle Road, and even got as far as Wieltje at 9 P. M.

"There was also a considerable gap in our front about Frezenberg, where hostile detachments had penetrated. At both points counter-attacks were organized without delay. To the east of the Salient, the Germans first were driven back to Frezenberg, but there they made a firm stand, and under pressure of fresh reinforcements we fell back again toward verlorenhoek.

"Northeast of the Salient a counter-attack carried out by us about 1A. M., was more successful. Our troops swtpt the enemy out of Wieltje at the bayonet's point, leaving the village strewn with German dead and, pushing on, regained most of the ground to the north of that point. And so the fight surged to and fro throughout the night. All round the scene of the conflict the sky was lit up, by the flashes of the guns and the light of blazing villages and farms, while against this background of smoke and flame, looking out in the murky light over the crumbling ruins of the old town, rost the battered wreck of the cathedral town and the spires of Cloth Hall.

New British Line Attacked.

"When Sunday dawned there came a short respite, and the firing for a time died down. The comparative lull enabled us to reorganize and consolidate our position on the new line we had taken up and to obtain some rest after the fatigue and strain of the night. It did not last long, however, and in the afternoon the climax of the battle was reached, for, under the cover of intense artillery fire, the Germans launched no less than five separate assaults against the east of the salient.

"To the north and northeast their attacks were not at first pressed so hard as on the south of theMenin Road, where the fighting was especially fierce. In the latter direction masses of infantry were hurled on with absolute desperation and were beaten off with corresponding slaughter.

500 Germans Wiped Out.

"At one point, north of the town, 500 of the enemy advanced from the wood, and it is affirmed by those present that not a single man of them escaped.

"On the eastern face, at 6:30 P. M., an endeavor was made to storm the grounds of the Château Hooge, a little north of the Menin road, but the force attempting it broke and fell back under the hail of shrapnel poured upon them by our guns. It was on this side, where they had to face the concentrated fire of guns, Maxims and rifles again and again in their efforts to break their way through, that the Germans incurred their heaviest losses, and the ground was literally heaped with dead.

"They evidently, for the time being at least, were unable to renew their efforts, and as night came on the fury of their offensive gradually slackened, the hours of darkness passing in quiteness.

"During the day our troops saw some of the enemy busily employed in stripping the British dead in our abandoned trenches, east of the Hooge Chaâteau, and several Germans afterward were noticed dressed in khaki.

"Pure Killing" by the English.

"So far as the Ypres region is concerned, this for us was a most successful day. Our line, which on the northeast of the Salient, had, after the previous day's fighting, been reconstituted a short distance behind the original front, remained intact. Our losses were comparatively slight, and, owing to the targets presented by the enemy, the action resolved itself on our part into pure killing.

"The reason for this very determined effort to crush our left on the part of the Germans is not far to seek. It is probable that for some days previously they had been in possession of information which led them to suppose that we intended to apply pressure on the right of our line, and that their great attack upon Ypres on the 7th, 8th, and 9th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose.

"In this the Germans were true to their principles, for they rightly hold that the best manner of meeting an expected hostile offensive is to forestall it by attacking in some other quarter. In this instance their leaders acted with the utmost determination and energy and their soldiers fought with the greatest courage.

"The failure of their effort was due to the splendid endurance of our troops, who held the line around the salient under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defenses and killed the defenders by scores. Time after time along those parts of the front selected for assault were parapets destroyed, and time after time did the thinning band of survivors build them up again and await the next onset as steadily as before.

High Tribute to British Valor.

"Here in May, in defense of the same historic town, have our incomparable infantry repeated the great deeds their comrades performed half a year ago and beaten back most desperate onslaughts of hostile hordes backed by terrific artillery support.

"The services rendered by our troops in this quarter cannot at present be estimated, for their full significance will only be realized in the light of future events. But, so far, their devotion has indirectly contributed in no small measure to the striking success already achieved by our allies.

"Farther south, in the meantime, on Sunday another struggle had been in progress on that portion of the front covered by the right of our line and the left of the French, for when the firing around Ypres was temporarily subsiding during the early hours of the morning, another and even more tremendous cannonade was suddenly started by the artillery of the Allies some twenty miles to the south.

"The morning was calm, bright, and clear, and opposite our right, as the sun rose, the scene in front of our line was the most peaceful imaginable. Away to the righ were Guinchy, with its brick feilds, and the ruins of Givenchy. To the north of them lay low ground, where, hidden by trees and hedgerows, ran the opposing line taht were about to become the scene of the conflict, and beyond, in the distance, rose the long ridge of Aubers, the villages crowning it standing out clear cut against the sky.

"At 5 o'clock the bombardment began, slowly at first and then growing in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger shells, and the earth shook with the concussion of guns. In a few minutes the whole distant landscape disapepared in smoke and dust, which ung for a while in the still air and then drifted slowly across the line of battle.

Fromelles Trenches Lost to Germans.

Shortly before 6 o'clock our infantry advanced along our front between the Bois Grenier and Festubert. On the left, north of Fromelles, we stormed the German first line trenches. Hand-ton-hand fighting went on for some time with bayonet, rifle, and hand grenade, but we continued to hold on to this position throughout theday and caused the enemy heavy loss, for not only were many Germans killed in the bombardment, but their repeated efforts to drive us from the captured positions proved most costly.

"On the right, to the north of Festubert, our advance met with considerable opposition and was not pressed.

"Meanwhile, the French, after a prolonged bombardment, had taken the German position north of Arras on a front of nearly five miles, and had pushed forward from two to three miles, capturing 2,000 prisoners and six guns. This remarkable success was gained by our Allies in the course of a few hours.

British Losses Heavy.

"As may b supposed from the nature of the fighting which has been in progress, our losses have been heavy. On other parts of the front our action was confined to that of the artillery, but this proved most effective later, all the communications of the enemy being subjected to so heavy and accurate a fire that in some quarters all movement by daylight within range of our lines was rendered impracticable. At one place opposite our centre a convoy of ammunition was hit by a shell, which knocked out six motor lorries and caused two to blow up. Opposite our centre we fired two mines, which did considerable damage to the enemy's defenses.

"During the day also our aeroplanes attacked several points of importance. One of our airmen, who was sent to bomb the canal bridge near Don, was wounded on his way there, but continued and fulfilled his mission. Near Wytschaete, one of our aviators pursued a German aeroplane and fired a whole belt from his machine gun at it. The Taube suddenly swerved, righted itself for a second, and then descended from a height of several thousand feet straight to the ground.

"On the other hand, a British machine unfortunately was brought down over Lille by the enemy's anti-craft guns, but it is hoped that the aviator escaped."

In regard to the German allegation that the British used gas in their attacks on Hill 60, the eye-witness says: "No asphyxiating gases have been employed by us at any time, nor have they yet been brought into play by us."

The eye-witness also denies the German reports that German prisoners have been forced to go up in British aeroplanes.

TO OUST WAR HORSE DEPOT.

Empire City Track Owners Say Tenant Is a Nuisance.

Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday named James A. Farrell, a referee, to take testimony in an action begun by the Empire City Racing Association to eject from its grounds in Westchester County the National Fair and Exposition Association, on the ground that it has permitted the herding of horses there suffering from contagious diseases. The horses were collected there preliminary to their shipment to Europe.

The application for the appointment of a referee was made by Abraham A. Greenhoot, who said that 100 horses have already died there of various diseases, and that keeping the horses on the grounds was a menace to the people of Yonkers.

The Justice also signed an order directing Dr. Harry D. Gill of 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, a veterinary surgeon, to testify before the referee. Dr. Gill is connected with the State Agricultural Department. Affidavits were submitted to the effect that he had declared that many of the horses were afflicted with influenza, distemper, and other diseases dangerous to man and beast.

Robert M. Williams, General Manager of the National Fair and Exposition Association, which has a lease of the grounds, said that no horses were shipped to Europe that were not in apparently good condition.

An additional complaint is to the effect that if any of the horses have any contagious diseases the effect upon the race horses at the next meet will be disastrous.

MORE POWDER FOR ALLIES.

T. A. Gillespie Company to Build Big Mill Near Metuchen, N. J.

METUCHEN, N. J., May 12.—The T. A. Gillespie Company of New York will start work next Monday on a large powder mill near the Charles S. Edgar property in Fairville township. Engineers are surveying the land for plans for the building.

The company has contracts, it is said, for furnishing ammunition and other war materials for the Allies.

The Gillespie plant is on the opposite side of the Raritan River to the Lewis E. Nixon Metuchen Gun Cotton Plant now under construction. The E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Smokeless Powder plant is also in close proximity to the Nixon and Gillespie plants.

It is said that 4,000 men will be employed in the three plants which are booming Metuchen, Fairville, Bonhamtown and Carlin.

GERMAN FIRM SUES ON GRAIN

Wants $200,174 from Armours for Unfilled Contracts.

Behrendt & Bodenheimer of Hamburg, Germany, through Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Armour Grain Company of Chicago for $200,174, which they say they lost through the failure of the defendants to supply them with Winter wheat which they contracted for.

According to the complaint, the first contract was made on May 7, 1914, and was for 24,000 bushels to be shipped in August to some port to be designated later. Other contracts were made for various quantities ranging from 16,000 bushels to 40,000, to be shipped at various times in each month up to and including October. The deliveries were to be made at Hamburg and Rotterdam unless otherwise directed. Some 500,000 bushels were to be shipped. The amount sued for is the profit the plaintiffs say they would have earned if the contract had been adhered to by the defendants.

JANE ADDAMS IS HOPEFUL.

Wants Country to Avoid War Over the Lusitania.

LONDON, May 12.—The women of London today gave a reception in honor of Jane Addams, one of the American delegates to the recent International Conference of Women at The Hague. Many Pacifists and suffragettes attended.

When she was asked what effect the sinking of the Lusitania would have on the peace movement inaugurated by women Miss Addams said: "I cannot talk about it. Public feeling is, of course, highly inflamed, but I sincerely hope there will be no war."

Miss Addams leaves here on Saturday for Holland, and if permitted will go thence to Germany.

TURKISH MINE KILLS GREEKS

Five Persons Dead at Lemnos—Greek Navigators Warned.

PARIS, May 12.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says:

"A floating mine which exploded at Amyssios, near Moudros (on the island of Lemnos) killed five persons, according to an official despatch from Lemnos. In view of the large number of mines which have been carried by currents from the Dardaneiles into the Aegean Sea the Greek authorities have issued a warning to navigators."

To Help French Orphans.

A concert will be given at the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club, 133 West Fortieth Street, next Thursday, May 20, to raise funds for the maintenance of children of killed and disabled French officers. Mrs. F. Berkeley Smith has given her home at Sallenelles, Normandy, France, to house at [illegible] 80 children.

RUSSIANS DRIVE AT GERMAN RIGHT

Are Sweeping Foes Back on 40-Mile Front in Southeast Galicia.

STILL RETREAT IN WEST

But Say Rush of Great Austro-German Force Is Spent and Cost 100,000 Men.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—While continuing to retreat before the north wing of the overwhelming Austro-German Army which drove them back in its onrush from Cracow, the Russians say the drive has spent itself and has cost their foes upward of 100,000 men. On the other hand, both Vienna and Berlin say it continues nn full swing, and Vienna reports the occupation of Brzozow, Dynow, Sunck, and Lisko.

Their advance has brought the Austro-Germans nearly within striking distance of Przemysl, and military observers believe that unless the Russians can make a stand on the River San the fortress of Przemysl, the fall of which caused such a great impression not many weeks ago, will soon again be in the hands of its original owners.

Russhian headquarters reports fierce fighting in the central Carpathians and in Southern Galicia, where the Russians have started a drive on their own account against the German right, advancing on a forty-mile front and sweeping all before them.

PETROGRD, May 12.—The War Office communication issued tonight, says:

> In the Shavli region our troops on Tuesday continued to press successfully on the heels of the retreating Germans, who have been driven back from the town of Shavli toward the southwest.
>
> On the left bank of the Niemen and on the front of the Narew there is an almost general lull.
>
> On the left bank of the Vistula, south of the Sokhatchoff, our infantry command having crossed the Bzura Tuesday night, captured, after a bayonet fight, a group of German trenches and took several dozens of prisoners and an officer. German attempts to attack our reconstruction of troops south of Skierniwice and Nava were repulsed.
>
> In western Galicia on Monday our troops to the north in the direction of Lutowiska continued falling back to positions previously chosen and the enemy's offensive was checked by our counter-attack.
>
> In the direction of the Uzsok Pass and the Stryi River the Austrian attacks were repulsed with great losses to the enemy. Near Rojanka the enemy exploded a mine close to our trenches and followed this up with an attack on our positions in that vicinity. They succeeded in occupying part of the crater made by the explosion, but our men in a furious onslaught dislodged the Auetrians, who fled in disorder, leaving several hundred dead. We also captured many prisoners.

Germans Left 5,000 Dead.

> In the region of the Javornik we completed our success by an energetic offensive. During the last few days the enemy at this point has suffered heavy losses, leaving 5,000 dead on the mountain slope.
>
> In the trans-Dneister region on the Czernowicz-Obertyn front for a distance of over sixty versts (forty miles) our troops have taken the offensive and progressed with great success, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and frustrating his numerous attempts to stop us by counter-attacks.
>
> We captured numerous prisoners—over 5,000 on the 10th alone—and six guns, eight machine guns, and a large quantity of booty also fell into our hands. The enemy, falling back, hastily evacuated the whole left bank of the Dneister and was ejected from the town of Zaleszczyki, twenty-six miles northwest of Czernowitz.

Russian military authorities asserted today that there was no possibility of a further Austro-German advance in West Galicia, with its consequent menace to the security of the Russian positions in the Carpathians.

In semi-official comment today upon this situation it was said the success of the Austro-German forces was due to their overpowering numbers. They advanced along a line of about thirty miles, stretching northward from Neu Sandao, and pushed on to points as far east as Stryzszow and Brzozow, the latter being within less than thirty miles of Przemysl. It is said here that the Russian forces have now been regrouped in such a way as effectually to oppose this movement.

Began Drive with 312,000 Men.

In meeting the Austro-German onslaught the Russian Generals were able to bring up only about one-fifth of their forces ranged along the 900-mile front. The Germans and Austrians, however, are reported here to have concentrated thirteen divisions (about 312,000 men) along a sixteen-mile front in the district of Krosno, just northeast of Dukla, and they have continually rushed in fresh reserves.

Notwithstanding their numerical inferiority the Russians were able to retire in good order to more favorable positions. They destroyed the roads as they went and brought off their guns, ammunition, and other stores. Their losses are described here as comparatively small.

The view presented by military men here is that the Austro-German movement did not constitute a notable success, inasmuch as its object is supposed to have been the destruction of the Russian army in the Carpathians and dislodgment of the Russians from their strong positions in the Central Carpathians. The German plan of action apparently was to strike several successive blows before the Russians had time to bring up reinforcements. A series of furious infantry attacks followed the preparatory artillery actions.

Military experts estiate that the Teutonis allies in their operations on the short front over which they occurred utilized three-quarters of the entire Austrian forces and one-ninth of the entire German forces. About one-ahlf of these forces probably were second line troops. Four corps are said to have been brought up from the Serbian front, and twenteith infantry and nine cavalry divisions from the western front.

Tremendous German Losses.

Russian officers estimate the losses of the Germans and Austrians during the battles of the last nine days at upward of 100,000.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 12.—A dispatch from Cracow to the Journal De Geneve says that the losses of the Austrians and Germans since the first of May amount to 165,000 officers and men. Losses of the Russians in prisoners are placed at 50.000.

The dispatch says the Russians are holding firmly the principal stragetic positions and that both sides are receiving heavy reinforcements.

SAY PURSUIT CONTINUES.

Germans Claim Further Victories Over Russians in the South.

BERLIN, May 12, (via London.)—The following report was issued today by the German General Staff:

> Thebattle at Shavli, in Courland, is tsill raging without any result having been reached.
>
> On the Bzura a Russian battalion which made an attempt to cross the river was annihilated.
>
> In the southeastern theatre of the war:
>
> Our pursuit between the Carpathian Mountains and the Vistula River is still in full swing, and further heavy damage has been inflicted upon the enemy along this entire front. For example, a battalion of the Fourth Foot Guards Regiment alone took fourteen officers, including a Colonel, and 4,500 men prisoners, and at the same time captured four cannon⅛ one machine gun company witah horses, and one baggage column.
>
> Forces of the Teutonic allies have nok and Dinow. Further to the northwest they have reached the region of Rzeszowmielso.
>
> Troops fighting in the Carpathians on both sides of the Stryi yesterday drove the enemy out of his positions.

Kaiser Rewards Falkenhayn.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 12.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says Emperor William has sent the following communication to Field Marshal von Falkenhayn, Chief of Staff:

> With a sharp, clear glance, accurately gauging the situation, you discovered the point where the Russian Army was most vulnerable, and with the plans made in consequence achieved a great success.
>
> The present glorious victory gives me a fresh opportunity to declare my thanks and those of the Fatherland for your devoted work in my service and that of the Fatherland, performed in a quiet and unselfish manner.
>
> Among those who made it possible for the German Army to show a bold front to the world and her enemies and achieve a great success over them you stand, as Chief of the General Staff, in the front rank. As a token of my gratitude I confer on you the Order of the Black Eagle.

Austrians Say Defeat Grows.

VIENNA, May 12, (via London.)—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters tonight:

> The defeat of the Russian Third and Eighth Armies is increasing daily. The Russian troops with their trains are fleeing in disorder in the direction of Jaroslau, Przemysl, and Chyrow.
>
> Strong enemy forces fleeing from the region of Sanok and Lisko eastward are being attacked from the south by our columns, which advanced by way of Balligrod and Polena.
>
> In further pursuit, our victorious troops have crossed the lower Wisloka and captured Brzozow. Dynow, Sanok, and Lisko are in our hands.
>
> Owing to the extraordinary success hitherto attained in West and Central Galicia, the Russian Carpathian front, east of Uzsok Pass, is now also beginning to waver. The Austro-German troops are attacking along the entire front in this section. The enemy in the region near Turka and in the Orawa and Opor valleys is in retreat.
>
> North of the Vistula our troops have advanced across the Nida. In Southeast Galicia a strong Russian force has advanced across the Dniester in the direction of Horodenka. We had evacuated Zale Szczyky. The fighting continues.

ITALIAN CABINET MAY PUT WAR UP TO PARLIAMENT

Continued from Page 1.

regarded as the leader of the peace party. An attempt was made to storm his residence, but it was frustrated by soldiers. The crowd jeered as it passed the German Ecclesiastical College.

Demonstrations similar to that in the capital are occurring in the larger towns throughout the country. Clashes with those who favor neutrality have been prevented several times by the intervention of troops and the police.

Every precautions has been taken by the authorities of Rome to protect the Austrian and German diplomats accredited both to the Quirinal and Vatican.

GENEVA, May 12.—Germans arriving in Switzerland from Italy say it is no longer safe to speak German on the streets of Milan or Turin. They say that several Germans have been handled roughly by crowds. Two are reported to have been nearly lynched at Brescia.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 12.—The Swiss Government is today sending more troops to points on the southern frontier of the republic, especially to Lugano, because of recent anti-German demonstrations. It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy are in and near Lugano. Local agitators have marched in procession in front of the Lugano hotels, particularly those occupied by Germans, calling out to them insulting phrases. The Lugano police apparently are finding difficulty in dealing with the crowds.

LONDON, Thursday, May 13.—The Evening News published last night a dispatch from its correspondent at Lugano, Switzerland, who says that scenes of indescribable panic are occurring on the border. Several thousand Italians are waiting for trains to take them back to Italy. At Udine, in northeastern Italy, the Mayor of the city is providing temporary accommodations for the increased population.

Italian steamers, the correspondent continues, are bringing from Zara, in Dalmatia, hundreds of Austro-Italians who are fearful of reprisals at the hands of the Austrians.

POPE DEEPLY DEPRESSED.

May Sever Relations with Central Empires if Italy Goes to War.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, via Paris, May 12.—Pope Benedict is greatly depressed by the trend of events in Italy and believes the intervention of that country in the war is only a question of days, according to apparently authentic information received here.

The Pontiff is reported to be greatly concerned regarding the possible effect war would have on the relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican. He has decided, it is said here, notonly to invite the German, Austrian, and Bavarian Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican to leave Rome, but to withdraw the Papal Nuncios from the courts of countries which would be hostile to Italy.

THREE REASONS FOR WAR.

Semi-Official Paper of Rome Tells Why Italy Desires Intervention.

The Idea Nazionale, a paper of Rome which for the last nine months has consistently exploited the propaganda of intervention on the side of the Entente Powers, and is known to be the mouthpiece of certain members of the Government, who can thus set their private views before the public without betraying their "official" positions, on May 10 set forth in three groups "tne reasons which justify our participation in the conflagration—le ragioni che giustificano la nostra partecipazione alla conflagrazione."

According to a translation of the original text transmitted by cable to The Progresso Italo-Americano, the article in The Idea reads as follows:

"Italy desires war!

"1. In order to obtain Trent, Trieste, and Dalmatia. The country desires it. A nation which has the opportunity to free its land ought to do so as a matter of imperative necessity. If the Government and the institutions will not make war, they render themselves guilty of high treason toward the country.

"2. We desire war in order to conquer for ourselves a good strategic frontier in the north and east in place of the threatening frontier which we now have. When a nation can assure the protection of its domain it ought to do so, otherwise it will amount to less in its future. It is a necessary duty. There is no other alternative but this—either complete the work or betray what has already been done.

"3. We desire war because in the adriaatic, the Balkan Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and Asia, Itly should have all the interests which are possible for her to have today and without which her political, economic, and moral power would diminish in proportion to the augmentation of that of others. This is the testimony of the Hon. Salandra. If we should avoid war we want less than his words most sacredly proclaimed to the nation in parliament. If we would be a great power we must accept certain obligations: one of them is war in order to keep us a great power. If we do not want to be a great power an ylonger, we deliberately and vilely betray ourselves.

"Here are the three reasons for going to war—tangible, material, and comprehensive."

WHY ITALY DELAYS JOINING THE WAR

Negotiations with Allies Made Extremely Delicate by Russia's Claims for Serbia.

WANTED ENTIRE DALMATIA

Vital Importance to Italy of Obtaining, While the Chance Offers, Control of the Adriatic.

ROME, April 25.—The negotiations with the Germanic empires have failed, as they were destined to fail from the beginning. I have it from a source that can be entirely relied upon that the attitude of the Salandra Cabinet throughout was most dignified and cautious; they consented to listen to and weigh any offers that Austria might cause to be made them; beyond that they would say nothing to Prince von Bülow—until the end, when the offers were rejected with the remark that they fell too far short of Italy's necessities to be worth discussing, since any treatment of the question at all would have to start upon the assumed cession of at least Istria and the Trentino. Von Bülow stays on at Rome, still hoping to move them from that position, and striving to gain as much time as possible, at any rate. This quite suits Salandra, as he does not wish to break outright with Austria before he shall have succeeded in coming to definite terms with the Triple Entente.

His attitude with the latter is also dignified; he replied to one of their recent repeated urgings to join them that if Italy did so, in order to liberate her people still under the Austrian yoke, it could only be after an explicit agreement by France, England, Russia, and Serbia that guaranteed Italy's possession of the Southern Tyrol, Istria, and Dalmatia, and the neutralization of such port or ports south of Dalmatia as should be allotted to Serbia, (not to mention here the Bay of Valona, the slice of Turkey, &c.,) making clear the vital necessity to Italy, if Austria falls, of permitting henceforth no other nation to construct war harbors on the eastern coast. This I have from the same reliable informant, a highly placed personage whose names I cannot use. He added that Serbia, and Russia backing her, had not only objected vigorously, but insisted on claiming for Slavdom the whole of Dalmatia, with right of fortification also.

Starting with such extremes in the two views, it can be understood why the negotiations are rightly characterized as most delicate, and why they have been and are dragging out so long; also why Italy has been so determinedly acting as the champion of Albania and keeping Serbia out of that country. France and England, of course, are acting as the peace keepers and trying hard to bring the two parties together. They may succeed in regard to Dalmatia, by the usual method of agreeing to divide it; but the dangerous difficulty lies in the question of neutralizing Serbia's ports, on which neither side is willing to give way.

Russian Stand for Serbia.

Meanwhile the Russian press has been fanning the fires of Slav passion, claiming angrily for Serbia the right of a free people to fortify its harbors and to develop its marine, and insisting that the possession of Istria and Dalmatia both must be settled by a plébiscite or adjudged to the race which is there in the majority; to which the Italian journals as wrathfully retort by repeating the reasons for the justice of their claims. "From the military viewpoint," cries the Giornale d'Italia, "Italy cannot give way. In the Adriatic, if Austria disappears, there cannot be one fortress, nor one cannon, nor one submarine, nor one torpedo boat that is not Italian. Otherwise the present very difficult situation will be perpetuated, and with time inevitably be aggravated." In spite of all this, however, I believe that France and England will succeed in bringing the two sides to an agree-ment upon which Italy will join the Allies.

The Giornale d'Italia—whose views, though it is not an admitted mouth-piece of the present Government of Italy, on account of the intimate friendship uniting its editor with Prime Minister Salandra, may be assumed to reflect fairly the latter's opinions—a few days ago admonished the public that the third and final stage had been reached in Italy's preparation for her part in the world-conflict; that the first stage had been the preparation material, now practically completed by the country's full arming; the second had been the preparation moral, by which the minds of all citizens had been informed as to the causes of the great war and the part in it which Italy must play, while their spirits had been raised to confront every contingency with courage; and the third stage, now reached, was the preparation diplomatic, through whose successful operation alone could the nation be assured of obtaining the desired results of their armed intervention.

It behooved every citizen, therefore—continued the inspired journal—to cease now from all forms of agitation, which were no longer advisable since the country was fully ready for the fray, and to maintain that national quietness which was necessary for the Government's proper handling of the very delicate diplomatic situation. For this same reason the Cabinet had, several days before, forbidden henceforth all gatherings and speech-makings on political questions, of any sort.

The people have obeyed with a remarkable unanimity. With the exception of a few attempts here and there to hold interventionist meetings, they have turned very soberly to settling their private affairs and preparing to take their part in the reorganization of the national life which war will render necessary. Every city, every village, has been laboring strenuously in the past week to prepare for each woman, each child over 12 years of age, and each man over 45, his or her allotted place of labor in the new social organism that shall supplant the old, when the fatal hour strikes and all able-bodied men go under arms.

Crisis Understood by the People.

The contrast is most extraordinary, of the resolute quietness with which this great and ominous work is being accomplished, compared with the long preceding period of excitements and agitations. But it is due not merely to a sudden realization of the horrors of the war closing upon us; with that intuition which is so prominent a characteristic of the Italians, they have one and all divined that the negotiations now being conducted at Rome with the Powers of the Triple Entente, upon which the future of the nation will depend, are so very delicate indeed that not a voice should be raised to disturb the chances of success.

It is the dominion of the Adriatic that is at stake: the question that concerns Italy's progress as a nation, and as a great power, far more than that of the mere recovery of the provinces of Trent and Trieste. And if Americans are to do Italians any kind of justice, and thus stop the unwarranted criticisms which have been coming more frequently across the water to wound Italian susceptibilities, they must make an effort to comprehend better the depths of this serious matter.

The control of the Adriatic depends upon the possession of Istria and Dalmatia. A glance at the map will reveal that the whole Western coast of that sea is without indentations and off-lying islands—those of the Venetian lagoons being worthless for proper harborage on account of the shallow water behind them; and the three harbors only which this peculiar formation of the land allows to the Italian Kingdom—Venice, Ancona, and Brindisi—are at once too shallow, too small, and incapable of being properly fortified for defense, on account of opening too directly upon the sea.

On the other hand, the whole eastern coast is not only one long succession of deep bays and inlets, guarded by mountainous flanks and promontories, but is further protected, clear down to Albania, by the extraordinary off-lying chain of the Dalmatian Islands, whose narrow, tortuous channels are easily fortified to impregnability. Whoever, therefore, possesses this coast has at his command a plenty of capacious, unassailable harbors, from which secure refuge he can dominate completely the opposite indefensible shore. The Austrians have made of Pola and Cattaro two such impregnable war ports, while Zebenico and several other places would be likewise fortified at comparatively small cost.

Forced Into Triple Alliance.

It was precisely this unassailable position of Austria on the Adriatic, together with Italy's indefensible position, and her beautiful cities of Venice, Rimini, Pesaro, Ancona, Bari, &c., lying completely exposed to the fire of Austrian guns, that made quite necessary, until the present day, Italy's participation in the Triple Alliance. As one of King Humbert's Prime Ministers put it—who was secretely no friend of the Germanic empires, and yet felt compelled to renew the pact—"In such a situation as is that of the Adriatic, with the Balkan question added, Italy has only the option of fighting or allying herself with the power on the opposite shore."

The Alliance served well the purpose of the wise Italian statesmen in keeping peace between the two realms in spite of constant spinous questions, and in controlling Austria's ambitions in the Balkans; but now that it is broken at last by the empire's own acts, and the latter is evidently about to fall to pieces and leave the possession of the eastern coast to other hands, Italy is determined that this time the eternal menace of that impregnable shore shall be ended. It is to her a vital point of safety, of life, of progress. And since both Istria and Dalmatia were always Italian, until wrenched away by Austria a century ago, and are still Italian in language, culture, and basic ethnological stock, Italy claims them back again, and for that will fight.

Historically, this claim is certainly unattachable. Civilized and thoroughly Latinized by Rome before the Christian era, the three provinces in question have never ceased to the present day their use of the Latin tongue and culture, and their inhabitants until within a few decades remained almost purely of Italian blood. With the fall of the Western Empire they passed first under the sway of the Archbishops of Aquileia, who were Primates of Frinli, Istria and Dalmatia; in 579 the two latter territories were transferred to the rule of the Archbishops of Grado, and somewhat later became absorbed by Venice, which also in due time seized the temporal possessions of the Archbishops of Aquileia, including southern Tyrol (or Trentino). Venetial then the whole three provinces continued, enjoying with their paternal suzeraine all the advantages of the Renaissance, until Bonaport destroyed the Serene Republic and by the treaty of Campo Fornio in 1797 turned them over to Austria.

Up to this date, therefore, we see that these lands were continuously and entirely Italian, in every respect, considered always indeed as integral parts of Italia proper. And let us not forget that geographically also they are such: for the main ridge of the eastern Alps, the watershed between the zasins of the Adriatic and the Black Seas, runs well north of the Trentino—by the Brenner Pass—curves around north of Istria, and thence runs southeastward parallel with the coast at a short distance, separating Dalmatia from the interior by so formidable a barrier that it always warded off invasions and immigrations of the savage tribes to the east.

Italians Driven Out.

When Austria lost Venetia in 1866 she was unfortunately allowed to retain these three provinces; and since they never ceased to struggle and agitate for reunion to their motherland, keeping thus ever critical the dangerous question or "irredentism," the Imperial Government set itself the deliberate task of wiping out in them the Italian blood, language, and culture. That ethnic stock which the Alpine barrier had kept nearly pure they determined to replace with a neighboring people considered far less dangerous—the Slavic Croats and Serbs for nearly fifty years now these have been steadily brought up from the south, and over the mountains from the east, by every means in the power of despotism, and settled in the places and upon the lands of the Italians driven away by other tyrannical measures.

The result is that forced majority of Slavs in the rural population of Istria and Dalmatia—and in the population as a whole—upon which Serbia and Russia now base their claim to those territories. But nearly the whole of the educated and moneyed classes remain Italian, and, ever fighting mightily against desperate odds, have succeeded so far in keeping their control of the cities, and the use to some extent of their language and institutions.

From that 40 per cent. of the inhabitants, then, who constitute all the best elements of the population and represent the natural ethnic stock, have come all those reiterated appeals of late years which have multiplied in anguish since the war began and their burdens became intolerable, crying to Italians of the kingdom to march at last to their rescue, or it will be too late. Rome, Venice, and the other chief cities are filled with their refugees from the terrible Austrian tyranny, who have aided the many "Trent and Trieste" Associations to bring home to all Italians during the past nine months the horrors of the despotism which is ruining and decimating their unredeemed brothers. And the people of the peninsula have responded—have turned from the neutrality which they at first desired to a resolute determination of completing now the union of Italy.

E. W.

Received by The New York Times.

The New York Times acknowledges the receipt of $4 collected at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterville, Conn., for the benefit of the Belgian War Relief Fund. Contributions received for Mrs. Margaret McDonald, who attempted suicide when her family faced starvation were: J. C. W. K., $5; Miss E. H. B., $8. For a poor family in Woodside, L. I., $7 was received from Miss E. H. B.

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Rules are simple as can be—the few there *are*.

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Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the tenderest skin 25c

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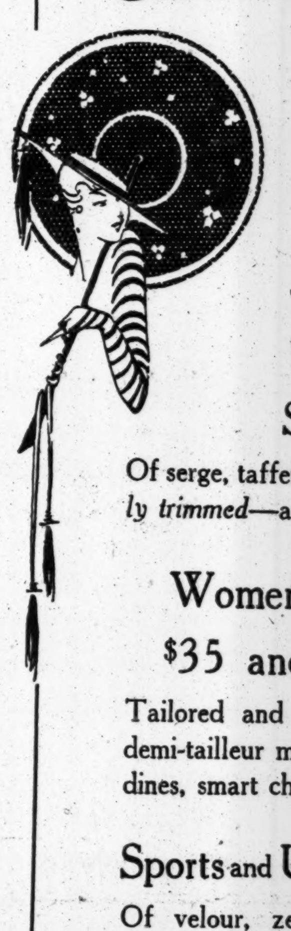

Announce, for today,
A Sale of Smart Hats
at $10—Formerly $18 to $25
Tailored effects for street, travel and semi-dress.

Street Dresses at $45
Of serge, taffeta, satin and faille; *tailored* or *slightly trimmed*—also charming combination effects.

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$35 and $45—Formerly $50 to $68
Tailored and belted effects—bolero styles and demi-tailleur models in fine quality serges, gabardines, smart checks and stunning stripes.

Sports and Utility Coats, $35 and $45
Of velour, zephyr cloth, golf-cord, whipcord, covert, Scotch mists and tweeds.

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During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

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Fame

Because Henry Ford is world-famous as a manufacturer, it overshadows the fact that he is also a great inventor and ornithologist.

Similarly, because the Butterick publications are pre-eminent in fashion, the breadth of their general scope and influence may be overlooked.

The following partial list of famous contributors testifies to that breadth and to the desire of earnest protagonists to enlist the influence of our readers:

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Clara Barton
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Mrs. William Howard Taft
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Robert Hichens
Hon. John J. Freschi
William Hard
Cardinal Gibbons
Honoré Willsie
Andrew Carnegie
Mary Stewart Cutting
Margaret Mayo
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Princess Eulalia
E. Temple Thurston
Alice Brown
Gertrude Atherton
Ellen Terry
Ernest Poole
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William J. Locke

Less than half of these are professional writers. The others wished for the understanding or support of our readers.

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Write for Catalogue.
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No stock in the city. All plants fresh from nurseries.

SAVES $310,000 FOR STATE'S LEAN PURSE

Governor Whitman Cuts More Appropriations—His Three Days' Total $1,322,000.

AIMS AT TWO MILLIONS

Department Heads and Legislative Leaders Cry "Grand-Stand Play"—Liken Executive to Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—Governor Whitman's blue pencil today eliminated $310,371 from the appropriation bills. The total of the eliminations of three days is $1,322,083. It is predicted that before he ends his scrutiny of the bills at least $2,000,000 in items which the Governor regards as wasteful will be eliminated. There is little likelihood, however, that this will affect the project for raising nearly $20,000,000 by direct tax.

Not only heads of departments which have been affected but the legislative leaders who had a hand in shaping the fiscal measures are criticising the Governor harshly. They are unanimous in characterizing his action as a "grand-stand play," and assert that the cutting is done without any intelligent conception of what the reductions mean.

"He is doing the Glynn act over again," was the plaint of one department head. "All these so-called economies will reappear in the supply bill of next year, only they will be so much bigger that no one will recognize them."

One of the departments today was handled with gloves. That was the State Highway Department, whose head is Edwin Duffey of Cortland, who was Governor Whitman's room-mate at Amherst. Not a single appropriation was cut, although there was one item of $149,716 which Governor Whitman was anxious to eliminate.

Commissioner Duffey showed equal solicitation to have it remain. The Governor finally gave him until Monday to show cause why it should not be eliminated. From all indications the Governor in the end will have his way about it. The item represents a special appropriation for the construction of a stretch of road in Greene County from Palenville to Hunter, seventeen miles in length. The road is not part of the State system, and, according to all accounts, is of local value only. The item is a reappropriation of the balance of a special appropriation of $190,000 made by the Democratic Legislature in 1913 and approved by Governor Sulzer as a reward for the enthusiastic support he received from the Democratic leaders in Greene in his fight for direct primaries and against Tammany Leader Murphy.

"I'd like to vut that out," said the Governor, reflectively, when the item was reached. "Can't the work be carried on with some other available fund?" Commissioner Duffy told the Governor that there was no way but to do the work with the appropriation provided by the Legislature. "As it is, the road is not passable," said the Commissioner.

"Not passable? What has been done with the $50,000 that has been spent?" asked the Governor.

"That money has been used for the purchase of machinery and materials," said the Commissioner.

"I would like to veto that item," said the Governor again. "I will reserve action until Monday, and in the meantime you may submit a statement."

This table shows the appropriations considered today and the reductions made by the Governor:

Health Department	$3,993
State Fair Commission	70,000
State Hospital Commission:	
Administration exp.	8,480
Hospital repairs, &c.	150,000
Binghamton State Hospital	5,848
Central Islip State Hospital	54,500
Hudson River State Hospital	3,939
Kings Park State Hospital	13,200
St. Lawrence Hospital	411
Total cuts today	$310,371
Previous days	1,011,712
Grand total for three days	$1,322,083

Commissioner Duffey was the first to be summoned before the Governor to explain the needs of his department. He was followed by Health Commissioner Biggs. A reappropriation of $493 for traveling expenses for the Commissioner an dhis deputies was blue penciled and a similar course was followed with regard to an item of $3,500 for installing a new water supply plant at the States anti-toxin farm near Guilderland. The total appropriation for the Department this year is $380,000. This is three times as much as was appropriated in 1913. Dr. Biggs told the Governor that the wider scope of departmental activities following the reorganization in that year was responsible for the increase.

The $70,000 item cut from the appropriation for the State Fair Commission means the abandonment for the present at least—the Governor believes forever—of the plan for constructing a new race course at the Fair Grounds in Syracuse.

Homer Folks was consulted by the Governor when he took up the appropriation for the insane asylums. Mr. Folks pleaded warmly for tolerant treatment of the appropriations.

"The present situation is both wasteful and inhuman," said Mr. Folks. "I have heard the cry that this year is not the time for providing decent accommodations for the helpless insane pationts until it has made my heart sick."

Dr. James V. May, the medical member of the Hospital Commission, told the Governor that owing to the Glynn policy, hundreds of employes at the State hospitals had been retired and there were not enough now to insure the safety of the insane. Leo Arnstein, representing New York City, pleaded for retrenchment.

"I am told," said Governor Whitman, in response to this plea, "that 18,000 of the 33,581 inmates in the State hospitals are from the metropolitan district."

Dr. Gaylord, head of the institute for the study of malignant diseases at Buffalo, told Governor Whitman that unless a $10,000 item in the supply bill was allowed, the institute would be compelled to discontinue its work on Aug. 1.

"I question whether the institute is necessary in view of the great work done by the Rockefeller Institute in the study of cancer and other malignant diseases," said the Governor. He promised, however, to take the matter under advisement.

UPHOLDS STATE'S LOAN.

Attorney General Approves Plan to Borrow $6,000,000.

ALBANY, May 12.—In an opinion rendered today, Attorney General Woodbury upholds Controller Travis's plan to borrow $6,000,000 for payroll purposes in anticipation of revenues. The legality of the Controller's action was questioned by Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, of New York City, who contended that Section 14 of the Financial law under which the Controller can borrow up to $6,000,000 on short-time notes was unconstitution. In his opinion the Attorney General says:

"The Constitution inhibition with reference to the creation of debts did not contemplate the creation of an obligation where the means of payment were at the command of those who made it i norder to save unimpaired the public faith and credit or to support current expenses of government. It did not contemplate a situation where a previous administration, by failing to levy necessary taxes or produce the necessary revenues, had left the Government without funds in its treasury to carry on its ordinary activities and pay general expenses.

"The Legislature was entirely within its rights in providing in Section 14 of the finance law for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of and payable out of the taxes or other fixed revenues for the current year."

None of the transfer tax on the estate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, which it is estimated may reach $3,000,000, will be received by the State in the current fiscal year, five months of which remain. In the case of large estates the first remittance usually is made almost exactly six months after death, within which period the law allows a rebate of 5 per cent.

When ex-Judge George W. McElroy, Chief of the Transfer Tax Bureau of the Controller's office, made up his estimate of income from estates he counted cn a payment from the estate of John G. Wendel of $1,500,000. It has been discovered that Mr. Wendel made over most of his estate to his sisters and that the State will received only a nominal return in taxes.

Judge McElroy's estimate of the State's income from transfer taxes was $9,000,000. In seven months the income has been only $4,216,279. He expects a deficiency in the estimate of at least $3,000,000. The indirect revenue last year amounted to $42,855,013.12. The Controller estimated that this year it would be $42,063,338.02. For seven months, to April 30, the receipts from indirect taxes were, in 1914, $26,663,322.98; in 1915, $22,341,333.47. This shows a decrease to May 1, this year, as compared with last year, of $4,321,989.51.

Properly Expressed.

"What's that?" cried the new doctor in the mining camp. "You say you have 'shooting pains' in your back. Why, you're wounded, man!"

"That's what I said—'shooting pains,'" said Piute Pete.—Judge.

The Right Door and Another.

A junk dealer in an Indiana town had been persistently suspected of acting as a "fence" for stolen goods, and finally was arrested on a charge of that kind. However, after a jury trial, he was acquitted on a technicality. Commenting soon afterward with a friend on his acquittal, the junk dealer said: "A long experience in the junk business leads me to believe that the door of success is mighty close to the door of the penitentiary, and if a man is not careful he is likely to take the wrong door."—Indianapolis News.

Ignoring the Classics.

An oratorical and declamation contest is to be held in Maryville soon, and in the long list of contestants not one is slated to deliver "Spartacus's Address to the Gladiators," "Rienzi's Address to the Romans," or Patrick Henry's famous request to give him liberty or give him death. This is rather rubbing it in on the old classics.—Kansas City Times.

Good and Sufficient Reason.

Because of my recent death I will sell all the stock and fixtures of my store. J. Benzig.—Ad. in Wheeling Register.

Too Big for His House.

On account of being too large, Adam Etling is advertising his nice home for sale, on the corner of Clark and East Streets.—Lake County, Ind., Star.

The Raw Recruit.

A drill sergeant was drilling a recruit squad in the use of the rifle. All went smoothly until blank cartridges were distributed. The recruits were instructed to load their pieces and stand at "ready," and then the Sergeant gave the command: "Fire at will!"

Private Lunn was puzzled. He lowered his gun.

"Which one is Will?" he asked.—Boston Post.

Poker Victims.

"Many a fellow," remarked the man on the car, "has pushed back from a poker table with nothing in his pockets except a street car ticket and a rabbit's foot."—Toledo Blade.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

An Important Purchase!

18,000 Pairs of Women's Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire
Black and White.
Brosser Embroidered.

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Full 22 Inches
Double-Finger Tipped.
All Sizes. Two Clasps.

Summer Frocks and Blouses are beginning to appear with short and three-quarter length sleeves—making *Long Gloves* a necessary item in Milady's wardrobe.

Ready Cash brought these Gloves to Macy's—and we turn them over to you at a price which will permit your buying a season's supply.

Judging from the response to previous sales of this kind, we hardly expect this lot, as large as it is, to last for many days.

Special Tables—and extra clerks to serve you promptly.
Mail Orders will be filled while quantity lasts.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

TO SPEND $1,000,000 ON NEW FIRE ALARMS

McAneny Tells Fire Association Up-to-Date Telegraph System Will Be Installed.

MEANS CHEAPER INSURANCE

Moving Pictures of Automatic Sprinklers in Operation Shown to Convention at the Hotel Astor.

Flames that leaped across a large screen in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, gas and electrical fuse explosions, and a deluge from automatic sprinklers, chemical extinguishers and regular fire-fighting equipment, all shown in moving pictures, were witnessed by more than 500 members of the National Fire Protection Association at their annual luncheon yesterday. The association, which will close its convention today, was informed by Acting Mayor George McAneny that New York City had decided to install an up-to-date fire alarm telegraph system. Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, said the system would cost more than $1,000,000.

The subject discussed at the luncheon was "Fire Protection and the Business Man." Allen Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, complained of the general ignorance of the business man of all that had been done and was being done in the way of fire prevention. Mr. Robinson so warmly advocated the use of automatic sprinklers that he felt it incumbent upon him to explain he was not representing or interested in any concern that manufactured these devices. He gave illustrations to show how the installation of such equipment would be paid for in a very short period by the reduction of insurance.

"The thing you represent is so big, so fraught with promise for the future of the country and the safety of the cities, and the cutting down of economic waste that when you come among us in such large numbers it is of tremendous importance," said Acting Mayor McAneny. "No city will profit more than New York City by what you do. Of course, we have done much through legislation and through the City Government to promote fire prevention, but we still are at the beginning of the science. We must depend upon you to show and give us our directions."

According to Mr. McAneny fire-fighting apparatus could not follow the trend of skyscraper development. Experts, directed to ascertain what would be the result of an earthquake or general conflagration in the downtown section of Manhattan had reported that if all the people in the buildings of that section were suddenly emptied into the streets they would be five deep on top of one another, packed from building to building. Even so, only a small percentage of space available for tall buildings was occupied by structures of this type.

"If we stop these people from going up in the air we will compel the lateral development of our community and a more equal distribution," said Mr. McAneny. "The city has before it now a proposition to equip the Fire Department with a new and thoroughly up-to-date fire alarm telegraph system. There are certain details to be considered, but the thing must be done and done quickly. The Board of Estimate is about to vote unanimously for the proposition."

Fire Commissioner Adamson said he had asked the New York Fire Insurance Exchange whether it would make a reduction of fire insurance rates if the city installed a modern alarm system. He was answered by a resolution of the Exchange, offering, in consideration of a fire-alarm telegraph system, approved by the New York Board of Underwriters, promises that substantial reductions in the insurance rates would be made. According to Mr. Adamson, the reductions to property owners would more than pay for the cost of the new equipment.

"The system we now have in this city is a disgrace," said Commissioner Adamson. "These are facts that have been known for years, and it is almost a matter of Providence that we have not had a breakdown and a general conflagration."

To meet the situation an emergency alarm system had to be provided, and this was only recently put in operation. According to Commissioner Adamson it will take at least two years to install the modern fire alarm telegraph system.

Commissioner Adamson recalled the last time he spoke at a convention of the National Fire Protection Association. He told the members then of a suit begun by the Fire Department to recover the expenses of extinguishing a fire which was due to willful and prolonged neglect. He announced that the Appellate Division recently had decided unanimously that the Fire Department could collect such damages where the owner of a building destroyed by fire had failed to comply with the notices served on him by the Fire Department.

After the speeches, motion pictures made in the Underwriters' Laboratories, in Chicago, were thrown on the screen, showing many of the tests by which the underwriters approved or rejected new devices for safeguarding against fires.

TWO KILLED BY GUNCOTTON.

Mayor of Wallington, N. J., to Investigate Explosion in Chemical Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 12.—The dehydrating room of the Anderson Chemical Company's plant in Lodi Road, Wallington, a one-story frame building thirty feet square, was demolished this morning by an explosion of guncotton. William Wolverkummer, a chemist in an adjoining building, was killed when the wall was crashed in on him. William Godzik's right leg was blown off and he died later. Michael Cuzenko is reported dying in St. Mary's Hospital here. He and Godzik were in the wrecked room.

Mayor John H. McMahon has called a special meeting of the Council for tomorrow night to investigate the cause of the explosion and to plan how to make the company to take precautions against a repetition.

There was a similar explosion two years ago, in which two men were killed.

GIMBELS
Broadway and 33d Street

Cannot Be Duplicated at Such Prices!

The China and Glass In the Bawo & Dotter Sale

Note these two facts:—(1) We need not expect much China of these high grades from Europe for years to come.

(2) Whatever may be shipped across the Atlantic will come to us at much higher prices.

Yet the Bawo & Dotter stock, sold by the United States District Court, is offering the most amazing bargains in fine wares in china selling history.

The arrival of the sample stock from the Bawo & Dotter branch house in San Francisco was a bit of good luck we didn't expect. It brought, among other things, more of the beautiful Copeland China Sample Plates, Cups and Saucers and Services. But only one of a kind. Some of these will be still here today.

Exceptional Groups of Fine Cut Glass

Bawo & Dotter controlled six American factories, and their splendid Cut Glass came into the Sale at about factory cost. Among the hundreds of pieces remaining:

$10 Water Sets, $5
Deeply cut; 8 pieces, with 4-pt. Water Jug, 16-in. Plateau and 6 Tumblers.
$6 Sugar & Cream Sets, $3.75
$5 Orange Bowls, $3.75

$6 Oil Bottles, $3.75
Combination floral and mitre pattern; beautiful workmanship, new shape.
$1 Perfume Bottles, 50c
$5 Vases, 12-in., $2.95

Fine English China, Sample Pieces, Half Import Cost or Less

Selection is rich among this important part of the Bawo & Dotter stock.

Cups and Saucers—Tea, After-Dinner, Bouillon and Coffee, fine decorations, 50c to $7 each.

Handsome Service Plates, hand-painted, by famous China painters, 50c to $10 each. Fifth Floor

The Bawo & Dotter Stock of CLOCKS

Marvellously beautiful are many of these works of art, and the prices remarkably low.

Hall Clocks, mahogany finish, $75 to $247.50.
Gilt Clock Sets, with candelabras, $20 to $65
Mahogany Mantel or Library Clocks, $20 to $35.
Hanging Clocks, $15 to $25. Fifth Floor

This Summer Apparel Sale Means Much to Men

It provides every imaginable sort of Summer Clothing, from Hat to Shoes, for men who like new styles, and like them good.

It offers substantial savings on every article, which, figured on a man's Summer outfit (and he can get a very complete one in this sale), will amount to a very handsome—and welcome—sum.

We planned it far ahead to make certain that it should be just what it is.—THE MOST IMPORTANT MEN'S OUTFITTING SALE OF THE SEASON.

Assortments, newly replenished for today, include:

Men's Summer Suits
At $16, $19.50, $23, $33.
Men's Spring Overcoats
At $16, $19.50, $23, $26.50.
Men's Golf Suits
Norfolk Coat and Knickers, $15.
Men's Tennis Trousers
At $3.75 and $5. (Fourth Floor)
Men's Hosiery
At 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c.
Men's Underwear
Silk, at $2.50 garment.
Athletic Union Suits, 50c and $1
Shirts and Drawers, 35c.
Men's Walking Sticks
At 75c, $1 and $1.50. (Main Floor)
Men's Straw Hats
$2 and $2.50 grades, $1.35. (Fourth Floor)

Men's Negligee Shirts
At 75c, 85c, $1.25.
Men's Silk Shirts
At $3.50.
Men's Sport Shirts
For Golf and Tennis, $1.10.
Men's Neckwear
At 25c, 30c and 35c.
Men's Pajamas
At 95c, $1.35 and $2.45.
Men's Belts
At 50c, 65c, 90c. (Main Floor)
Men's Shoes
High, at $4.75 pair.
High or low, at $3.95 pair. (Second Floor)
Men's Gloves
At 55c, 65c, 78c pair.
Men's Handkerchiefs
At 12½c each and $2.25 doz. (Main Floor)

Arnold, Constable & Co.
TODAY, THURSDAY

Removal 7 Specials

Sale of 5,000 Yards
Black Taffeta Silks
The Most Popular Silk of the Season in the One Most Popular Color.

Value $1.25 and $1.50 Yard
78c and 95c

3,000 YARDS BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inch, soft finish, bright lustre. *Value $1.25* **78c**
2,000 YARDS BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inch, very high grade, soft finish and lustrous. *Value $1.50* **95c**

Special Lot of 2,000 Yards
Figured Challies

27 inches wide; comprising neat stripes floral and Persian effects and borders, in the latest colorings; desirable for Summer Dresses, House Gowns, Kimonos and Children's Frocks.

For This **22c** Sale Only

1,200 Pairs Women's
Pure Silk Gloves
Value $1.25 pair

Very superior grade, double finger tips. **90c** 16 button length, black or white.

3 pairs at 85c pair—6 pairs at 80c pair

WOMEN'S DOESKIN GLOVES—Washable, 1 clasp; white only.
WOMEN'S CHAMOIS LISLE GLOVES—16 button length, white and pongee.
WOMEN'S CHAMOIS LISLE GLOVES—2 clasp, white pongee and grey.
85c pair *Value $1.25*

Reduction Sale of
Waists and Blouses

500 in the lot **1/3 off and 1/2 Price** *20 styles season's fabrics.*

Crepe chiffon, embroidered and lace trimmed over white.
Crepe-de-Chine hemstitched model with double frill.
Striped crepe-de-chine in Tailleur model, pale pink only.
Black lace over white lining, lace trimming.
3.95 *Formerly $6.00*

China silk hemstitched model in white and pale pink.
Linen blouses, white tailleur model, pique trimming.
Voile embroidered and lace trimmed.
Colored linens in discontinued models.
2.00 *Formerly $3.50*

Voile in pale pink, embroidered and hemstitched.
Colored linen with white and self colored collars.
Dotted swiss and voile combinations.
Voile embroidered and lace trimmed.
1.45 *Formerly $2.95*

Art Silk and Pure Silk Mixed
Men's Half Hose
At Less Than Wholesale Price.

Black and best plain colors. Every pair bears our world known "A C C O" gold stamp, which identifies them among the finest makes, that give more than the usual satisfaction. Will positively hold their brilliancy after laundering. Double sole, toe and heel.

3 pairs for 75c **25c pair** 6 pairs for 1.45

Regularly sold at Retail at 38c, 40c and 50c Pair.

NOTE—*The price per dozen will be* **2.85,** *being less than wholesale price. We reserve the right to limit quantity to dealers to not over three dozen.*

10 Distinct Styles
Men's Sport Shirts
Plain White and Fancy Stripes.

All with collars on, including Convertible Collars, Sailor Collars, Long Pointed Collars, Collars with button points and regulation Soft Collars. Long sleeves with single or French cuffs or sleeves to the elbow. *Regularly sold at $1.75 and $2.00*

3 for 4.20 **1.45** 6 for 8.25

1,000 Yards
White Washable Corduroys
45c and 75c Per Yard

The most popular white fabric for Summer Suits, Separate Skirts or Coats, ideal for the seashore, mountain or sport uses—32 and 27 inches wide.

Broadway & 19th Street

BRYCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON DELIBERATE SLAUGHTER OF BELGIAN NON-COMBATANTS

GERMAN ATROCITIES ARE PROVED, FINDS BRYCE COMMITTEE

Not Only Individual Crimes, but Premeditated Slaughter in Belgium.

YOUNG AND OLD MUTILATED

Women Attacked, Children Brutally Slain, Arson and Pillage Systematic.

COUNTENANCED BY OFFICERS

Wanton Firing on Red Cross and White Flag; Prisoners and Wounded Shot.

CIVILIANS USED AS SHIELDS

Proof That Belgians Did Not Fire on Germans at Louvain—Germans Received Kindness.

Proofs of atrocities by the German armies in Belgium—proofs collected by men trained in the law and presented with unemotional directness after a careful inquiry—are presented in the report of the "Committee on Alleged German Atrocities" headed by Viscount Bryce, the famous historian and formerly British Ambassador at Washington. The impressive document of about 30,000 words was made public yesterday simultaneously in London and Washington.

In minute detail the report sets forth the hundreds of cases investigated, with an introduction relating how extreme care was taken in getting the truth. Purely hearsay evidence, it is declared, was not used in arriving at conclusions. Unsupported testimony was discounted. The temper, condition, and capabilities of the witnesses were considered closely. German diaries, the committee adds, were examined in large numbers and bore out the findings from other sources—and the diaries in all instances were well authenticated.

The committee, which was appointed by Premier Asquith to make the inquiry for the British Government, says in conclusion that innocent civilians of both sexes and all ages have been murdered, women violated, property wantonly destroyed, and the population of invaded Belgium terrorized by all manner of outrages, not only through individual offenses, but with the deliberate support of the officers of the German army. It is asserted that the usages of civilized warfare have been disregarded consistently, and with set purpose; that civilians old and young have been used as battleshields, Red Cross and white flags fired upon, and mutilations inflicted with ghastly cruelty upon men, women, and small children.

The report, the full text of which is printed herewith, presents an unimpassioned, but at times graphic, account of villages burned to the ground for no cause, wholesale slaughters by conquerors who included many officers and men overcome by drink, summary executions of children and bed-ridden old women, citizens burned alive in their homes, noncombatant crowds massacred in the streets, and other similarly atrocious occurrences of the war in Belgium.

Instances of Cruelties.

A few instances trace the trend of the tragic story told in this statistical and highly dignified official report:

A man was murdered while a child sat on each of his knees. A little boy was shot on the town green, and soon afterward a girl and her two small brothers were done to death in the same place—all for no reason. At least one town, Dinant, was systematically set afire with hand grenades. Women were attacked and bayoneted, and in a number of cases their breasts were cut off. Hideous wounds were found on the bodies of babies lying beside the roads.

Abundant evidence is presented to show that there were deliberate plans for the killing of noncombatants. Slaughter under orders, is one term the committee applies to it. Burning and pillage were organized, too. Nor, according to the report, is there any proof of "military necessity," though the Germans have offered that as their excuse. The committee finds that the idea of killing noncombatants had been instilled into the German army as a whole, that the officers foisted false stories of outrages committed by Belgians against the invaders, and that, with their minds prepared for what they were expected to do, the soldiers became filled with lust for blood and spoils in the wake of battle.

Two important contributions to questions long debated are the findings in reference to the sacking of Louvain and the killing of the Aerschot burgomaster's family. The investigators assert that the Belgians did not fire on the Germans in Louvain on Aug. 25, and that the Aerschot affair was not caused by the Belgian household, but by the unbidden German visitors misbehavior.

The committee, after setting forth its reasons for deciding that the atrocities were as much the result of a set plan by German officials as due to personal criminality, takes pains to record instances of exceptional German officers. These officers did not favor uncivilized war; they did at times punish offending soldiers. But one of them, in Brussels, is quoted as having said that in ruling the community under his command he did not do a hundredth part of what he was ordered to do by his superiors.

Full Text of the Report.

To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, &c., &c., First Lord of H. M. Treasury.

The committee have the honor to present and transmit to you a report upon the evidence which has been submitted to them regarding outrages alleged to have been committed by the German troops in the present war.

By the terms of their appointment the committee were directed "to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of his Majesty's Government, as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war, cases of alleged maltreatment of civilians in the invaded territories, and breaches of the laws and established usages of war; and to prepare a report for his Majesty's Government showing the conclusion at which they arrive on the evidence now available."

It may be convenient that, before proceeding to state how we have dealt with the materials and what are the conclusions we have reached, we should set out the manner in which the evidence came into being, and its nature.

In the month of September, 1914, a minute was, at the instance of the Prime Minister, drawn up and signed by the Home Secretary and the Attorney General. It stated the need that had arisen for investigating the accusations of inhumanity and outrage that had been brought against the German soldiers, and indicated the precautions to be taken in collecting evidence that would be needed to ensure its accuracy. Pursuant to this minute steps were taken under the direction of the Home Office to collect evidence, and a great many persons who could give it were seen and examined.

For some three or four months before the appointment of the committee, the Home Office had been collecting a large body of evidence. [Taken from Belgian witnesses, some soldiers, but most of them civilians from those towns and villages through which the German Army passed, and from British officers and soldiers.] More than 1,200 depositions made by these witnesses have been submitted to and considered by the committee. Nearly all of these were obtained under the supervision of Sir Charles Mathews, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and of Mr. E. Grimwood Mears, barrister of the Inner Temple, while in addition Professor J. H. Morgan has collected a number of statements, mainly from British soldiers, which have also been submitted to the committee.

The labor involved in securing, in a comparatively short time, so large a number of statements from witnesses scattered all over the United Kingdom, made it necessary to employ a good many examiners. The depositions were in all cases taken down in this country by gentlemen of legal knowledge and experience, though, of course, they had no authority to administer an oath. They were instructed not to "lead" the witnesses or make any suggestions to them, and also to impress upon them the necessity for care and precision in giving their evidence.

Careful to Find the Truth.

They were also directed to treat the evidence critically and as far as possible satisfy themselves, by putting questions which arose out of the evidence, that the witnesses were speaking the truth. They were, in fact, to cross-examine them, so far as the testimony given provided materials for cross-examination.

We have seen and conversed with many of these gentlemen, and have been greatly impressed by their ability and by what we have gathered as to the fairness of spirit which they brought to their task. We feel certain that the instructions given have been scrupulously observed.

In many cases those who took the evidence have added their comments upon the intelligence and demeanor of the witnesses, stating the impression which each witness made, and indicating any cases in which the story told appeared to them open to doubt or suspicion. In coming to a conclusion upon the evidence the committee have been greatly assisted by these expressions of opinion and have uniformly rejected every deposition on which an opinion adverse to the witness has been recorded.

This seems to be a fitting place at which to put on record the invaluable help which we have received from our secretaries, Mr. E. Grimwood Mears and Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick, whose careful diligence and minute knowledge of the evidence have been of the utmost service. Without their skill, judgment, and untiring industry the labor of examining and appraising each part of so large a mass of testimony would have occupied us for six months instead of three.

The marginal references in this report indicate the particular deposition or depositions on which the statements made in the text are based.

The depositions printed in the appendix themselves show that the stories were tested in detail, and in none of these have we been able to detect the trace of any desire to "make a case" against the German Army. Care was taken to impress upon the witness that the giving of evidence was a grave and serious matter, and every deposition submitted to us was signed by the witness in the presence of the examiner.

A noteworthy feature of many of the depositions is that though taken at different places and on different dates and by different lawyers from different witnesses, they often corroborate each other in a striking manner.

The evidence is all couched in the very words which the witnesses used, and where they spoke, as the Belgian witnesses did, in Flemish or French, pains were taken to have competent translators and to make certain that the translation was exact.

Belgian Witnesses Reticent.

Seldom did these Belgian witnesses show a desire to describe what they had seen or suffered. The lawyers who took the depositions were surprised to find how little vindictiveness, or indeed passion, they showed, and how generally free from emotional excitement their narratives were. Many hesitated to speak lest what they said, if it should ever be published, might involve their friends or relatives at home in danger, and it was found necessary to give an absolute promise that names should not be disclosed.

For this reason names have been omitted.

A large number of depositions and extracts from depositions will be found in Appendix A, and to these your attention is directed.

In all cases these are given as nearly as possible (for abbreviation was sometimes inevitable) in the exact words of the witness, and wherever a statement has been made by a witness tending to exculpate the German troops it has been given in full. Excisions have been made only where it has been felt necessary to conceal the identity of the deponent, or to omit what are merely hearsay statements or are palpably irrelevant. In every case the name and description of the witnesses are given in the original depositions and in copies which have been furnished to us by H. M. Government. The originals remain in the custody of the Home Department, where they will be available, in case of need, for reference after the conclusion of the war.

The committee have also had before them a number of diaries taken from the German dead.

It appears to be the custom in the German Army for soldiers to be encouraged to keep diaries and to record in them the chief events of each day. A good many of these diaries were collected on the field when British troops were advancing over ground which had been held by the enemy, were sent to Headquarters in France, and dispatched thence to the War Office in England. They passed into the possession of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau, and were handed by it to our secretaries. They have been translated with great care. We have inspected them and are absolutely satisfied of their authenticity. They have thrown important light upon the methods followed in the conduct of the war. In one respect, indeed, they are the most weighty part of the evidence, because they proceed from a hostile source and are not open to any such criticism on the ground of bias, as might be applied to Belgian testimony. From time to time references to these diaries will be found in the text of the report. In Appendix B they are set out at greater length both in the German original and in an English translation, together with a few photographs of the more important entries.

In Appendix C are set out a number of German proclamations. Most of these are included in the Belgian Report No. VI., which has been furnished to us. Actual specimens of original proclamations, issued by or at the bidding of the German military authorities, and posted in the Belgian and French towns mentioned, have been produced to us, and copies thereof are to be found in this appendix.

Appendix D contains the rules of The Hague Convention dealing with the conduct of war on land as adopted in 1907, Germany being one of the signatory powers.

In Appendix E will be found a selection of statements collected in France by Professor Morgan.

These five appendices are contained in a separate volume.

Inquiry with Legal Exactness.

In dealing with the evidence we have recognized the importance of testing it severely, and so far as the conditions permit we have followed the principles which are recognized in the courts of England, the British overseas dominions, and the United States. We have also (as already noted) set aside the testimony of any witnesses who did not favorably impress the lawyers who took their depositions, and have rejected hearsay evidence except in cases where hearsay furnished an undesigned confirmation of facts with regard to which we already possessed direct testimony from some other source, or explained in a natural way facts imperfectly narrated or otherwise perplexing.

[For instance, the dead body of a man is found lying on a doorstep, or a woman is seen who has the appearance of having been outraged. So far the facts are proved by the direct evidence of the person by whom they have been seen. Information is sought for by him as to the circumstances under which the death or outrage took place. The bystanders who saw the circumstances, but who are not now accessible, relate what they saw, and this is reported by the witness to the examiner and is placed on record in the depositions. We have had no hesitation in taking such evidence into consideration.]

It is natural to ask whether much of the evidence given, especially by the Belgian witnesses, may not be due to excitement and overstrained emotions, and whether, apart from deliberate falsehood, persons who mean to speak the truth may not in a more or less hysterical condition have ben imagining themselves to have seen the things which they say that they saw. Both the lawyers who took the depositions, and we when we came to examine them, fully recognized this possibility. The lawyers, as already observed, took pains to test each witness and either rejected, or appended a note of distrust to, the testimony of those who failed to impress them favorably. We have carried the sifting still further by also omitting from the depositions those in which we found something that seemed too exceptional to be accepted on the faith of one witness only, or too little supported by other evidence pointing to like facts. Many depositions have thus been omitted on which, though they are probably true, we think it safer not to place reliance.

Notwithstanding these precautions, we began the inquiry with doubts whether a positive result would be attained. But the further we examined, and the more evidence we examined, so much the more was our skepticism reduced. There might be some exaggeration in one witness, possible delusion in another, inaccuracies in a third. When, however, we found that things which had at first seemed improbable were testified to by many witnesses coming from different places, having had no communication with one another, and knowing nothing of one another's statements, the points in which they all agreed became more and more evidently true. And when this concurrence of testimony, this convergence upon what were substantially the same broad facts, showed itself in hundreds of depositions, the truth of these broad facts stood out beyond question. The force of the evidence is cumulative. Its worth can be estimated only by perusing the testimony as a whole. If any further confirmation had been needed, we found it in the diaries in which the German officers and private soldiers have recorded incidents just such as those to which the Belgian witnesses depose.

The experienced lawyers who took the depositions tell us that they passed from the same stage of doubt into the same stage of conviction. They also began their work in a skeptical spirit, expecting to find much of the evidence colored by passion, or prompted by an excited fancy. But they were impressed by the general moderation and matter of fact levelheadedness of the witnesses. We have interrogated them particularly regarding some of the most startling and shocking incidents which appear in the evidence laid before us, and where they expressed a doubt we have excluded the evidence, admitting it as regards the cases in which they stated that the witnesses seemed to them to be speaking the truth, and that they themselves believed the incidents referred to to have happened. It is for this reason that we have inserted among the depositions printed in the appendix several cases which we might otherwise have deemed scarcely credible.

The committee has conducted its investigations and come to its conclusions independently of the reports issued by the French and Belgian Commissions, but it has no reason to doubt that those conclusions are in substantial accord with the conclusions that have been reached by these two commissions.

Arrangement of the Report.

As respects the framework and arrangement of the report, it has been deemed desirable to present first of all what may be called a general historical account of the events which happened, and the conditions which prevailed in the parts of Belgium which lay along the line of the German march, and thereafter to set forth the evidence which bears upon particular classes of offenses against the usages of civilized warfare, evidence which shows to what extent the provisions of The Hague Convention have been disregarded.

This method, no doubt, involves a certain amount of overlapping, for some of the offenses belonging to the latter part of the report have been already referred to in the earlier part which deals with the invasion of Belgium. But the importance of presenting a connected narrative of events seems to outweigh the disadvantage of occasional repetition.

The report will therefore be found to consist of two parts, viz.:

(1.) An analysis and summary of the evidence regarding the conduct of the German troops in Belgium toward the civilian population of that country during the first few weeks of the invasion.

(2.) An examination of the evidence relating to breaches of the rules and usages of war and acts of inhumanity, committed by German soldiers or groups of soldiers, during the first four months of the war, whether in Belgium or in France.

This second part has again been subdivided into two sections:

a. Offenses committed against noncombatant civilians during the conduct of the war generally.

b. Offenses committed against combatants, whether in Belgium or in France.

PART I.

Conduct of German Troops.

Although the neutrality of Belgium had been guaranteed by a treaty signed in 1839 to which France, Prussia, and Great Britain were parties, and although, apart altogether from any duties imposed by treaty, no belligerent nation has any right to claim a passage for its army across the territory of a neutral State, the position which Belgium held between the German Empire and France had obliged her to consider the possibility that in the event of a war between these two powers her neutrality might not be respected. In 1911 the Belgian Minister at Berlin had requested an assurance from Germany that she would observe the Treaty of 1839; and the Chancellor of the Empire had declared that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality. Again in 1913 the German Secretary of State at a meeting of a Budget Committee of the Reichstag had declared that "Belgian neutrality is provided for by international conventions and Germany is determined to respect those conventions." Finally, on July 31, 1914, when the danger of war between Germany and France seemed imminent, Herr von Buelow, the German Minister in Brussels, being interrogated by the Belgian Foreign Department, replied that he knew of the assurances given by the German Chancellor in 1911, and that he "was certain that the sentiments expressed at that time had not changed." Nevertheless on Aug. 2 the same Minister presented a note to the Belgian Government demanding a passage through Belgium for the German army on pain of an instant declaration of war. Startled as they were by the suddenness with which this terrific war cloud had risen on the eastern horizon, the leaders of the nation rallied round the King in his resolution to refuse the demand and to prepare for resistance. They were aware of the danger which would confront the civilian population of the country if it were tempted to take part in the work of national defence. Orders were accordingly issued by the civil governors of provinces, and by the burgomasters of towns, that the civilian inhabitants were to take no part in hostilities and to offer no provocation to the invaders. That no excuse might be furnished for severities, the populations of many important towns were instructed to surrender all firearms into the hands of the local officials.

This happened on Aug. 2. On the evening of Aug. 3 the German troops crossed the frontier. The storm burst so suddenly that neither party had time to adjust its mind to the situation. The Germans seem to have expected an easy passage. The Belgian population, never dreaming of an attack, were startled and stupefied.

Liege and District.

On Aug. 4 the roads converging upon Liége from northeast, east, and south were covered with German Death's Head Hussars and Uhlans pressing forward to seize the passage over the Meuse. From the very beginning of the operations the civilian population of the villages lying upon the line of the German advance were made to experience the extreme horrors of war.

"On the 4th of August," says one witness, "at Herve" (a village not far from the frontier), "I saw at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, near the station, five Uhlans; these were the first German troops I had seen. They were followed by a German officer and some soldiers in a motor car. The men in the car called out to a couple of young fellows who were standing about thirty yards away. The young men, being afraid, ran off and then the Germans fired and killed one of them named D——."

The murder of this innocent fugitive civilian was a prelude to the burning and pillage of Herve and of other villages in the neighborhood, to the indiscriminate shooting of civilians of both sexes, and to the organized military execution of batches of selected males. Thus at Herve some fifty men escaping from the burning houses were seized, taken outside the town and shot. At Melen, a hamlet west of Herve, forty men were shot. In one household alone the father and mother (names given) were shot, the daughter died after being repeatedly outraged, and the son was wounded. Nor were children exempt.

"About Aug. 4," says one witness, "near Vottem, we were pursuing some Uhlans. I saw a man, woman, and a girl about nine, who had been killed. They were on the threshold of a house, one on the top of the other, as if they had been shot down, one after the other, as they tried to escape."

The burning of the villages in this neighborhood and the wholesale slaughter of civilians, such as occurred at Herve, Micheroux, and Soumagne, appear to be connected with the exasperation caused by the resistance of Fort Fléron, whose guns barred the main road from Aix la Chapelle to Liége. Enraged by the losses which they had sustained, suspicious of the temper of the civilian population, and probably thinking that by exceptional severities at the outset they could cow the spirit of the Belgian nation, the German officers and men speedily accustomed themselves to the slaughter of civilians. How rapidly the process was effected is illustrated by an entry in the diary of Kurt Hoffman, a one year's man in the 1st Jägers, who on Aug. 5 was in front of Fort Fléron. He illustrates his story by a sketch map.

"The position," he says, "was dangerous. As suspicious civilians were hanging about—houses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were cleared, the owners arrested (and shot the following day). Suddenly village A was fired at. Out of it bursts our baggage train, and the 4th Company of the 27th Regiment who had lost their way and been shelled by our own artillery. From the point D.P. (shown in diary) I shoot a civilian with rifle at 400 meters slap through the head, as we afterward ascertained."

Within a few hours, Hoffman, whilst in house 3, was himself under fire from his own comrades and narrowly escaped being killed. A German, ignorant that house 3 had been occupied, reported, as was the fact, that he had been fired upon from that house. He had been challenged by the field patrol, and failed to give the countersign. Hoffman continues:

"Ten minutes later, people approach who are talking excitedly—apparently Germans. I call out 'Halt, who's there?' Suddenly rapid fire is opened upon us, which I can only escape by quickly jumping on one side—with bullets and fragments of wall and pieces of glass flying round me. I call out 'Halt, here Field Patrol.' Then it stops, and there appears Lieutenant Römer with three platoons. A man has reported that he had been shot at out of our house; no wonder, if he does not give the countersign."

The entry, though dated August the 5th, was evidently written on the 6th or later, because the writer refers to the suspicious civilians as having been shot on that day. Hoffman does not indicate of what offence these civilians were guilty, and there is no positive evidence to connect their slaughter with the report made by the German who had been fired on by his comrades. They were "suspicious" and that was enough.

Civilians Summarily Executed.

The systematic execution of civilians, which in some cases, as the diary just cited shows, was founded on a genuine mistake, was given a wide extension through the province of Liége. In Soumagne and Micheroux very many civilians were summarily shot. In a field belonging to a man named E— 56 or 57 were put to death. A German officer said: "You have shot at us." One of the villagers asked to be allowed to speak, and said: "If you think these people fired, kill me, but let them go." The answer was three volleys. The survivors were bayoneted. Their corpses were seen in the field that night by another witness. One at least had been mutilated. These were not the only victims in Soumagne. The eye-witness of the massacre saw, on his way home, 20 bodies, one that of a young girl of 13. Another witness saw 19 corpses in a meadow.

At Blegny Trembleur, on the 6th, some civilians were captured by German soldiers, who took steps to put them to death forthwith, but were restrained by the arrival of an officer. The prisoners subsequently were taken off to Battice and five were shot in a field. No reason was assigned for their murder.

In the meantime house burners were at work. On the 6th, Battice was destroyed in part. From the 8th to the 10th over 300 houses were burnt at Herve, while mounted men shot into doors and windows to prevent the escape of the inhabitants.

At Heure le Romain on or about the 15th of August all the male inhabitants, including some bedridden old men were imprisoned in the church. The burgomaster's brother and the priest were bayoneted.

Officers Direct Incendiaries.

On or about the 14th and 15th the village of Visé was completely destroyed. Officers directed the incendiaries, who worked methodically with benzine. Antiques and china were removed from the houses, before their destruction, by officers, who guarded the plunder revolver in hand. The house of a witness, which contained valuables of this kind, was protected for a time by a notice posted on the door by officers. This notice has been produced to the committee. After the removal of the valuables this house also was burnt.

German soldiers had arrived on the 15th at Blegny Trembleur and seized a quantity of wine. On the 16th prisoners were taken; four, including the priest and the burgomaster, were shot. On the same day 200 (so-called) hostages were seized at Flémalle and marched off. There they were told that unless Fort Flémalle surrendered by noon they would be shot. It did surrender and they were released.

Entries in a German diary show that on the 19th the German soldiers gave themselves up to debauchery in the streets of Liége, and on the night of the 20th (Thursday) a massacre took place in the streets, beginning near the Café Carpentier, at which there is said to have been a dinner attended by Russian and other students. A proclamation issued by General Kolewe on the following day gave the German version of the affair, which was that his troops had been fired on by Russian students. The diary states that in the night the inhabitants of Liége became mutinous and that 50 persons were shot. The Belgian witnesses vehemently deny that there had been any provocation given, some stating that many German soldiers were drunk, others giving evidence which indicates that the affair was planned beforehand. It is stated that at 5 o'clock in the evening, long before the shooting, a citizen was warned by a friendly German soldier not to go out that night.

Though the cause of the massacre is in dispute, the results are known with certaint. The Rue des Pitteurs and houses in the Place de l'Université and the Quai des Pêcheurs were systematically fired with benzine, and many inhabitants were burnt alive in their houses, their efforts to escape being prevented by rifle fire. Twenty people were shot, while trying to escape, before the eyes of one of the witnesses. The Liége Fire Brigade turned out but was not allowed to extinguish the fire. Its carts, however, were usefully employed in removing heaps of civilian corpses to the Town Hall. The fire burnt on through the night and the murders continued on the following day, the 21st. Thirty-two civilians were killed on that day in the Place de l'Université alone, and a witness states that this was followed by the rape in open day of 15 or 20 women on tables in the square itself.

No depositions are before us which deal with events in the city of Liége after this date. Outrages, however, continued in various places in the province.

Outrages All Through District.

For example, on or about the 21st of August, at Pepinster, two witnesses were seized as hostages and were threatened, together with five others, that unless they could discover a civilian who was alleged to have shot a soldier in the leg, they would be shot themselves. They escaped their fate because one of the hostages convinced the officer that the alleged shooting, if it took place at all, took place in the Commune of Cornesse and not that of Pepinster, whereupon the Burgomaster of Cornesse, who was old and very deaf, was shot forthwith.

The outrages on the civilian population were not confined to the villages mentioned above, but appear to have been general throughout this district from the very outbreak of the war.

An entry in one of the diaries says:

"We crossed the Belgian frontier on 15th August, 1914, at 11:50 in the forenoon, and then we went steadily along the main road till we got into Belgium. Hardly were we there when we had a horrible sight. Houses were burnt down, the inhabitants chased away and some of them shot. Not one of the hundreds of houses were spared. Everything was plundered and burnt. Hardly had we passed through this large village before the next village was burnt, and so it went on continuously. On the 16th of August, 1914, the large village of Barchon was burnt down. On the same day we crossed the bridge over the Meuse at 11:50 in the morning. We then arrived at the town of Wandre. Here the houses were spared, but everything was examined. At last we were out of the town and everything went in ruins. In one house a whole collection of weapons was found. The inhabitants without exception were brought out and shot. This shooting was heartbreaking as they all knelt down and prayed, but that was no ground for mercy. A few shots rang out and they fell back into the green grass and slept forever." ["Die Einwohner wurden samt und sonders herausgeholt und erschossen; aber dieses Erschiessen war direkt herzzerreisend wie sie alle kniethen und beteten, aber dies half kein Erbarmen. Ein paar Schüsse krachten und die fielen rücklings in das grüne Gras und verschliefen für immer."]

Valleys of Meuse and Sambre.

While the First Army, under the command of General Alexander von Kluck, was mastering the passages of the Meuse between Visé and Namur, and carrying out the scheme of devastation which has already been described, detachments of the Second German Army, under General von Bülow, were proceeding up the Meuse valley toward Namur. On Wednesday, August the 12th, the town of Huy, which stands halfway between Namur and Liége, was seized. On August 20th German guns opened fire on Namur itself. Three days later the city was evacuated by its defenders, and the Germans proceeded along the valley of the Sambre through Tamines and Charleroi to Mons. Meanwhile a force under General von Hausen had advanced upon Dinant, by Laroche, Marche, and Achêne, and on August 15th made an unsuccessful assault upon that town. A few days later the attack was renewed and with success, and, Dinant captured, Von Hausen's army streamed into France by Bouvines and Rethel, firing and looting the villages and shooting the inhabitants as they passed through.

The evidence with regard to the Province of Namur is less voluminous than that relating to the north of Belgium. This is largely due to the fact that the testimony of soliders is seldom available, as the towns and villages once occupied by the Germans were seldom reoccupied by the opposing troops, and the number of refugees who have reached England from the Namur district is comparatively small.

In the Town of Andenne.

Andenne is a small town on the Meuse between Liége and Namur, lying opposite the village of Seilles (with which it is connected by a bridge over the river), and was one of the earlier places reached on the German advance up the Meuse. In order to understand the story of the massacre which occurred there on Thursday, August 20th, the following facts should be borne in mind: The German advance was hotly contested by Belgian and French troops. From daybreak onward on the 19th August the 8th Belgian Regiment of the Line were fighting with the German troops on the left bank of the Meuse on the heights of Seilles. At 8 A. M. on the 19th the Belgians found further resistance impossible in the district, and retired under shelter of the forts of Namur. As they retired they blew up Andenne bridge. The first Germans arrived in Andenne at about 10 A. M., when 10 or 12 Uhlans rode into the town. They went to the bridge and found it was destroyed. They then retired, but returned about half an hour afterward. Soon after that several thousand Germans entered the town and made arrangements to spend the night there. Thus, on the evening of the 19th August a large body of German troops were in possession of the town, which they had entered without any resistance on the part of the allied armies or of the civilian population.

About 4:30 on the next afternoon shots were fired from the left bank of the Meuse and replied to by the Germans in Andenne. The village of Andenne had been isolated from the district on the left bank of the Meuse by the destruction of the bridge, and there is nothing to suggest that the firing on the left came from the inhabitants of Andenne. Almost immediately, however, the slaughter of these inhabitants began, and continued for over two hours and intermittently during the night. Machine guns were brought into play. The German troops were said to be for the most part drunk, and they certainly murdered and ravaged unchecked. A reference to the German diaries in the appendix will give some idea of the extent to which the army gave itself up to drink through the month of August.

When the fire slackened about 7 o'clock, many of the townspeople fled in the direction of the quarries; others remained in their houses. At this moment the whole of the district round the station was on fire and houses were flaming over a distance of 2 kilometres in the direction of the hamlet of Tramaka. The little farms which rise one above the other on the high ground of the right bank were also burning.

At 6 o'clock on the following morning, the 21st, the Germans began to drag the inhabitants from their houses. Men, women, and children were driven into the square where the sexes were separated. Three men were then shot, and a fourth was bayoneted. A German colonel was present whose intention in the first place appeared to be to shoot all the men. A young German girl who had been staying in the neighborhood interceded with him, and after some parleying, some of the prisoners were picked out, taken to the banks of the Meuse and there shot. The colonel accused the population of firing on the soldiers, but there is no reason to think that any of them had done so, and no inquiry appears to have been made.

400 Massacred at Andenne.

About 400 people lost their lives in this massacre, some on the banks of the Meuse, where they were shot according to orders given, and some in the cellars of the houses where they had taken refuge. Eight men belonging to one family were murdered. Another man was placed close to a machine gun which was fired through him. His wife brought his body home on a wheel-barrow. The Germans broke into her house and ransacked it, and piled up all the eatables in a heap on the floor and relieved themselves upon it.

A hair-dresser was murdered in his kitchen where he was sitting with a child on each knee. A paralytic was murdered in his garden. After this came the general sack of the town. Many of the inhabitants who escaped the massacre were kept as prisoners and compelled to clear the houses of corpses and bury them in trenches. These prisoners were subsequently used as a shelter and protection for a pontoon bridge which the Germans had built across the river, and were so used to prevent the Belgian forts from firing upon it.

A few days later the Germans celebrated a Fête Nocturne in the square. Hot wine, looted in the town, was drunk, and the women were compelled to give three cheers for the Kaiser and to sing "Deutschland über Alles."

The Namur District.

The fight round Namur was accompanied by sporadic outrages. Near Marchovelette wounded men were murdered in a farm by German soldiers. The farm was set on fire. A German cavalryman rode away holding in front of him one of the farmer's daughters crying and dishevelled.

At Temploux, on the 23rd August, a professor of modern languages at the College of Namur was shot at his front door by a German officer. Before he died he asked the officer the reason for this brutality, and the officer replied that he had lost his temper because some civilians had fired upon the Germans as they entered the village. This allegation was not proved. The Belgian army was still operating in the district, and it may well be that it was from them that the shots in question proceeded. After the murder the house was burnt.

On the 24th and 25th of August massacres were carried out at Surice, in which many persons belonging to the professional classes, as well as others, were killed.

Namur was entered on the 24th August. The troops signalized their entry by firing on a crowd of 150 unarmed unresisting civilians, ten alone of whom escaped.

A witness of good standing who was in Namur describes how the town was set on fire systematically in six different places. As the inhabitants fled from the burning houses they were shot by the German troops. Not less than 140 houses were burnt.

On the 25th the hospital at Namur was set on fire with inflammable pastilles, the pretext being that soldiers in the hospital had fired upon the Germans.

At Denée, on the 28th of August, a Belgian soldier who had been taken prisoner saw three civilian fellow prisoners shot. One was a cripple and another an old man of eighty who was paralyzed. It was alleged by two German soldiers that these men had shot at them with rifles. Neither of them had rifles, nor had they anything in their pockets. The witness actually saw the Germans search them and nothing was found.

Charleroi's Child Victims.

In Tamines, a large village on the Meuse between Namur and Charleroi, the advance guard of the German Army appeared in the first fortnight in August, and in this, as well as in other villages in the district, it is proved that a large number of civilians, among them aged people, women, and children, were deliberately killed by the soldiers. One witness describes how she saw a Belgian boy of fifteen shot on the village green at Tamines, and a day or two later, on the same green, a little girl and her two brothers, (name given,) who were looking at the German soldiers, were killed before her eyes for no apparent reason.

The principal massacre at Tamines took place about Aug. 23. A witness describes how he saw the public square littered with corpses, and after a search found those of his wife and child, a little girl of seven.

Another witness, who lived near Tamines, went there on Aug. 27, and says: "It is absolutely destroyed and a mass of ruins."

At Morlanwelz, about this time, the British Army, together with some French cavalry, were compelled to retire before the German troops. The latter took the burgomaster and his man-servant prisoner and shot them both in front of the Hôtel de Ville at Péronne, (Belgium,) where the bodies were left in the street for forty-eight hours. They burnt the Hôtel de Ville and sixty-two houses. The usual accusation of firing by civilians was made. It is strenuously denied by the witness, who declares that three or four days before the arrival of the Germans circulars had been distributed to every house and placards had been posted in the town ordering the deposit of all firearms at the Hôtel de Ville, and that this order had been complied with.

At Monceau-sur-Sambre, on the 21st of August, a young man of eighteen was shot in his garden. His father and brother were seized in their house and shot in the courtyard of a neighboring country house. The son was shot first. The father was compelled to stand close to the feet of his son's corpse and to fix his eyes upon him while he himself was shot. The corpse of the young man shot in the garden was carried into the house and put on a bed. The next morning the Germans asked where the corpse was. When they found it was in the house they fetched straw, packed it round the bed on which the corpse was lying, and set fire to it and burnt the house down. A great many houses were burnt in Monceau.

A vivid picture of the events at Montigny-sur-Sambre has been given by a witness of high standing who had exceptional opportunities of observation. In the early morning of Saturday, Aug. 22, Uhlans reached Montigny. The French Army was about four kilometers away, but on a hill near the village were a detachment of French about 150 to 200 strong lying in ambush. At about 1:30 the main body of the German Army began to arrive. Marching with them were two groups of so-called hostages, about 400 in all. Of these, 300 were surrounded with a rope held by the front, rear, and outside men. The French troops in ambush opened fire, and immediately the Germans commenced to destroy the town. Incendiaries with a distinctive badge on their arm went down the main street throwing handfuls of inflammatory and explosive pastilles into the houses. These pastilles were carried by them in bags, and in this way about 130 houses were destroyed in the main street. By 10:30 P. M. some 200 more hostages had been collected. These were drawn from Montigny itself, and on that night about fifty men, women, and children were placed on the bridge over the Sambre and kept there all night. The bridge was similarly guarded for a day or two, apparently either from a fear that it was mined or in the belief that these men, women, and children would afford some protection to the Germans in the event of the French attempting to storm the bridge. At one period of the German occupation of Montigny eight nuns of the Order of Ste. Marie were captives on the bridge. House burning was accompanied by murder, and on the Monday morning twenty-seven civilians from one parish alone were seen lying dead in the hospital.

Other outrages committed at Jumet, Bouffioulx, Charleroi, Marchiennes-au-Pont, Couillet, and Maubeuge are described in the depositions given in the Appendix.

Dinant in Flames.

A clear statement of the outrages at Dinant, which many travelers will recall as a singularly picturesque town on the Meuse, is given by one witness, who says that the Germans began burning houses in the Rue St. Jacques on the 21st August, and that every house in the street was burnt. On the following day an engagement took place between the French and the Germans, and the witness spent the whole day in the cellar of a bank with his wife and children. On the morning of the 23d, about 5 o'clock, firing ceased, and almost immediately afterward a party of Germans came to the house. They rang the bell and began to batter at the door and windows. The witness's wife went to the door, and two or three Germans came in. The family were ordered out into the street. There they found another family, and the two families were driven with their hands above their heads along the Rue Grande. All the houses in the street were burning. The party was eventually put into a forge where there were a number of other prisoners, about a hundred in all, and were kept there from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. They were then taken to the prison. There they were assembled in a courtyard and searched. No arms were found. They were then passed through into the prison itself and put into cells. The witness and his wife were separated from each other. During the next hour the witness heard rifle shots continually, and noticed in the corner of a courtyard leading off the row of cells the body of a young man with a mantle thrown over it. He recognized the mantle as having belonged to his wife. The witness's daughter was allowed to go out to see what had happened to her mother, and the witness himself was allowed to go across the courtyard half an hour afterward for the same purpose. He found his wife lying on the floor in a room. She had bullet wounds in four places, but was alive, and told her husband to return to the children, and he did so. About 5 o'clock in the evening he saw the Germans bringing out all the young and middle-aged men from the cells, and ranging their prisoners, to the number of forty, in three rows in the middle of the courtyard. About twenty Germans were drawn up opposite, but before anything was done there was a tremendous fusillade from some point near the prison and the civilians were hurried back to their cells. Half an hour later the same forty men were brought back into the courtyard. Almost immediately there was a second fusillade like the first, and they were driven back to the cells again. About 7 o'clock the witness and others prisoners were brought out of their cells and marched out of the prison. They went between two lines of troops to Roche Bayard, amout a kilometer away. An hour later the women and children were separated and the prisoners were brought back to Dinant, passing the prison on their way. Just outside the prison the witness saw three lines of bodies which he recognized as being those of neighbors. They were nearly all dead, but he noticed movement in some of them. There were about 120 bodies. The prisoners were then taken up to the top of the hill outside Dinant and compelled to stay there till 8 o'clock in the morning. On the following day they were put into cattle trucks and taken thence to Coblenz. For three months they remained prisoners in Germany.

Unarmed civilians were killed in masses at other places near the prison. About ninety bodies were seen lying on the top of one another in a grass square opposite the convention. They included many relatives of a witness whose deposition will be found in the Appendix. This witness asked a German officer why her husband had been shot, and he told her that it was because two of her sons had been in the civil guard and had shot at the Germans. As a matter of fact, one of her sons was at that time in Liége and the other in Brussels. It is stated that beside the ninety corpses referred to above, sixty corpses of civilians were recovered from a hole in the brewery yard, and that forty-eight bodies of women and children were found in a garden. The town was systematically set on fire by hand grenades.

Another witness saw a little girl of seven, one of whose legs was broken and the other injured by a bayonet.

We have no reason to believe that the civilian population of Dinant gave any provocation, or that any other defense can be put forward to justify the treatment inflicted upon its citizens.

As regards this town and the advance of the German Army from Dinant to Rethel on the Aisne, a graphic account is given in the diary of a Saxon officer. This diary confirms what is clear from the evidence as a whole, both as regards these and other districts, that civilians were constantly taken as prisoners, often dragged from their homes and shot under the direction of the authorities without any charge being made against them. An event of the kind is thus referred to in a diary entry: "Apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them." The shooting of inhabitants, women and children as well as men, went on after the Germans had passed Dinant on their way into France. The houses and villages were pillaged and property wantonly destroyed.

Aerschot, Malines, Vilvorde, Louvain.

About Aug. 9 a powerful screen of cavalry masking the general advance of the first and second German armies was thrown forward into the provinces of Brabant and Limburg. The progress of the invaders was contested at several points, probably near Tirlemont on the Louvain Road, and at Diest, Haelen, and Schaffen, on the Aerschot Road, by detachments of the main Belgian army which was drawn up upon the line of the Dyle. In their preliminary skirmishes the Belgians more than once gained advantages, but after the fall on Aug. 15 of the last of the Liége forts the great line of railway which runs through Liége toward Brussels and Antwerp in one direction and toward Namur and the French frontier in another, fell into the hands of the Germans. From this moment the advance of the main army was swift and irresistible. On Aug. 19 Louvain and Aerschot were occupied by the Germans, the former without resistance, the latter after a struggle which resulted early in the day in the retirement of the Belgian army upon Antwerp. On Aug. 20 the invaders made their entry into Brussels.

The quadrangle of territory bounded by the towns of Aerschot, Malines, Vilvorde, and Louvain is a rich agricultural tract, studded with small villages and comprising two considerable cities, Louvain and Malines. This district on Aug. 19 passed into the hands of the Germans, and, owing perhaps to its proximity to Antwerp, then the seat of the Belgian Government and headquarters of the Belgian Army, it became from that date a scene of chronic outrage, with respect to which the committee has received a great mass of evidence.

The witnesses to these occurrences are for the most part imperfectly educated persons who cannot give accurate dates, so it is impossible in some cases to fix the dates of particular crimes; and the total number of outrages is so great that we cannot refer to all of them in the body of the report or give all the depositions relating to them in the Appendix. The main events, however, are abundantly clear, and group themselves naturally round three dates—August 19th, August 25th, and September 11th.

The arrival of the Germans in the district on August the 19th was marked by systematic massacres and other outrages at Aerschot itself, Gelrode, and some other villages.

Leading Up to Louvain.

On August 25th the Belgians, sallying out of the defenses of Antwerp, attacked the German positions at Malines, drove the enemy from the town and reoccupied many of the villages, such as Sempst, Hofstade, and Eppeghem, in the neighborhood. And just as numerous outrages against the civilian popu-

(Continued on Following Page.)

Findings of the Committee Regarding German Atrocities

1. That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.
2. That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.
3. That looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.
4. That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

Warrant of the Committee Appointed by Premier Asquith

I hereby appoint:

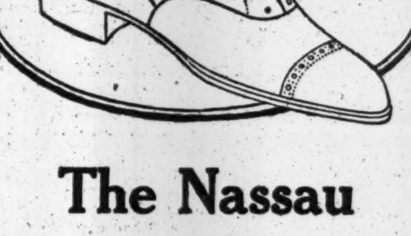
The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M.;
The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., K. C.;
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Clarke, K. C.;
Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K. C.;
Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield; and
Mr. Harold Cox;

to be a committee to consider and advise on the evidence collected on behalf of His Majesty's Government as to outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war, cases of alleged maltreatment of civilians in the invaded territories, and breaches of the laws and established usages of war; and to prepare a report for His Majesty's Government showing the conclusion at which they arrive on the evidence now available.

And I appoint Viscount Bryce to be Chairman, and Mr. E. Grimwood Mears and Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick, barristers-at-law, to be Joint Secretaries to the committee. H. H. ASQUITH.

15th December, 1914.

Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K. C., G. C. B., was appointed an additional member of the committee on 22d January, 1915.



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TESTIMONY THAT SHOWS MURDER AND MUTILATION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

lation had been the immediate consequence of the temporary repulse of the German vanguard from Fort Fléron, so a large body of depositions testify to the fact that a sudden outburst of cruelty was the response of the German Army to the Belgian victory at Malines. The advance of the German Army to the Dyle had been accompanied by reprehensible and, indeed, (in certain cases,) terrible outrages, but these had been, it would appear, isolated acts, some of which are attributed by witnesses to indignation at the check at Haelen, while others may have been the consequence of drunkenness. But the battle of Malines had results of a different order. In the first place it was the occasion of numerous murders committed by the German Army in retreating through the villages of Sempst, Hofstade, Eppeghem, Elewyt, and elsewhere. In the second place, it led, as it will be shown later, to the massacres, plunderings, and burnings at Louvain, the signal for which was provided by shots exchanged between the German Army retreating after its repulse at Malines and some members of the German garrison at Louvain, who mistook their fellow-countrymen for Belgians. Lastly, the encounter at Malines seems to have stung the Germans into establishing a reign of terror in so much of the district comprised in the quadrangle as remained in their power. Many houses were destroyed and their contents stolen. Hundreds of prisoners were locked up in various churches, and were in some instances marched about from one village to another. Some of these were finally conducted to Louvain and linked up with the bands of prisoners taken in Louvain itself, and sent to Germany and elsewhere.

On September 11th, when the Germans were driven out of Aerschot across the River Démer by a successful sortie from Antwerp, murders of civilians were taking place in the villages which the Belgian Army then recaptured from the Germans. These crimes bear a strong resemblance to those committed in Hofstade and other villages after the battle of Malines.

Aerschot and Its District.

The German Army entered Aerschot quite early in the morning. Workmen going to their work were seized and taken as hostages.

The Germans, apparently already irritated, proceeded to make a search for the priests and threatened to burn the convent if the priests should happen to be found there. One priest was accused of inciting the inhabitants to fire on the troops, and when he denied it the Burgomaster was blamed by the officer. The priest then showed the officer the notices on the walls, signed by the Burgomaster, warning the inhabitants not to intervene in hostilities.

It appears that they accused the priest of having fired at the Germans from the tower of the church. This is important, because it is one of the not infrequent cases in which the Germans ascribed firing from a church to priests, whereas, in fact, this firing came from Belgian soldiers, and also because it seems to show that the Germans, from the moment of their arrival in Aerschot, were seeking to pick a quarrel with the inhabitants, and this goes far to explain their subsequent conduct. Hostages were collected until 200 men, some of whom were invalids, were gathered together.

M. Tielmans, the Burgomaster, was then ordered by some German officers to address the crowd and to tell them to hand in any weapons which they might have in their possession at the Town Hall, and to warn them that any one who was found with weapons would be killed. As a matter of fact, the arms in the possession of civilians had already been collected at the beginning of the war. The Burgomaster's speech resulted in the delivery of one gun, which had been used for pigeon shooting. The hostages were then released. Throughout the day the town was looted by the soldiers. Many shop windows were broken, and the contents of the shop fronts ransacked.

A shot was fired about 7 o'clock in the evening, by which time many of the soldiers were drunk. The Germans were not of one mind as to the direction from which the shot proceeded. Some said it came from a jeweler's shop, and some said it came from other houses. No one was hit by this shot, but thereafter German soldiers began to fire in various directions at people in the streets.

Aershot Burgomaster's Tragedy.

It is said that a German General or Colonel was killed at the Burgomaster's house. As far as the committee has been able to ascertain, the identity of the officer has never been revealed. The German version of the story is that he was killed by the fifteen-year-old son of the Burgomaster; the committee, however, is satisfied by the evidence of several independent witnesses that some German officers were standing at the window of the Burgomaster's house, that a large body of German troops were in the square, that some of these soldiers were drunk and let off their rifles, that in the volley one of the officers standing at the window of the Burogmaster's house fell, that at the time of the accident the wife and son of the Burgomaster had gone to take refuge in the cellar, and that neither the Burgomaster nor his son were in the least degree responsible for the occurrence which served as the pretext for their subsequent execution, and for the firing and sack of the town.

This account agrees substantially with that given in a letter written by Mme. Tielmans, the Burgomaster's wife, which is printed in the fifth report of the Belgian Commission. The letter is as follows:

"This is how it happened. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon my husband was giving cigars to the sentinels stationed at the door. I saw that the General and his aides-de-camp were looking at us from the balcony, and told him to come indoors. Just then I looked toward the Grand Place, where more than 2,000 Germans were encamped, and distinctly saw two columns of smoke followed by a fusillade; the Germans were firing on the houses, and forcing their way into them. My husband, children, servant, and myself had just time to dash into the staircase leading to the cellar. The Germans were even firing into the passages of the houses. After a few minutes of indescribable horror, one of the General's aides-de-camp came down and said: 'The General is dead. Where is the Burgomaster?' My husband said to me, 'This will be serious for me.' As he went forward, I said to the aide-de-camp, 'You can see for yourself, sir, that my husband did not fire.' 'That makes no difference,' he said, 'he is responsible.' My husband was taken off. My son, who was at my side, took us into another cellar. The came aide-de-camp came and dragged him out, and made him walk in front of him, kicking him as he went. The poor boy could hardly walk. That morning when they came to the town the Germans had fired through the windows of the houses, and a bullet had come into the room where my son was, and he had been wounded in the calf by the ricochet. After my husband and son had gone, I was dragged all through the house by Germans, with their revolvers level at my head. I was compelled to see their dead General. Then my daughter and I were thrown into the street without cloaks or anything. We were massed in the Grand Place, surrounded by a cordon of soldiers, and compelled to witness the destruction of our beloved town. And then by the hideous light of the fire I saw them for the last time, about 1 in the morning, my husband and my boy tied together. My brother-in-law was behind them. They were being led out to execution."

The houses were set on fire with special apparatus, while people were dragged from their houses already burning, and some were shot in the streets.

Many civilians were marched to a field on the road to Louvain and kept there all night. Meanwhile many of the inhabitants were collected in the square. By this time very many of the troops were drunk.

On the following day a number of the civilians were shot under the orders of an officer, together with the Burgomaster, his brother and his son. Of this incident, which is spoken to by many witnesses, a clear account is given:

"German soldiers came and took hold of me and every other man they could see, and eventually there were about 60 of us, including some of 80 (i. e., years of age,) and they made us accompany them. * * * All the prisoners had to walk with their hands above their heads. We were then stopped and made to stand in a line, and an officer, a big fat man who had a blueish uniform, * * * came along the line and picked out the Burgomaster, his brother, and his son, and some men who had been employed under the Red Cross. In all, ten men were picked out * * * The remainder were made to turn their backs upon the ten. I then heard some shots fired, and I and the other men turned round and we saw all the ten men, including the Burgomaster, were lying on the ground."

This incident is spoken to by other witnesses also; some of their depositions appear in the appendix.

Slaughter at Gelrode.

On the same day, at Gelrode, a small village close to Aerschot, 25 civilians were imprisoned in the church; seven were taken out by 15 German soldiers in charge of an officer just outside. One of the seven tried to run away, whereupon all the six who remained behind alive were shot. This was on the night of the 19th of August. No provocation whatever had been given. The men in question had been searched, and no arms had been found upon them. Here, as at Aerschot, precautions had been taken previously to secure the delivery up of all arms in the hands of civilians.

Some of the survivors were compelled to dig graves for the seven. At a later date the corpses were disinterred and reburied in consecrated ground. The marks of the bullets in the brick wall against which the six were shot were then still plainly visible. On the same day a woman was shot by some German soldiers as she was walking home. This was done at a distance of 100 yards and for no apparent reason.

An account of a murder by an officer at Campenhout is given in a later part of this report, and despositions relating to Rotselaer, Tremeloo, and Wespelaer will be found in the appendix.

The committee is specially impressed by the character of the outrages committed in the smaller villages. Many of these are exceptionally shocking and cannot be regarded as contemplated or prescribed by the responsible commanders of the troops by whom they were committed. The inference, however, which we draw from these occurrences is that when once troops have been encouraged in a career of terrorism, the more savage and brutal natures, of whom there are some in every large army, are liable to run to wild excess, more particularly in those regions where they are least subject to observation and control.

Later Outrages Near Aerschot.

Immediately after the battle of Malines, which resulted in the evacuation by the Germans of the district of Malines, Sempst, Hofstade, and Eppeghem, a long series of murders were committed either just before or during the retreat of the army. Many of the inhabitants who were unarmed, including women and young children, were killed—some of them under revolting circumstances.

Evidence given goes to show that the death of these villagers was due not to accident but to deliberate purpose. The wounds were generally stabs or cuts, and for the most part appear to have been inflicted with the bayonet.

In Malines itself many bodies were seen. One witness saw a German soldier cut a woman's breasts after he had murdered her, and saw many other dead bodies of women in the streets.

In Hofstade a number of houses had been set on fire and many corpses were seen, some in houses, some in back yards, and some in the streets.

Several examples are given below:

Two witnesses speak to having seen the body of a young man pierced by bayonet thrusts, with the wrists cut also.

On a side road the corpse of a civilian was seen on his doorstep with a bayonet wound in his stomach, and by his side the dead body of a boy of five or six with his hands nearly severed.

The corpses of a woman and boy were seen at the blacksmith's. They had been killed with the bayonet.

In a café a young man, also killed with the bayonet, was holding his hands together as if in the attitude of supplication.

Two young women were lying in the back yard of the house. One had her breasts cut off, the other had been stabbed.

A young man had been hacked with the bayonet until his entrails protruded. He also had his hands joined in the attitude of prayer.

In the garden of a house in the main street bodies of two women were observed, and in another house the body of a boy of 16 with two bayonet wounds in the chest.

In Sempst a similar condition of affairs existed. Houses were burning, and in some of them were the charred remains of civilians.

In a bicycle shop a witness saw the burned corpse of a man. Other witnesses speak of this incident.

Another civilian, unarmed, was shot as he was running away. As will be remembered all the arms had been given up some time before by order of the Burgomaster.

Attacks on Young Girls.

The corpse of a man with his legs cut off, who was partly bound, was seen by another witness, who also saw a girl of seventeen dressed only in a chemise and in great distress. She alleged that she herself and other girls had been dragged into a field, stripped naked and violated, and that some of them had been killed with the bayonet.

At Weerde four corpses of civilians were lying in the road. It was said that these men had fired upon the German soldiers; but this is denied. The arms had been given up long before.

Two children were killed in a village, apparently Weerde, quite wantonly as they were standing in the road with their mother. They were three or four years old and were killed with the bayonet.

A small farm burning close by formed a convenient means of getting rid of the bodies. They were thrown into the flames from the bayonets. It is right to add that no commissioned officer was present at this time.

At Eppeghem, on the 25th of August, a pregnant woman who had been wounded with a bayonet was discovered in the convent. She was dying. On the road six dead bodies of laborers were seen.

At Elewyt a man's naked body was tied up to a ring in the wall in the back yard of a house. He was dead, and his corpse was mutilated in a manner too horrible to record. A woman's naked body was also found in a stable abutting on the same back yard.

At Vilvorde corpses of civilians were also found. These villages are all on the line from Malines to Brussels.

At Boort Meerbeek, a German soldier was seen to fire three times at a little girl of five years old. Having failed to hit her, he subsequently bayoneted her. He was killed with the butt end of a rifle by a Belgian soldier who had seen him commit this murder from a distance.

At Herent the charred body of a civilian was found in a butcher's shop, and in a hand cart 20 yards away was the dead body of a laborer. Two eyewitnesses relate that a German soldier shot a civilian and stabbed him with a bayonet as he lay. He then made one of these witnesses, a civilian prisoner, smell the blood on the bayonet.

At Haecht the bodies of 10 civilians were seen lying in a row by a brewery wall. In a laborer's house, which had been broken up, the mutilated corpse of a woman of 30 to 35 was discovered. A child of three with its stomach cut open by a bayonet was lying near a house.

At Werchter the corpses of a man and woman and four younger persons were found in one house. It is stated that they had been murdered because one of the latter, a girl, would not allow the Germans to outrage her.

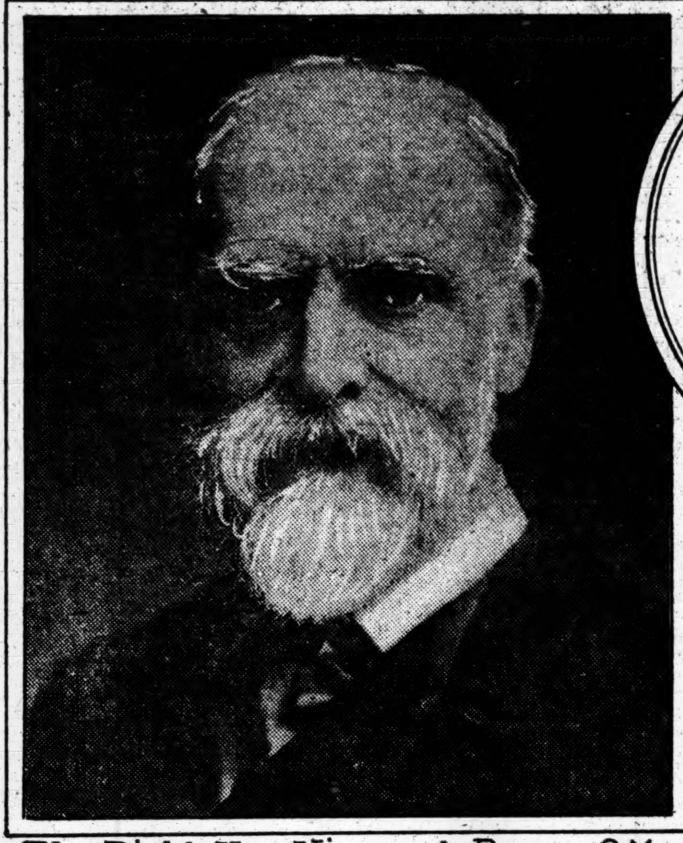
Cruelty the Accompaniment of War.

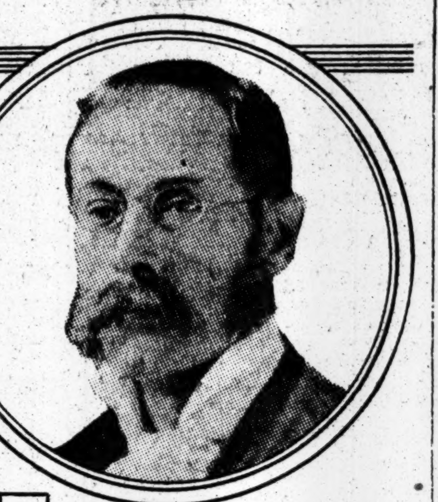
This catalogue of crimes does not by any means represent the sum total of the depositions relating to this district laid before the committee. The above are given merely as examples of acts which the evidence shows to have taken place in numbers that might have seemed scarcely credible.

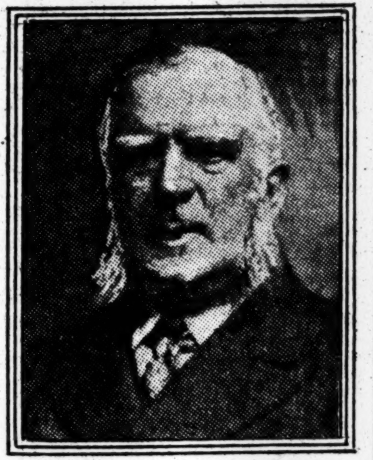
In the rest of the district, that is to say Aerschot and the other villages from which the Germans had not been driven, the effect of the battle was to cause a recrudescence of murder, arson, pillage, and cruelty, which had to some extent died down after the 20th or 21st of August.

In Aerschot itself fresh prisoners seem to have been taken and added to those who were already in the church, since it would appear that prisoners were kept to some extent in the church during the whole of the German occupation of Aerschot. The second occasion on which large numbers of prisoners were put there was shortly after the battle of Malines, and it was then that the priest of Gelrode was brought to Aerschot church, treated abominably and finally murdered.

Viscount Bryce, Chairman, and Two Members of the British Committee on Alleged German Outrages.


The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M.
Photo by G.G. Bain.


Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.


Sir Edward Clarke, K.C.

One witness describes the scene graphically:

"The whole of the prisoners—men, women, and children—were placed in the church. Nobody was allowed to go outside the church to obey the calls of nature. The church had to be used for that purpose. We were afterwards allowed to go outside the church for this purpose, and then I saw the clergyman of Gelrode standing by the wall of the church with his hands above his head, being guarded by soldiers."

The actual details of the murder of the priest are as follows: The priest was struck several times by the soldiers on the head. He was pushed up against the wall of the church. He asked in Flemish to be allowed to stand with his face to the wall, and tried to turn round. The Germans stopped him, and then turned him with his face to the wall, with his hands above his head. An hour later the same witness saw the priest still standing there. He was then led away by the Germans a distance of about 50 yards. There, with his face against the wall of a house, he was shot by five soldiers.

Other murders of which we have evidence appear in the appendix.

Some of the prisoners in the church at Aerschot were actually kept there until the arrival of the Belgian army, on Sept. 11, when they were released. Others were marched to Louvain, and eventually merged with other prisoners, both from Louvain itself and the surrounding districts, and taken to Germany and elsewhere.

It is said by one witness that about 1,500 were marched to Louvain, and that the journey took six hours.

The journey to Louvain is thus described by a witness: "We were all marched off to Louvain, walking. There were some very old people, among others a man 90 years of age. The very old people were drawn in carts and barrows by the younger men. There was an officer with a bicycle, who shouted, as people fell out by the side of the road, 'Shoot them!'"

September in Aerschot District.

It is unnecessary to describe with much particularity the events of the period beginning about Sept. 10. The Belgian soldiers who had recaptured the place found corpses of civilians, who must have been murdered in Aerschot itself, just as they found them in Sempst and the other villages on August 25. Some of these bodies were found in wells, and some had been burned alive in their houses.

The prisoners released by the Belgian army from the church were almost starved.

At Haecht several children had been murdered. One of 2 or 3 years old was found nailed to the door of a farmhouse by its hands and feet, a crime which seems almost incredible, but the evidence for which we feel bound to accept. In the garden of this house was the body of a girl, who had been shot in the forehead.

At Capelle-au-Bois two children were murdered in a cart, and their corpses were seen by many witnesses at different stages of the cart's journey.

At Eppeghem the dead body of a child at 2 was seen pinned to the ground with a German lance. Same witness saw a mutilated woman alive near Weerde on the same day.

Belgian soldiers on patrol duty found a young girl naked on the ground, covered with scratches. She complained of having been violated. On the same day an old woman was seen kneeling by the body of her husband, and she told them that the Germans had shot him as he was trying to escape from the house.

Louvain and District.

The events spoken of as having occurred in and around Louvain between the 19th and the 25th of August deserve clost attention.

For six days the Germans were in peaceful occupation of the city. No houses were set on fire—no citizens killed. There was a certain amount of looting of empty houses, but otherwise discipline was effectively maintained. The condition of Louvain during these days was one of relative peace and quietude, presenting a striking contrast to the previous and contemporaneous conduct of the German army elsewhere.

On the evening of Aug. 25 a sudden change takes place. The Germans, on that day repulsed by the Belgians, had retreated to and reoccupied Louvain. Immediately the devastation of that city and the holocaust of its population commences. The inference is irresistible that the army as a whole wreaked its vengeance on the civil population and the buildings of the city in revenge for the setback which the Belgian arms had inflicted on them. A subsidiary cause alleged was the assertion, often made before, that civilians had fired upon the German army.

The depositions which relate to Louvain are numerous, and are believed by the committee to present a true and fairly complete picture of the events of the 25th and 26th August and subsequent days. We find no grounds for thinking that the inhabitants fired upon the German army on the evening of the 25th August. Eyewitnesses worthy of credence detail exactly when, where, and how the firing commenced. Such firing was by Germans on Germans. No impartial tribunal could, in our opinion, come to any other conclusion.

On the evening of the 25th firing could be heard in the direction of Herent, some three kilometres from Louvain. An alarm was sounded in the city. There were disorder and confusion, and at 8 o'clock horses attached to baggage wagons stampeded in the street and rifle fire commenced. This was in the Rue de la Station and came from the German police guard, (21 in number,) who, seeing the troops arrive in disorder, thought it was the enemy. Then the corps of incendiaries got to work. They had broad belts with the words "Gott mit uns," and their equipment consisted of a hatchet, a syringe, a small shovel, and a revolver. Fires blazed up in the direction of the Law Courts, St. Martin's Barracks, and later in the Place de la Station. Meanwhile an incessant fusilade was kept up on the windows of the houses. In their efforts to escape the flames the inhabitants climbed the walls.

"My mothr and servants," says a witness, "had to do the same, and took refuge at Monsieur A.'s, whose cellars are vaulted and afforded a better protection than mine. A little later we withdrew to Monsieur A.'s stables, where about thirty people, who had got there by climbing the walls, were to be found. Some of these poor wretches had to climb twenty walls. A ring came at the bell. We opened the door. Several civilians flung themselves under the porch. The Germans were firing upon them from the street. Every moment new fires were lighting up, accompanied by explosions. In the middle of the night I heard a knock at the outer door of the stable which led into a little street and heard a woman's voice crying for help. I opened the door, and just as I was going to let her in a rifle shot fired from the street by a German soldier rang out and the woman fell dead at my feet. About 9 in the morning things got quieter, and we took the opportunity of venturing into the street. A German who was carrying a silver pyx and a number of boxes of cigars told us we were to go to the station, where trains would be waiting for us. When we got to the Place de la Station we saw in the Square seven or eight dead bodies of murdered civilians. Not a single house in the place was standing. A whole row of houses behind the station at Blauwput was burned. After being driven hither and thither interminably by officers, who treated us roughly and insulted us throughout, we were divided."

Theft and Murder at Herent.

The prisoners were then distributed between different bodies of troops and marched in the direction of Herent. Seventy-seven inhabitants of Louvain, including a number of people of good position, (the names of several are given,) were thus taken to Herent.

"We found the village of Herent in flames, so much so that we had to quicken up to prevent ourselves from being suffocated and burned up by the flames in the middle of the road. Half-burnt corpses of civilians were lying in front of the houses. During a halt soldiers stole cattle and slaughtered them where they stood. Firing started on our left. We were told it was the civilians firing and that we were going to be shot. The truth is that it was the Germans themselves who were firing to frighten us. There was not a single civilian in the neighborhood. Shortly afterwards we proceeded on our march to Malines. We were insulted and threatened. * * * The officers were worse than the men. We got to Campenhout about 7 P. M., and were locked into the church with all the male population of the village. Some priests had joined our numbers. We had had nothing to eat or drink since the evening of the day before. A few compassionate soldiers gave us water to drink, but no official took the trouble to see that we were fed."

Next day, Thursday, the 27th, a safe-conduct to return to Louvain was given, but the prisoners had hardly started when they were stopped and taken before a Brigade General and handed to another escort. Some were grossly ill-treated. They were accused of being soldiers out of uniform, and were told they could not go to Louvain, "as the town was going to be razed to the ground." Other prisoners were added, even women and children, until there were more than 200. They were then taken toward Malines, released, and told to go to that town together and that those who separated would be fired on. Other witnesses corroborate the events described by the witness.

A woman employed as servant by an old gentleman living in the Rue de la Station tells the story of her master's death.

"We had supper, as usual, about 8, but two German officers, (who were staying in the house,) did not come in to supper that evening. My master went to bed at 8:15, and so did his son. The servants went to bed at half-past 9. Soon after I got to my bedroom I saw out of my room flames from some burning house near by. I roused my master and his son. As they came down the stairs they were seized by German soldiers and both were tied up and led out, my master being tied with a rope and his son with a chain. They were dragged outside. I did not actually see what happened outside, but heard subsequently that my master was bayonetted and shot and that his son was shot. I heard shots from the kitchen, where I was, and was present at the burial of my master and his son thirteen days later. German soldiers came back into the house and poured some inflammable liquid over the floors and set fire to it. I escaped by another staircase to that which my master and his son had descended."

On the 26th, (Wednesday,) in the city of Louvain massacre, fire, and destruction went on. The University, with its library, the Church of St. Peter, and many houses were set on fire and burned to the ground. Citizens were shot and others taken prisoners and compelled to go with the troops. Soldiers went through the streets saying, "Man hat geschossen," ["They have been shooting."] One soldier was seen going along shooting in the air.

Many of the people hid in cellars, but the soldiers shot down through the gratings. Some citizens were shot on opening the doors, others in endeavoring to escape. Among other persons whose houses were burned was an old man of 90 lying dangerously ill, who was taken out on his mattress and left lying in his garden all night. He died shortly after in the hospital to which a friend took him the following morning.

On Thursday, the 27th, orders were given that every one should leave the city, which was to be razed to the ground.

Fate of Louvain Captives.

Some citizens, including a Canon of the Cathedral, with his aged mother, were ordered to go to the station and afterwards to take the road to Tirlemont. Among the number were about twenty priests from Louvain. They were insulted and threatened, but ultimately allowed to go free and make their way as best they could, women and sick persons among them, to Tirlemont. Other groups of prisoners from Louvain were on the same day taken by other routes, some early in the morning, through various villages in the direction of Malines with hands tightly bound by a long cord. More prisoners were afterwards added, and all made to stay the night in the church at Campenhout. Next day, the 28th, this group, then consisting of about 1,000 men, women, and children, was taken back to Louvain. The houses along the road were burning, and many dead bodies of civilians, men and women, were seen on the way. Some of the principal streets in Louvain had by that time been burned out. The prisoners were placed in a large building on the cavalry exercise ground—"One woman went mad, some children died, others were born." On the 29th the prisoners were marched along the Malines road, and at Herent the women and children and men over 40 were allowed to go. The others were taken to Boort Meerbeek, fifteen kilometres from Malines, and told to march straight to Malines or be shot. At 11 P. M. they reached the fort of Waelhem, and were at first fired on by the sentries, but on calling out they were Belgians were allowed to pass. These prisoners were practically without food from early morning on the 26th until midnight on the 29th. Of the corpses seen on the road, some had their hands tied behind their backs, others were burned, some had been killed by blows, and some corpses were those of children who had been shot.

Another witness, a man of independent means, was arrested at noon by the soldiers of the 165th Regiment and taken to the Place de la Station. He was grossly ill-treated on the way and robbed by an officer of his purse and keys. His hands were tied behind his back. His wife was kept a prisoner at the other side of his station. He was then made to march with about 500 other prisoners until midnight, slept in the rain that night, and next day, having had no food since leaving Louvain, was taken to the church in Rotselaer, where there were then about 1,500 prisoners confined, including some infants. No food was given, only some water. Next day they were taken through Wespelaer and back to Louvain. On the way from Rotselaer to Wespelaer fifty bodies were seen, some naked and carbonized and unrecognizable. When they arrived at Louvain the fish market, the Place Marguerite, the Cathedral, and many other buildings were on fire. In the evening about 100 men, women, and children were put in horse trucks, from which the dung had not been removed, and at 6 next morning left for Cologne.

The wife of this witness was also taken prisoner with her husband and her maid, but was separated from him, and she saw other ladies made to walk before the soldiers with their hands above their heads. One, an old lady of 85, (name given,) was dragged from her cellar and taken with them to the station. They were kept there all night, but set free in the morning, Thursday, but shortly afterwards sent to Tirlemont on foot. A number of corpses were seen on the way. The prisoners, of whom there are said to have been thousands, were not allowed even to have water to drink, although there were streams on the way from which the soldiers drank. Witness was given some milk at a farm, but as she raised it to her lips it was taken away from her.

Paths Amid Burned Corpses.

A priest was taken on the Friday morning, Aug. 28th, and placed at the head of a number of refugees from Wygmael. He was led through Louvain, abused and ill-treated, and placed, with some thousands of other people, in the riding school in the Rue de Manège. The glass roof broke in the night from the heat of burning buildings around. Next day the prisoners were marched through the country with an armed guard. Burned farms and burned corpses were seen on the way. The prisoners were finally separated into three groups, and the younger men marched through Herent and Bueken to Campenhout, and ultimately reached the Belgian lines about midnight on Saturday, Aug. 29th. All the houses in Herent, a village of about 5,000 inhabitants, had been burned.

The massacre of civilians at Louvain was not confined to its citizens. Large crowds of people were brought into Louvain from the surrounding districts, not only from Aerschot and Gelrode, as above mentioned, but also from other places. For example, a witness describes how many women and children were taken in carts to Louvain and there placed in a stable. Of the hundreds of people thus taken from the various villages and brought to Louvain as prisoners some were massacred there, others were forced to march along with citizens of Louvain through various places, some being ultimately sent, on the 29th, to the Belgian lines at Malines. Others were taken in trucks to Cologne, as described below; others were released. An account of the massacre of some of these unfortunate civilian prisoners given by two witnesses may be quoted.

"We were all placed in Station Street, Louvain, and the German soldiers fired upon us. I saw the corpses of some women in the street. I fell down, and a woman who had been shot fell on top of me. I did not dare to look at the dead bodies in the street, there were so many of them. All of them had been shot by the German soldiers. One woman whom I saw lying dead in the street was a Miss J., about 35. I also saw the body of A. M., (a woman.) She had been shot. I saw an officer pull her corpse underneath a wagon."

Another witness, who was taken from Aerschot, also describes the occurrence.

"I was afterwards taken, with a large number of other civilians, and placed in the church at Louvain. Then we were taken to Station Street, Louvain. There were about 1,500 civilians of both sexes, and we had been marched from Aerschot to Louvain. When we were in Station Street I felt that something was about to happen, and I tried to shelter in a doorway. The German soldiers then fired a mitrailleuse and their rifles upon the people, and the people fell on all sides. Two men next to me were killed. I afterwards saw some one give a signal and the firing ceased. I then ran away with a married woman named B——, (whose maiden name was A. M.,) aged 29, who belonged to Aerschot, but we were again captured. She was shot by the side of me, and I saw her fall. Several other people were shot at the same time. I again ran away, and in my flight saw children falling out of their mothers' arms. I cannot say whether they were shot or whether they fell from their mothers' arms in the great panic which ensued. I, however, saw children bleeding."

From Louvain to Cologne.

The greatest number of prisoners from Louvain, however, were assembled at the station and taken by trains to Cologne. Several witnesses describe their sufferings and the ill-treatment they received on the journey. One of the first trains started in the afternoon. It consisted of cattle trucks, about 100 being in each truck. It took three days to get to Cologne. The prisoners had nothing to eat but a few biscuits each, and they were not allowed to get out for water and none was given. On a wagon the words, "Civilians who shot at the soldiers at Louvain" were written. Some were marched through Cologne afterwards for the people to see. Ropes were put around the necks of some and they were told they would be hanged. An order then came that they were to be shot instead of hanged. A firing squad was prepared, and five or six prisoners were put up, but were not shot. After being kept a week at Cologne some of these prisoners were taken back—this time only thirty or forty in a truck—and allowed to go free on arriving at Limburg. Several witnesses who were taken in other trains to Cologne describe their experiences in detail. Some of the trucks were abominably filthy. Prisoners were not allowed to leave to obey the calls of nature; one man who quitted the truck for the purpose was killed by a bayonet. Describing what happened to another body of prisoners, a witness says that they were made to cross Station Street, where the houses were burning, and taken to the station, placed in horse trucks, crowded together, men, women, and children, in each wagon. They were kept at the station during the night and the following day left for Cologne. For two days and a half they were without food, and then they received a loaf of bread among ten persons and some water. The prisoners were afterwards taken back to Belgium. They were, in all, eight days in the train, crowded and almost without food. Two of the men went mad. The women and children were separated from the men at Brussels. The men were taken to a suburb and then to the villages of Herent, Vilvorde, and Sempst, and afterwards set at liberty.

This taking of the inhabitants, including some of the influential citizens, in groups and marching them to various places, and in particular the sending them to Malines and the dispatch of great numbers to Cologne, must evidently have been done under the direction of the higher military authorities. The ill-treatment of the prisoners was under the eyes and often by the direction or with the sanction of officers, and officers themselves took part in it.

The object of taking many hundreds of prisoners to Cologne and back into Belgium is at first sight difficult to understand. Possibly it is to be regarded as part of the policy of punishment for Belgian resistance and general terrorization of the inhabitants—possibly as a desire to show these people to the population of a German city and thus to confirm the belief that the Belgians had shot at their troops.

Outrages Were Deliberate.

Whatever may have been the case when the burning began on the evening of the 25th, it appears clear that the subsequent destruction and outrages were done with a set purpose. It was not until the 26th that the Library, and other University buildings, the Church of St. Peter, and many houses were set on fire. It is to be noticed that cases occur in the depositions in which humane acts by individual officers and soldiers are mentioned, or in which officers are said to have expressed regret at being obliged to carry out orders for cruel action against the civilians. Similarly, we find entries in diaries which reveal a genuine pity for the population and disgust at the conduct of the army. It appears that a German non-commissioned officer stated definitely that he "was acing under orders and executing them with great unwillingness." A commissioned officer on being asked at Louvain by a witness—a highly educated man—about the horrible acts committed by the soldiers, said he "was merely executing orders," and that he himself would be shot if he did not execute them. Others gave less credible excuses, one stating that the inhabitants of Louvain had burned the city themselves because they did not wish to supply food and quarters for the German army. It was to the discipline rather than the want of discipline in the army that these outrages, which we are obliged to describe as systematic, were due, and the special official notices posted on certain houses that they were not to be destroyed show the fate which had been decreed for the others which were not so marked.

We are driven to the conclusion that the harrying of the villages in the district, the burning of a large part of Louvain, the massacres there, the marching out of the prisoners, and the transport to Cologne (all done without inquiry as to whether the particular persons seized or killed had committed any wrongful act), were due to a calculated policy carried out scientifically and deliberately, not merely with the sanction, but under the direction of higher military authorities, and were not due to any provocation or resistance by the civilian population.

Ruins of Termonde.

To understand the depositions describing what happened at Termonde it is necessary to remember that the German army occupied the town on two occasions, the first, from Friday, September the 4th, to Sunday, September the 6th, and again later in the month, about the 16th. The civilians had delivered up their arms a fortnight before the arrival of the Germans.

Early in the month, probably about the 4th, a witness saw two civilians murdered by Uhlans. Another witness saw their dead bodies which remained in the street for ten days. Two hundred civilians were utilized as a screen by the German troops about this date.

On the 5th the town was partially burned. One witness was taken prisoner in the street by some German soldiers together with several other civilians. At about 12 o'clock some of the tallest and strongest men among the prisoners were picked out to go around the streets with paraffin. Three or four carts containing paraffin tanks were brought up, and a syringe was used to put paraffin on to the houses, which were then fired. The process of destruction began with the houses of rich people, and afterward the houses of the poorer classes were treated in the same manner. German soldiers had previously told this witness that if the Burgomaster of Termonde, who was out of town, did not return by 12 o'clock that day the town would be set on fire. The firing of the town was in consequence of his failure to return. The prisoners were afterward taken to a factory and searched for weapons. They were subsequently provided with passports enabling them to go anywhere in the town, but not outside. The witness in question managed to effect his escape by swimming across the river.

Another witness describes how the tower of the Church of Termonde St. Gilles was utilized by the Belgian troops for offensive purposes. They had, in fact, mounted a machine gun there. This witness was subsequently taken prisoner in a cellar in Termonde in which he had taken refuge with other people. All the men were taken from the cellar and the women were left behind. About 70 prisoners in all were taken; one, a brewer, who could not walk fast enough, was wounded with a bayonet. He fell down and was compelled to get up and follow the soldiers. The prisoners had to hold up their hands, and if they dropped their hands they were struck on the back with the butt ends of rifles. They were taken to Lebbeke, where there were in all 300 prisoners, and there they were locked up in the church for three days and with scarcely any food.

A witness living at Baesrode was taken prisoner with 250 others and kept all night in a field. The prisoners were released on the following morning. This witness saw three corpses of civilians, and says that the Germans on Sunday, the 6th, plundered and destroyed the houses of those who had fled. The Germans left on the following day, taking about thirty men with them, one a man of 72 years of age.

Later in the month civilians were again used as a screen, and there is evidence of other acts of outrage.

Alost's Record of Cruelty.

Alost was the scene of fighting between the Belgian and German armies during the whole of the latter part of the month of September. In connection with the fighting numerous cruelties appear to have been perpetrated by the German troops.

On Saturday, the 11th September, a weaver was bayonetted in the street. Another civilian was shot dead at his door on the same night. On the following day the witness was taken prisoner together with thirty others. The money of the prisoners was confiscated, and they were subsequently used as a screen for the German troops who were at that moment engaged in a conflict with the Belgian army in the town itself. The Germans burned a number of houses at this time. Corpses of fourteen civilians were seen in the streets on this occasion.

A well-educated witness, who visited the Wetteren Hospital shortly after this date, saw the dead bodies of a number of civilians belonging to Alost, and other civilians wounded. One of these stated that he took refuge in the house of his sister-in-law that the Germans dragged the people out of the house, which was on fire, seized him, threw him on the ground, and hit him on the head with the butt end of a rifle, and ran him through the thigh with a bayonet. They then placed him with seventeen or eighteen others in front of the German troops, threatening them with revolvers. They said that they were going to make the people of Alost pay for the losses sustained by the Germans. At this hospital was an old woman of 80 completely transfixed by a bayonet.

Other crimes on non-combatants at Alost belong to the end of the month of September. Many witnesses speak to the murder of harmless civilians.

In Binnenstraat the Germans broke open the windows of the houses and threw fluid inside, and the houses burst into flames. Some of the inhabitants were burned to death.

The civilians were utilized on Saturday, the 26th September, as a screen. During their retreat the Germans fired twelve houses in Rue des Trois Clefs, and three civilians, whose names are given, were shot dead in that street after the firing of the houses. On the following day a heap of nine dead civilians was lying in the Rue de l'Argent.

Similar outrages occurred at Erpe, a village a few miles from Alost, about the same date. The village was deliberately burned. The houses were plundered and some civilians were murdered.

Civilians were apparently used as a screen at Erpe, but they were prisoners taken from Alost and not dwellers in that village.

From Germans' Own Diaries.

This disregard for the lives of civilians is strikingly shown in extracts from German soldiers' diaries, of which the following are representative examples:

Barthel, who was a Sergeant and standard bearer of the 2nd Company of the 1st Guards Regiment on Foot, and who during the campaign received the Iron Cross, says, under date 10th August, 1914: "A transport of 300 Belgians came through Duisburg in the morning. Of these, 80, including the Oberburgomaster, were shot according to martial law."

Matbern, of the 4th Company of Jägers, No. 11, from Marburg, states that at a village between Birnal and Dinant on Sunday, August 23d, the Pioneers and Infantry Regiment 178 were fired upon by the inhabitants. He gives no particulars beyond this. He continues:

"About 220 inhabitants were shot, and the village was burned. Artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Meuse begins near Dinant. All villages, chateaux, and houses are burned down during the night. It is a beautiful sight to see the fires all around us in the distance."

Bombardier Wetzel, of the 2nd Mounted Battery, 1st Kurhessian Field Artillery Regiment, No. 11, records an incident which happened in French territory near Lille on the 11th October: "We had no fight, but we caught about 20 men and shot them." By this time killing not in a fight would seem to have passed into a habit.

Diary No. 32 gives an accurate picture of what took place in Louvain: "What a sad scene—all the houses surrounding the railway station completely destroyed—only some foundation walls still standing. On the station square captured guns. At the end of a main street there is the Council Hall, which has been completely preserved with all its beautiful turrets; a sharp contrast: 180 inhabitants are stated to have been shot after they had dug their own graves."

The last and most important entry is that contained in Diary No. 19. This is a blue book interleaved with blotting paper, and contains no name and address; there is, however, one circumstance which makes it possible to speak with certainty as to the regiment of the writer. He gives the names of First Lieutenant von Oppen, Count Eulenburg, Captain von Roeder, First Lieutenant von Bock und Polach, Second Lieutenant Count Hardenberg, and Lieutenant Engelbrecht. A perusal of the Prussia Army List of June, 1914, shows that all these officers, with the exception of Lieutenant Engelbrecht, belonged to the First Regiment of Foot Guards. On the 24th August, 1914, the writer was in Ermeton. The exact translaiton of the extract, grim in its brevity, is as follows:

"24-8-14. We took about 1,000 prisoners; at least 500 were shot. The village was burned because inhabitants had also shot. Two civilians were shot at once."

Summary of Wrongful Acts.

We may now sum up and endeavor to explain the character and significance of the wrongful acts done by the German army in Belgium.

If a line is drawn on a map from the Belgian frontier to Liége and continued to Charleroi, and a second line drawn from Liége to Malines, a sort of figure resembling an irregular Y will be formed. It is along this Y that most of the systematic (as opposed to isolated) outrages were committed. If the period from August 4th to August 30th is taken it will be found to cover most of these organized outrages. Termonde and Alost extend, it is true, beyond the Y lines, and they belong to the month of September. Murder, rape, arson, and pillage began from the moment when the German army crossed the frontier. For the first fortnight of the war the towns and villages near Liége were the chief sufferers. From the 19th of August to the end of the month, outrages spread in the directions of Charleroi and Malines and reach their period of greatest intensity. There is a certain significance in the fact that the outrages round Liége coincide with the unexpected resistance of the Belgian army in that district, and that the slaughter which reigned from the 19th August to the end of the month is contemporaneous with the period when the Germany army's need for a quick passage through Belgium at all costs was deemed imperative.

Here let a distinction be drawn between two classes of outrages.

Individual acts of brutality—ill-treatment of civilians, rape, plunder, and the like—were very widely committed. These are more numerous and more shocking than would be expected in warfare between civilized Powers, but they differ rather in extent than in kind from what has happened in previous though not recent wars.

In all wars many shocking and outrageous acts must be expected, for in every large army there must be a proportion of men of criminal instincts whose worst passions are unloosed by the immunity which the conditions of warfare afford. Drunkenness, moreover, may turn even a soldier who has no criminal habits into a brute, who may commit outrages at which he would himself be shocked in his sober moments, and there is evidence that intoxication was extremely prevalent among the German army, both in Belgium and in France, for plenty of wine was to be found in the villages and country houses which were pillaged. Many of the worst outrages appear to have been perpetrated by men under the influence of drink. Unfortunately little seems to have been done to repress this source of danger.

In the present war, however—and this is the gravest charge against the German army—the evidence shows that the killing of non-combatants was carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized (for such cases as the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks on the Bulgarian Christians in 1876, and on the Armenian Christians in 1895 and 1896, do not belong to that category) furnishes any precedent. That this killing was done as part of a deliberate plan is clear from the facts hereinbefore set forth regarding Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant, and other towns. The killing was done under orders in each place. It began at a certain fixed date, and stopped (with some few exceptions) at another fixed date. Some of the officers who carried out the work did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the program and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

Citizens of neutral States who visited Belgium in December and January report that the German authorities do not deny that non-combatants were systematically killed in large numbers during the first weeks of the invasion, and this, so far as we know, has never been officially denied. If it were denied, the flight and continued voluntary exile of thousands of Belgian refugees would go far to contradict a denial, for there

(Continued on Following Page.)

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EVIDENCE THAT GERMANS HAD SET PLAN OF SLAUGHTER AND PILLAGE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

is no historical parallel in modern times for the flight of a large part of a nation before an invader.

No Proof of Crimes by Belgians.

The German Government have, however, sought to justify their severities on the grounds of military necessity, and have excused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or, to our knowledge, attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers.

The inherent improbability of the German contention is shown by the fact that after the first few days of the invasion every possible precaution had been taken by the Belgian authorities, by way of placards and hand bills, to warn the civilian population not to intervene in hostilities. Throughout Belgium steps had been taken to secure the handing over of all firearms in the possession of civilians before the German army arrived. These steps were sometimes taken by the police and sometimes by the military authorities.

The invaders appear to have proceeded upon the theory that any chance shot coming from an unexpected place was fired by civilians. One favorite form of this allegation was that priests had fired from the church tower. In many instances the soldiers of the allied armies used church towers and private houses as cover for their operations. At Aerschot, where the Belgian soldiers were stationed in the church tower and fired upon the Germans as they advanced, it was at once alleged by the Germans when they entered the town, and with difficulty disproved, that the firing had come from civilians. Thus one elementary error creeps at once into the German argument, for they were likely to confound, and did in some instances certainly confound, legitimate military operations with the hostile intervention of civilians.

Troops belonging to the same army often fire by mistake upon each other. That the German army was no exception to this rule is proved not only by many Belgian witnesses but by the most irrefragable kind of evidence, the admission of German soldiers themselves recorded in their war diaries. Thus Otto Clepp, Second Company of the Reserve, says, under date of Aug 22: "3 A. M. Two infantry regiments shot at each other—9 dead and 50 wounded—fault not yet ascertained." In this connection the diaries of Kurt Hoffmann, and a soldier of the 112th Regiment, (diary No. 14) will repay study. In such cases the obvious interest of the soldier is to conceal his mistake, and a convenient method of doing so is to raise the cry of "francs-tireurs."

Atrocity Stories Encouraged.

Doubtless the German soldiers often believed that the civilian population, naturally hostile, had in fact attacked them. This attitude of mind may have been fostered by the German authorities themselves before the troops passed the frontier, and thereafter stories of alleged atrocities commited by Belgians upon Germans such as the myth referred to in one of the diaries relating to Liége, were circulated among the troops and roused their anger.

The diary of Barthel when still in Germany of Aug. 10 shows that he believed that the Oberburgomaster of Liége had murdered a Surgeon General. The fact is that no violence was inflicted on the inhabitants at Liége until the 19th, and no one who studies these pages can have any doubt that Liége would immediately have been given over to murder and destruction if any such incident had occurred.

Letters written to their homes which have been found on the bodies of dead Germans, bear witness, in a way that now sounds pathetic, to the kindness with which they were received by the civil population. Their evident surprise at this reception was due to the stories which had been dinned into their ears of soldiers with their eyes gouged out, treacherous murders, and poisoned food, stories which may have been encouraged by the higher military authorities in order to impress the mind of the troops as well as for the sake of justifying the measures which they took to terrify the civil population. If there is any truth in such stories, no attempt has been made to establish it. For instance, the Chancellor of the German Empire, in a communication made to the press on Sept. 2 and printed in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 21, said as follows:

"Belgian girls gouged out the eyes of the German wounded. Officials of Belgian cities have invited our officers to dinner and shot nad killed them across the table. Contrary to all international law, the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out, and after having at first shown friendliness, carried on in the rear of our troops terrible warfare with concealed weapons. Belgian women cut the thoats of soldiers whom they had quartered in their homes while they were sleeping."

No evidence whatever seems to have been adduced to prove these tales, and though there may be cases in which individual Belgians fired on the Germans, the statement that "the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out" is utterly opposed the fact.

Shooting Without Inquiry.

An invading army may be entitled to shoot at sight a civilian caught red-handed, or any one who though not caught red-handed is proved guilty on inquiry. But this was not the practice followed by the German troops. They do not seem to have made any inquiry. They seized the civilians of the village indiscriminately and killed them, or such as they selected from among them, without the least regard to guilt or innocence. The mere cry "Civilisten haben geschossen" was enough to hand over a whole village or district and even outlying places to ruthless slaughter.

We gladly record the instances where the evidence shows that humanity had not wholly disappeared from some members of the German army, and that they realized that the responsible heads of that organization were employing them, not in war but in butchery: "I am merely executing orders, and I should be shot if I did not execute them," said an officer to a witness at Louvain. At Brussels another officer says: "I have not done one hundredth part of what we have been ordered to do by the high German military authorities."

As we have already observed, it would be unjust to charge upon the German army generally acts of cruelty which, whether due to drunkenness or not, were done by men of brutal instincts and unbridled passions. Such crimes were sometimes punished by the officers. They were in some cases offset by acts of humanity and kindliness. But when an army is directed or permitted to kill noncombatants on a large scale the ferocity of the worst natures springs into fuller life, and both lust and the thirst of blood become more widespread and more formidable. Had less license been allowed to the soldiers, and had they not been set to work to slaughter civilians, there would have been fewer of those painful cases in which a depraved and morbid cruelty appears.

Two classes of murders in particular require special mention, because one of them is almost new, and the other altogether unprecedented. The former is the seizure of peaceful citizens as so-called hostages to be kept as a pledge for the conduct of the civil population, or as a means to secure some military advantage, or to compel the payment of a contribution, the hostages being shot if the condition imposed by the arbitrary will of the invader is not fulfilled. Such hostage taking, with the penalty of death attached, has now and then happened, the most notable case being the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris and some of his clergy by the Communards of Paris in 1871, but it is opposed both to the rules of war and to every principle of justice and humanity. The latter kind of murder is the killing of the innocent inhabitants of a village because shots have been fired, or are alleged to have been fired, on the troops by some one in the village. For this practice no previous example and no justification have been or can be pleaded. Soldiers suppressing an insurrection may have sometimes slain civilians mingled with insurgents, and Napoleon's forces in Spain are said to have now and then killed promiscuously when trying to clear guerillas out of a village. But in Belgium large bodies of men, sometimes including the burgomaster and the priest, were seized, marched by officers to a spot chosen for the purpose, and there shot in cold blood, without any attempt at trial or even inquiry, under the pretence of inflicting punishment upon the village, though these unhappy victims were not even charged with having themselves committed any wrongful act, and though, in some cases at least, the village authorities had done all in their power to prevent any molestation of the invading force. Such acts are no part of war, for innocence is entitled to respect even in war. They are mere murders, just as the drowning of the innocent passengers and crews on a merchant ship is murder and not an act of war.

Committee Amazed by Discoveries.

That these acts should have been perpetrated on the peaeceful population of an unoffending country which was not at war with its invaders but merely defending its own neutrality, guaranteed by the invading power, may excite amazement and even incredulity. It was with amazement and almost with incredulity that the committee first read the depositions relating to such acts. But when the evidence regarding Liége was followed by that regarding Aerschot, Louvain, Andenne, Dinant, and the other towns and villages, the cumulative effect of such a mass of concurrent testimony became irresistible, and we were driven to the conclusion that the things described had really happened. The question then arose how they could have happened. Not from mere military license, for the discipline of the German army is proverbially stringent, and its obedience implicit. Not from any special ferocity of the troops, for whoever has traveled among the German peasantry knows that they are as kindly and good-natured as any people in Europe, and those who can recall the war of 1870 will remember that no charges resembling those proved by these depositions were then established. The excesses recently committed in Belgium were, moreover, too widespread and too uniform in their character to be mere sporadic outbursts of passion or rapacity.

The explanation seems to be that these excesses were committed—in some cases ordered, in others allowed—on a system and in pursuance of a set purpose. That purpose was to strike terror into the civil population and dishearten the Belgian troops, so as to crush down resistance and extinguish the very spirit of self-defence. The pretext that civilians had fired upon the invading troops was used to justify not merely the shooting of individual francs-tireurs, but the murder of large numbers of innocent civilians, an act absolutely forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare.

In the minds of Prussian officers war seems to have become a sort of sacred mission, one of the highest functions of the omnipotent State, which is itself as much an army as a State. Ordinary morality and the ordinary sentiment of pity vanish in its presence, superseded by a new standard which justifies to the soldier every means that can conduce to success, however shocking to a natural sense of justice and humanity, however revolting to his own feelings. The spirit of war is deified. Obedience to the State and its War Lord leaves no room for any other duty or feeling. Cruelty becomes legitimate when it promises victory. Proclaimed by the heads of the army, this doctrine would seem to have permeated the officers and affected even the private soldiers, leading them to justify the killing of noncombatants as an act of war, and so accustoming them to slaughter that even women and children become at last the victims. It cannot be supposed to be a national doctrine, for it neither springs from nor reflects the mind and feelings of the German people as they have heretofore been known to other nations. It is a specifically military doctrine, the outcome of a theory held by a ruling caste who had brooded and thought, written and talked and dreamed about war until they have fallen under its obsession and been hypnotized by its spirit.

The doctrine is plainly set forth in the German Official Monograph on the usages of war on land, issued under the direction of the German Staff. This book is pervaded throughout by the view that whatever military needs suggest becomes thereby lawful, and upon this principle, as the diaries show, the German officers acted.

If this explanation be the true one the mystery is solved, and that which seemed scarcely credible becomes more intelligible though not less pernicious. This is not the only case that history records in which a false theory, disguising itself as loyalty to a State or to a Church, has perverted the conception of duty and become a source of danger to the world.

PART II.

Breaches of Usages of War.

Having thus narrated the offences committed in Belgium, which it has been proper to consider as a whole, we now turn to another branch of the subject, the breaches of the usages of war which appear in the conduct of the German army generally.

This branch has been considered under the following heads:

First—The treatment of noncombatants, whether in Belgium or in France, including—

(a) the killing of noncombatants in France;

(b) the treatment of women and children;

(c) the using of innocent noncombatants as a screen or shield in the conduct of military operations;

(d) looting, burning, and the wanton destruction of property.

Secondly—Offenses, committed in the course of ordinary military operations, which violate the usages of war and the provisions of The Hague Convention.

This division includes—

(a) killing the wounded or prisoners,

(b) firing on hospitals or on the Red Cross ambulances and stretcher bearers;

(c) abuse of the Red Cross or of the white flag.

Killing of Noncombatants.

The killing of civilians in Belgium has been already described sufficiently. Outrages on the civilian population of the invaded districts, the burning of villages, the shooting of innocent inhabitants, and the taking of hostages, pillage and destruction continued as the German armies passed into France. The diary of the Saxon officer above referred to describes acts of this kind committed by the German soldiers in advancing to the Aisne at the end of August and after they had passed the French frontier, as well as when they were in Belgian territory.

A proclamation (a specimen of which was produced to the committee) issued at Rheims, and placarded over the town, affords a clear illustration of the methods adopted by the German higher command. The population of Rheims is warned that on the slightest disturbance part or the whole of the city will be burned to the ground and all the hostages taken from the city (a long list of whom is given in the proclamation) immediately shot.

The evidence, however, submitted to the committee with regard to the conduct of the Germany army in France is not nearly so full as that with regard to Belgium. There is no body of civilian refugees in England, and the French witnesses have generally laid their evidence before their own Government. The evidence forwarded to us consists principally of the statements of British officers and soldiers who took part in the retreat after the battle of Mons and in the subsequent advance, following the Germans from the Marne. The area covered is relatively small, and it is from French reports that any complete account of what occurred in the invaded districts in France as a whole must be obtained.

Naturally soldiers in a foreign country, with which they were unacquainted, cannot be expected always to give accurately the names of villages through which they passed on their marches, but this does not prevent their evidence from being definite as to what they actually saw in the farms and houses where the German troops had recently been. Many shocking outrages are recorded. Three examples here may suffice, others are given in the appendix. A Sergeant who had been through the retreat from Mons, and then taken part in the advance from the Marne, and who had been engaged in driving out some German troops from a village, states that his troop halted outside a bakery just inside the village. It was a private house where baking was done, "not like our bakeries here." Two or three women were standing at the door. The women motioned them to come into the house, as did all three civilian Frenchmen who were there. They took them into a garden at the back of the house. At the end of the garden was the bakery. They saw two old men—between 60 and 70 years of age—and one old woman lying close to each other in the garden. All three had the scalps cut right through and the brains were hanging out. They were still bleeding. Apparently they had only just been killed. The three French civilians belonged to this same house. One of them spoke a few words of English. He gave them to understand that these three had been killed by the Germans because they had refused to bake bread for them.

Torturing a Captive.

Another witness states that two German soldiers took hold of a young civilian named D. and bound his hands behind his back, and struck him in the face with their fists. They then tied his hands in front and fastened the cord to the tail of the horse. The horse dragged him for about 50 yards and then the Germans loosened his hands and left him. The whole of his face was cut and torn and his arms and legs were bruised. On the following day one of his sisters, whose husband was a soldier, came to their house with her four children. His brother, who was also married and who lived in a village near Valenciennes, went to fetch the bread for his sister. On the way back to their house he met a patrol of Uhlans, who took him to the market place at Valenciennes and then shot him. About 12 other civilians were also shot in the market place. The Uhlans then burned 19 houses in the village, and afterward burned the corpses of the civilians, including that of his brother. His father and his uncle afterward went to see the dead body of his brother, but the German soldiers refused to allow them to pass.

A lance-corporal in the Rifles, who was on patrol duty with five privates during the retirement of the Germans after the Marne, states that they entered a house in a small village and took ten Uhlans prisoners and then searched the house and found two women and two children. One was dead, but the body not yet cold. The left arm had been cut off just below the elbow. The floor was covered with blood. The woman's clothing was disarranged. The other woman was alive but unconscious. Her right leg had been cut off above the knee. There were two little children, a boy about 4 or 5 and a girl of about 6 or 7. The boy's left hand was cut off at the wrist and the girl's right hand at the same place. They were both quite dead. The same witness states that he saw several women and children lying dead in various other places, but says he could not say whether this might not have been accidentally caused in legitimate fighting.

The evidence before us proves that, in the parts of France referred to, murder of unoffending civilians and other acts of cruelty, including aggravated cases of rape, carried out under threat of death, and sometimes actually followed by murder of the victim, were committed by some of the German troops.

Treatment of Women and Children.

The evidence shows that the German authorities, when carrying out a policy of systematic arson and plunder in selected districts, usually drew some distinction between the adult male population on the one hand and the women and children on the other. It was a frequent practice to set apart the adult males of the condemned district with a view to the execution of a suitable number—preferably of the younger and more vigorous—and to reserve the women and children for milder treatment. The depositions, however, present many instances of calculated cruelty, often going the length of murder, toward the women and children of the condemned area. We have already referred to the case of Aerschot, where the women and children were herded in a church which had recently been used as a stable, detained for 48 hours with no food other than coarse bread, and denied the common decencies of life. At Dinant 60 women and children were confined in the cellar of a convent from Sunday morning till the following Friday (August 28th), sleeping on the ground, for there were no beds, with nothing to drink during the whole period, and given no food until Wednesday, "when somebody threw into the cellar two sticks of macaroni and a carrot for each prisoner."

In other cases the women and children were marched for long distances along roads, (e. g., march of women from Louvain to Tirlemont, 28th August), the laggards pricked on by the attendant Uhlans. A lady complains of having been brutally kicked by privates. Others were struck with the butt end of rifles. At Louvain, at Liége, at Aerschot, at Malines, at Montigny, at Andenne, and elsewhere, there is evidence that the troops were not restrained from drunkenness, and drunken soldiers cannot be trusted to observe the rules or decencies of war, least of all when they are called upon to execute a preordained plan of arson and pillage. From the very first women were not safe. At Liége women and children were chased about the streets by soldiers. A witness gives a story, very circumstantial in its details, of how women were publicly raped in the market-place of the city, five young German officers assisting. At Aerschot men and women were deliberately shot when coming out of burning houses. At Liége, Louvain, Sempst, and Malines women were burned to death, either because they were surprised and stupefied by the fumes of the conflagration, or because they were prevented from escaping by German soldiers. Witnesses recount how a great crowd of men, women, and children from Aerschot were marched to Louvain, and then suddenly exposed to a fire from a mitrailleuse and rifles.

"We were all placed," recounts a sufferer, "in Station Street, Louvain, and the German soldiers fired on us. I saw the corpses of some women in the street. I fell down and a woman who had been shot fell on top of me."

Women and children suddenly turned out into the streets, and compelled to witness the destruction by fire of their homes, provided a sad spectacle to such as were sober enough to see. A humane German officer, witnessing the ruin of Aerschot, exclaims in disgust: "I am a father myself, and I cannot bear this. It is not war, but butchery." Officers, as well as men, succumbed to the temptation of drink, with results which may be illustrated by an incident which occurred at Campenhout. In this village there was a certain well-to-do merchant (name given), who had a good cellar of champagne. On the afternoon of the 14th or 15th August, three German cavalry officers entered the house and demanded champagne. Having drunk ten bottles, and invited five or six officers and three or four private soldiers to join them, they continued their carouse, and then called for the master and mistress of the house:

Drunken Officer Shot Woman.

"Immediately my mistress came in," says the valet de chambre, "one of the officers who was sitting on the floor, got up, and, putting a revolver to my mistress's temple, shot her dead. The officer was obviously drunk. The other officers continued to drink and sing, and they did not pay great attention to the killing of my mistress. The officer who shot my mistress then told my master to dig a grave and bury my mistress. My master and the officer went into the garden, the officer threatening my master with a pistol. My master was then forced to dig the grave, and to bury the body of my mistress in it. I cannot say for what reason they killed my mistress. The officer who did it was singing all the time."

In the evidence before us there are cases tending to show that aggravated crimes against women were sometimes severely punished. One witness reports that a young girl who was being pursued by a drunken soldier at Louvain appealed to a German officer, and that the offender was then and there shot; another describes how an officer of the 32nd Regiment of the Line was led out to execution for the violation of two young girls, but reprieved at the request or with the consent of the girls' mother. These instances are sufficient to show that the maltreatment of women was no part of the military scheme of the invaders, however much it may appear to have been the inevitable result of the system of terror deliberately adopted in certain regions. Indeed, so much is avowed: "I asked the commander why we had been spared," says a lady in Louvain, who deposes to having suffered much brutal treatment during the sack. He said, "We will not hurt you any more. Stay in Louvain. All is finished." It was Saturday, August 29th, and the reign of terror was over.

Apart from the crimes committed in special areas and belonging to a scheme of systematic reprisals for the alleged shooting by civilians, there is evidence of offenses committed against women and children by individual soldiers, or by small groups of soldiers, both in the advance through Belgium and France as in the retreat from the Marne. Indeed, the discipline appears to have been loose during the retreat, and there is evidence as to the burning of villages, and the murder and violation of their female inhabitants during this episode of the war.

In this tale of horrors hideous forms of mutilation occur with some frequency in the depositions, two of which may be connected in some instances with a perverted form of sexual instinct.

Cutting of Hands.

A third form of mutilation, the cutting of one or both hands, is frequently said to have taken place. In some cases where this form of mutilation is alleged to have occurred it may be the consequence of a cavalry charge up a village street, hacking and slashing at everything in the way; in others the victim may possibly have held a weapon, in others the motive may have been the theft of rings.

We find many well-established cases of the slaughter (often accompanied by mutilation) of whole families, including not infrequently that of quite small children. In two cases it seems to be clear that preparations were made to burn a family alive. These crimes were committed over a period of many weeks and simultaneously in many places, and the authorities must have known or ought to have known that cruelties of this character were being perpetrated, nor can any one doubt that they could have been stopped by swift and decisive action on the part of the heads of the German Army.

The use of women and even children as a screen for the protection of the German troops is referred to in a later part of this report. From the number of troops concerned, it must have been commanded or acquiesced in by officers, and in some cases the presence and connivance of officers is proved.

The cases of violation, sometimes under threat of death, are numerous and clearly proved. We referred here to comparatively few out of the many that have been placed in the appendix, because the circumstances are in most instances much the same. They were often accompanied with cruelty, and the slaughter of women after violation is more than once credibly attested.

It is quite possible that in some cases where the body of a Belgian or a French woman is reported as lying in the roadside pierced with bayonet wounds or hanging naked from a tree, or else as lying gashed and mutilated in a cottage kitchen or bedroom, the woman in question gave some provocation. She may by act or word have irritated her assailant, and in certain instances evidence has been supplied both as to the provocation offered and as to the retribution inflicted:

(1) "Just before we got to Melen," says a witness, who had fallen into the hands of the Germans on August 5th, "I saw a woman with a child in her arms standing on the side of the road on our left-hand side watching the soldiers go by. Her name was G——, aged about 63, and a neighbor of mine. The officer asked the woman for some water in good French. She went inside her son's cottage to get some and brought it immediately he had stopped. The officer went into the cottage garden and drank the water. The woman then said, when she saw the prisoners, 'Instead of giving you water you deserve to be shot.' The officer shouted to us, 'March!' We went on, and immediately I saw the officer draw his revolver and shoot the woman and child. One shot killed both."

(2) Two old men and one old woman refused to bake bread for the Germans. They are butchered. (See above p. 46.)

(3) 23d August. I went with two friends (names given) to see what we could see. About three hours out of Malines we were taken prisoners by a German patrol—an officer and six men—and marched off into a little wood of saplings, where there was a house. The officer spoke Flemish. He knocked at the door; the peasant did not come. The officer ordered the soldiers to break down the door, which two of them did. The peasant came and asked what they were doing. The officer said he did not come quickly enough, and that they had "trained up" plenty of others. His hands were tied behind his back, and he was shot at once without a moment's delay. The wife came out with a little sucking child. She put the child down and sprang at the Germans like a lioness. She clawed their faces. One of the Germans took a rifle and struck her a tremendous blow with the butt on the head. Another took his bayonet and fixed it and thrust it through the child. He then put his rifle on his shoulder with the child up it, its little arms stretched out once or twice. The officers ordered the houses to be set on fire, and straw was obtained, and it was done. The man and his wife and the child were thrown on the top of the straw. There were about 40 other peasant prisoners there also, and the officer said: "I am doing this as a lesson and example to you. When a German tells you to do something next time you must move more quickly." The regiment of Germans was a regiment of Hussars, with cross-bones and a death's head on the cap.

Can any one think that such acts as these, committed by women in the circumstances created by the invasion of Belgium, were deserving of the extreme form of vengeance attested by these and other depositions?

Old Women and Children.

In considering the question of provocation it is pertinent to take into account the numerous cases in which old women and very small children have been shot, bayoneted, and even mutilated. Whatever excuse may be offered by the Germans for the killing of grown-up women, there can be no possible defense for the murder of children, and if it can be shown that infants and small children were not infrequently bayoneted and shot it is a fair inference that many of the offenses against women require no explanation more recondite than the unbridled violence of brutal or drunken criminals.

It is clearly shown that many offenses were committed against infants and quite young children. On one occasion children were even roped together and used as a military screen against the enemy, on another three soldiers went into action carrying small children to protect themselves from flank fire. A shocking case of the murder of a baby by a drunken soldier at Malines is thus recorded by one eyewitness and confirmed by another:

"One day when the Germans were not actually bombarding the town I left my house to go to my mother's house in High Street. My husband was with me. I saw eight German soldiers, and they were drunk. They were singing and making a lot of noise and dancing about. As the German soldiers came along the street I saw a small child, whether boy or girl I could not see, come out of a house. The child was about two years of age. The child came into the middle of the street so as to be in the way of the soldiers. The soldiers were walking in twos. The first line of two passed the child; one of the second line, the man on the left, stepped aside and drove his bayonet with both hands into the child's stomach, lifting the child into the air on his bayonet and carrying it away on his bayonet, he and his comrades still singing. The child screamed when the soldier struck it wit hhis bayonet, but not afterward."

Child Life Not Important.

These, no doubt, were for the most part the acts of drunken soldiers, but an incident has been recorded which discloses the fact that even sober and highly placed officers were not always disposed to place a high value on child life. Thus the General, wishing to be conducted to the Town Hall at Lebbeke, remarked in French to his guide, who was accompanied by a small boy: "If you do not show me the right way I will shoot you and your boy." There was no need to carry the threat into execution, but that the threat should have been made is significant.

We cannot tell whether these acts of cruelty to children were part of the scheme for inducing submission by inspiring terror. In Louvain, where the system of terrorizing was carried to the furthest limit, outrages on children were uncommon. The same, however, cannot be said of some of the smaller villages which were subjected to the system. In Hofstade and Sempst, in Haecht, Rotselaer, and Wespelaer many children were murdered. Nor can it be said of the village of Tamines, where three small children (whose names are given by an eyewitness of the crime) were slaughtered on the green for no apparent motive. It is difficult to imagine the motives which may have prompted such acts. Whether or no Belgian civilians fired on German soldiers, young children at any rate did not fire. The number and character of these murders constitute the most distressing feature connected with the conduct of the war so far as it is revealed in the depositions submitted to the committee.

Civilians as Screens.

We have before us a considerable body of evidence with reference to the practice of the Germans of using civilians and sometimes military prisoners as screens from behind which they could fire upon the Belgian troops in the hope that the Belgians would not return the fire for fear of killing and wounding their own fellow-countrymen.

In some cases this evidence refers to places where fighting was actually going on in the streets of a town or village, and to these cases we attach little importance. It might well happen when terrified civilians were rushing about to seek safety that groups of them might be used as a screen by either side of the combatants without any intention of inhumanity or of any breach of the rules of civilized warfare. But setting aside these doubtful cases, there remains evidence which satisfies us that on so many occasions as to justify its being described as a practice, the German soldiers, under the eyes and by the direction of their officers, were guilty of this act.

Thus, for instance, outside Fort Fléron, near Liége, men and children were marched in front of the Germans to prevent the Belgian soldiers from firing.

The progress of the Germans through Mons was marked by many incidents of this character. Thus, on the 22d of August, half a dozen Belgian colliers returning from work were marching in front of some German troops who were pursuing the English, and in the opinion of the witnesses they must have been placed there intentionally. An English officer describes how he caused a barricade to be erected in a main thoroughfare leading out of Mons, when the Germans in order to reach a cross road in the rear, fetched civilians out of the houses on each side of the main road and compelled them to hold up white flags and act as cover.

Another British officer who saw this incident is convinced that the Germans were acting deliberately for the purpose of protecting themselves from the fire of the British troops. Apart from this protection, the Germans could not have advanced, as the street was straight and commanded by the British rifle fire at a range of 700 or 800 yards. Several British soldiers also speak of this incident, and their story is confirmed by a Flemish witness in a side street.

On the 24th of August men, women, and children were actually pushed into the front of the German position outside Mons. The witness speaks of 16 to 20 women, about a dozen children, and half a dozen men being there.

Seven or eight women and five or six very young children were utilized in this way by some Uhlans between Landrécies and Guise.

A Belgian soldier saw an incident of this character during the retreat from Namur.

At the battle of Malines 60 or 80 Belgian civilians, among who were some women, were driven before the German troops. Another witness saw a similar incident near Malines, but a much larger number of civilians was involved, and a priest was in front with a white flag.

In another instance, related by a Belgian soldier, the civilians were tied by the wrists in groups.

At Eppeghem, where the Germans were driven back by the Belgian sortie from Antwerp, civilians were used as a cover for the German retreat.

Near Malines, early in September, about 10 children, roped together, were driven in front of a German force.

At Londerzeel 30 or 40 civilians, men, women, and children, were placed at the head of a German column.

One witness from Termonde was made to stand in front of the Germans, together with others, all with their hands above their heads. Those who allowed their hands to drop were at once prodded with the bayonet. Again at Termonde, about September the 10th, a number of civilians were shot by the Belgian soldiers who were compelled to fire at the Germans, taking the risk of killing their own countrymen.

At Tournai 400 Belgian civilians, men, women, and children, were placed in front of the Germans, who had then engaged the French.

The operations outside Antwerp were not free from incidents of this character. Near Willebroeck some civilians, including a number of children, a woman, and one old man, were driven in front of the German troops. German officers were present, and one woman who refused to advance was stabbed twice with the bayonet, and a little child who ran up to her as she fell had half its head blown away by a shot from a rifle.

Other incidents of the same kind are reported from Nazareth and Ypres. The British troops were compelled to fire, in some cases at the risk of killing civilians.

At Ypres the Germans drove women in front of them by pricking them with bayonets. The wounds were afterward seen by the witness.

Looting, Burning, Destruction.

There was an overwhelming mass of evidence of the deliberate destruction of private property by the German soldiers. The destruction in most cases was effected by fire, and the German troops, as will be sen from earlier passages in the report, had been provided beforehand with appliances for rapidly setting fire to houses. Among the appliances enumerated by witnesses are syringes for squirting petrol, guns for throwing small inflammable bombs, and small pellets made of inflammable material. Specimens of the last-mentioned have been shown to members of the committee. Besides burning houses the Germans frequently smashed furniture and pictures; they also broke in doors and windows. Frequently, too, they defiled houses by relieving the wants of nature upon the floor. They also appear to have perpetrated the same vileness upon piled up heaps of provisions so as to destroy what they could not themselves consume. They also on numerous occasions threw corpses into wells, or left in them the bodies of persons murdered by drowning.

In addition to these acts of destruction, the German troops both in Belgium and France are proved to have been guilty of persistent looting. In the majority of cases the looting took place from houses, but there is also evidence that German soldiers and even officers robbed their prisoners, both civil and military, of sums of money and other portable possessions. It was apparently well known throughout the German Army that towns and villages would be burned whenever it appeared that any civilians had fired upon German troops, and there is reason to suspect that this known intention of the German military authorities in some cases explains the sequence of events which led up to the burning and sacking of a town or village. The soldiers, knowing that they would have an opportunity of plunder if the place was condemned, had a motive for arranging some incident which would provide the necessary excuse for condemnation. More than one witness alleges that shots coming from the window of a house were fired by German soldiers who had forced their way into the house for the purpose of thus creating an alarm. It is also alleged that German soldiers on some occasions merely fired their rifles in the air in a side street and then reported to their officers that they had been fired at. On the report that firing had taken place orders were given for wholesale destruction, and houses were destroyed in streets and districts where there was no allegation that firing had taken place, as well as in those where the charge arose. That the destruction could have been limited is proved by the care taken to preserve particular houses whose occupants had made themselves in one way or another agreeable to the conquerors. These houses were marked in chalk ordering them to be spared, and spared they were.

Wanton Destruction by Fire.

The above statements have reference to the burning of towns and villages. In addition, the German troops in numerous instances have set fire to farmhouses and farm buildings. Here, however, the plea of military necessity can more safely be alleged. A farmhouse may afford convenient shelter to an enemy, and where such use is probable it may be urged that the destruction of the buildings is justifiable. It is clearly, however, the duty of the soldiers who destroy the buildings to give reasonable warning to the occupants so that they may escape. Doubtless this was in many cases done by the German commanders, but there is testimony that in some cases the burning of the farmhouse was accompanied by the murder of the inhabitants.

The same fact stands out clearly in the more extensive burning of houses in towns and villages. In some cases, indeed, as a prelude to the burning, inhabitants were cleared out of their houses and driven along the streets, often with much accompanying brutality—some to a place of execution, others to prolonged detention in a church or other public buildings. In other cases witnesses assert that they saw German soldiers forcing back into the flames men, women, and children, who were trying to escape from the burning houses. There is also evidence that soldiers deliberately shot down civilians as they fled from the fire.

The general conclusion is that the burning and destruction of property which took place was only in a very small minority of cases justified by military necessity, and that even then the destruction was seldom accompanied by that care for the lives of noncombatants which has hitherto been expected from a military commander belonging to a civilized nation. On the contrary, it is plain that in many cases German officers and soldiers deliberately added to the sufferings of the unfortunate people whose property they were destroying.

Killing Wounded Prisoners.

In dealing with the treatment of the wounded and of prisoners and the cases in which the former appear to have been killed when helpless, and the latter at, or after, the moment of capture, we are met by some peculiar difficulties, because such acts may not in all cases be deliberate and cold-blooded violations of the usages of war. Soldiers who are advancing over a spot where the wounded have fallen may conceivably think that some of those lying prostrate are shamming dead, or, at any rate, are so slightly wounded as to be able to attack, or to fire from behind when the advancing force has passed, and thus they may be led into killing those whom they would otherwise have spared. There will also be instances in which men, intoxicated with the frenzy of battle, slay even those whom, on reflection, they might have seen to be incapable of further harming them. The same kind of fury may vent itself on persons who are already surrendering; and even a soldier who is usually self-controlled or humane, may, in the heat of the moment, go on killing, especially in a general melée, those who were offering to surrender. This is most likely to happen when such a soldier has been incensed by an act of treachery or is stirred to revenge by the death of a comrade to whom he is attached. Some cases of this kind appear in the evidence. Such things happen in all wars as isolated instances, and the circumstances may be pleaded in extenuation of acts otherwise shocking. We have made due allowance for these considerations, and have rejected those cases in which there is a reasonable doubt as to whether those who killed the wounded knew that the latter were completely disabled. Nevertheless, after making all allowances, there remain certain instances in which it is clear that quarter was refused to persons desiring to surrender when it ought to have been given, or that persons already so wounded as to be incapable of fighting further were wantonly shot or bayoneted.

The cases to which references are given all present features generally similar, and in several of them men who had been left wounded in the trenches when a trench was carried by the enemy were found, when their comrades subsequently retook the trench, to have been slaughtered, although evidently helpless, or else they would have escaped with the rest of the retreating force. For instance, a witness says: "About Sept. 20 our regiment took part in an engagement with the Germans. After we had retired into our trenches, a few minutes after we got back into them the Germans retired into their trenches. The distance between the trenches of the opposing forces was about 400 yards. I should say about 50 or 60 of our men had been left lying on the field from our trenches. After we got back to them I distinctly saw German soldiers come out of their trenches, go over the spots where our men were lying, and bayonet them. Some of our men were lying nearly half way between the trenches." Another says: "The Germans advanced over the trenches of the headquarters trench, where I had been on guard for three days. When the Germans reached our wounded I saw their officer using his sword to cut them down." Another witness says: "Outside Ypres we were in trenches and were attacked, and had to retire until reinforced by other companies of the Royal Fusiliers. Then we took the trenches and found the wounded, between 20 and 30, lying in the trenches with bayonet wounds, and some shot. Most of them, say three-quarters, had their throats cut."

Killed Under White Flag.

In one case, given very circumstantially, a witness tells how a party of wounded British soldiers were left in a chalk pit, all very badly hurt and quite unable to make resistance. One of them, an officer, held up his handkerchief as a white flag, and this "attracted the attention of a party of about eight Germans. The Germans came to the edge of the pit. It was getting dusk, but the light was still good, and everything clearly discernible. One of them, who appeared to be carrying no arms, and who, at any rate, had no rifle, came a few feet down the slope into the chalk pit, within eight or ten yards of some of the wounded men." He looked at the men, laughed, and said something in German to the Germans who were waiting on the edge of the pit. Immediately one of them fired at the officer, then three of four of these ten soldiers were shot, then another officer, and the witness, and the rest of them. "After an interval of some time I sat up and found that I was the only man of the ten who were living when the Germans came into the pit remaining alive, and that all the rest were dead."

Another witness describes a painful case in which five soldiers, two Belgians and three French, were tied to trees by German soldiers apparently drunk, who stuck knives in their faces, pricked them with their bayonets, and ultimately shot them.

We have no evidence to show whether and in what cases orders proceeded from the officer in command to give no quarter, but there are some instances in which persons obviously desiring to surrender were nevertheless killed.

Firing on Hospitals or Ambulances.

This subject may conveniently be divided into three sub-divisions, namely, firing on—

(1) Hospital buildings and other Red Cross establishments.

(2) Ambulances.

(3) Stretcher bearers.

Under the first and second categories there is obvious difficulty in proving intention, especially under the conditions of modern long-range artillery fire. A commanding officer's duty is to give strict orders to respect hospitals, ambulances, &c., and also to place Red Cross units as far away as possible from any legitimate line of fire. But with all care some accidents must happen, and many reported cases will be ambiguous. At the same time when military observers have formed a distinct opinion that buildings and persons under the recognizable protection of the Red Cross were wilfully fired upon, such opinions cannot be disregarded.

Between 30 and 40 of the depositions submitted related to this offense. This number does not in itself seem so great as to be inconsistent with the possibility of accident.

In one case a Red Cross depot was shelled on most days throughout the week. This is hardly reconcilable with the enemy's gunners having taken any care to avoid it.

There are other cases of conspicuous hospitals being shelled, in the witnesses' opinion, purposely.

geant Major, makes a suggestion which appears plausible, namely, that the German gunners use any conspicuous building as a mark to verify their ranges rather than for the purpose of destruction. It would be quite according to the modern system of what German writers call Kriegsräson to hold that the convenience of range-finding is a sufficient military necessity to justify disregarding any immunity conferred on a building by the Red Cross or otherwise. In any case, artillery fire on a hospital at such a moderate range as about 1,000 yards can hardly be thought accidental.

(2) As to firing on ambulances, the evidence is more explicit.

In one case the witness is quite clear that the ambulances were aimed at.

In another case of firing at an ambulance train the range was quite short.

In another a Belgian Red Cross party is stated to have been ambushed.

On the whole we do not find proof of a general or systematic firing on hospitals or ambulances; but it is not possible to believe that much care was taken to avoid this.

(3) As to firing on stretcher-bearers in the course of trench warfare, the testimony is abundant, and the facts do not seem explicable by accident. It may be that sometimes the bearers were suspected of seeing too much; and it is plain from the general military policy of the German armies that very slight suspicion would be acted on in case of doubt.

Abuse of the Red Cross.

Cases of the Red Cross being abused are much more definite.

There are several accounts of fire being opened, sometimes at very short range, by machine guns which had been disguised in a German Red Cross ambulance or car; this was aggravated in one case near Tirlemont by the German soldiers wearing Belgian uniform.

Witness speaks also of a stretcher party with the Red Cross being used to cover an attack, and of a German Red Cross man working a machine gun.

There is also a well-attested case of a Red Cross motor car being used to carry ammunition under command of officers.

Unless all these statements are willfully false, which the committee sees no reason to believe, these acts must have been deliberate, and it does not seem possible that a Red Cross car could be equipped with a machine gun by soldiers acting without orders. There is also one case of firing from a cottage where the Red Cross flag was flying, and this could not be accidental.

On the whole, there is distinct evidence of the Red Cross having been deliberately misused for offensive purposes, and seemingly under orders, on some, though not many, occasions.

Abuse of the White Flag.

Cases of this kind are numerous. It is possible that a small group of men may show a white flag without authority from any proper officer, in which case their action is, of course, not binding on the rest of the platoon or other unit. But this will not apply to the case of a whole unit advancing as if to surrender, or letting the other side advance to receive the pretended surrender, and then opening fire. Under this head we find many depositions by British soldiers and several by officers. In some cases the firing was from a machine gun brought up under cover of the white flag.

The depositions taken by Professor Morgan in France strongly corroborate the evidence collected in this country.

The case numbered h 70 may be noted as very clearly stated. The Germans, who had "put up a white flag on a lance and ceased fire," and thereby induced a company to advance in order to take them prisoners, "dropped the white flag and opened fire at a distance of 100 yards." This was near Nesle, on Sept. 6, 1914. It seems clearly proved that in some divisions at least of the German army this practice is very common. The incidents as reported cannot be explained by unauthorized surrenders of small groups.

There is, in our opinion, sufficient evidence that these offenses have been frequent, deliberate, and in many cases committed by whole units under orders. All the acts mentioned in this part of the report are in contravention of The Hague Convention, signed by the Great Powers, including France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, in 1907, as may be seen by a reference to Appendix D, in which the provisions of that convention relating to the conduct of war on land are set forth.

Committee's Conclusions.

From the foregoing pages it will be seen that the committee have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified.

It is proved—

(i) That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

(ii) That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

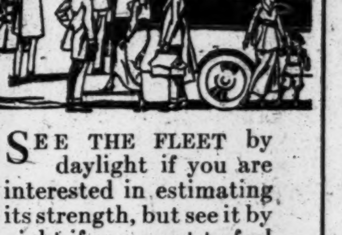
(iii) That looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorization.

(iv) That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag.

Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the committee conceive that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust, and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries.

Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes, but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and we venture to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing.

We are, &c.,
BRYCE,
F. POLLOCK,
EDWARD CLARKE,
KENELM E. DIGBY,
ALFRED HOPKINSON,
H. A. L. FISHER,
HAROLD COX.



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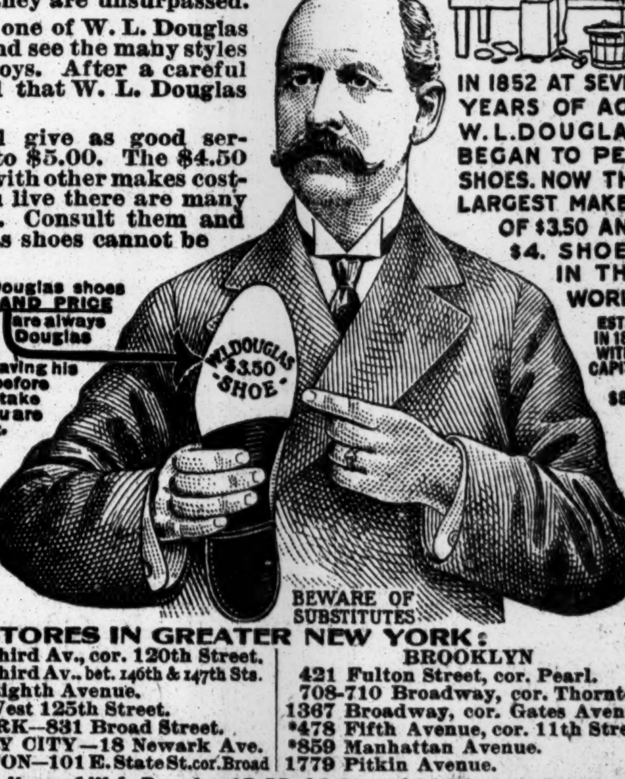

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Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 12.—William Barnes trained his battery of heavy guns upon the forces of Colonel Roosevelt in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial here today and the bombardment almost threw the Colonel's followers into a panic.

Although they had scarcely recovered from the blow given by Justice William S. Andrews yesterday in ruling out all of the Albany printing ring evidence, the Colonel and his lawyers had to meet many new attacks, and the day ended in gloom for them and correspondingly great joy for the Barnes crowd. William M. Ivins, chief of the Barnes counsel, felt so sure of his case that, after examining eight witnesses, he excused three others and will probably let still more go tomorrow.

As the only thing left in the Colonel's case as showing justification of the alleged libel is the charge that Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy formed a corrupt or improper alliance to prevent the Republican legislators from interfering with Mr. Murphy's selection of a United States Senator in 1911. Mr. Ivins brought all his ingenuity to bear upon demolishing this last line of defense. The eight witnesses he called, in the order of their appearance, were: Elon R. Brown, President pro tem of the Senate; ex-State Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, William J. Wollman of the brokerage firm of J. E. Bache, John W. Hutchinson of the Republican State Committee, Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, ex-Assemblyman Frederick W. Hammond, Thaddeus C. Sweet, present Speaker of the Assembly, and ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell. The three witnesses excused were William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The McManus, and Herbert Parsons.

The Senatorial fight of 1911 was fought all over again during the day. The testimony of Mr. Brown, Mr. Wollman, and Mr. Brackett bore heaviest upon this part of the case, and they denied in the strongest terms that any such combination as alleged by the defense was made to elect Leader Murphy's candidate. They denied over and over again that Mr. Barnes had tried to influence their votes in any way. The most they would admit was that Mr. Barnes had conferred with them about the possibility of switching the Republican legislators from their own candidate, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, to a candidate favored by the so-called Insurgent Democrats, and they took the sting out of this testimony by saying that Mr. Barnes insisted that if such a candidate was agreed upon it must be one who was strongly anti-Tammany. They also denied that Mr. Barnes ever tried to dominate the party.

To vary the proceedings Mr. Ivins tried to break down the testimony of the Colonel's witnesses on other matters, particularly that relating to the charge that Mr. Barnes, in order to head off the Franchise Tax bill, which Mr. Roosevelt while Governor was intent upon signing, had accepted campaign contributions from Democratic as well as Republican representatives of corporations. He had specified Anthony N. Brady and Robert Pruyn of Albany as being two who had made such contributions, and ex-Governor Odell, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee at the time, and had charge of the finances, testified that neither to his knowledge made any contributions.

A Get-Together Conference.

The most important testimony of the day, from a spectacular standpoint, was given by Mr. Hutchinson. He told of a conversation he had with the Colonel at the Harvard Club on July 15, 1914, shortly after the Colonel returned from his South American trip and a few days before he issued his alleged libelous article. Mr. Hutchinson said he had gone to the Colonel with a plea that he help bind up the wounds of the Republican Party and agree upon a candidate for Governor. The witness said that he had made the appointment with the Colonel through the latter's secretary and this is what he said took place:

"I went to talk with Mr. Roosevelt in regard to the Gubernatorial situation. There had been talk of the Colonel being the nominee himself of the Progressives. I told him that the issues which divided the party in 1912 were no longer being considered by the people, that the recall, the initiative, and referendum were not being discussed and that the only thing the people were interested in was prosperity.

"I told him that we ought to get together. Mr. Roosevelt replied that that was so; that we ought to get together on a candidate and that he had the intention of agreeing upon some candidate. Mr. Roosevelt then said that he could go after President Wilson in his Pittsburgh speech on the President's foreign policies and tear him to pieces. He said the Republicans had no one else who could do it and they would have to have him. He said that after what happened at the Chicago Convention he wouldn't stand for Barnes and that the Republican Party was not big enough to hold both of them."

The Colonel's face fell as the witness told of this conversation and several times he shook his head and excitedly talked with his counsel.

The ruling out of the printing testimony, although a big setback for the Colonel, as it destroyed most of the extensive fabric he had reared to prove that he was justified in calling Mr. Barnes what he did, will shorten the trial materially. Mr. Ivins expects to finish his case this week, and this includes the testimony of Mr. Barnes himself. Thes umming up probably will take place on Monday, and the case may go to the jury on Tuesday night.

Senator Brown of Jefferson County was the first of the Barnes witnesses this morning. He said that Thomas C. Platt was State leader of the Republican organization from the time the witness entered politics until 1904, when he was succeeded by Governor Odell, who held the reins for two years, until the election of Governor Hughes.

"Who succeeded Governor Odell as State leader?" asked Mr. Barnum.

"Colonel Roosevelt," promptly replied the witness. "He continued actively as leader until shortly after the close of his Presidential term, when he left the country. He came back and won out with his candidate at the State Convention in 1910. He named the candidate for Governor and continued his leadership until after the election."

Lawyer William L. Barnum, who conducted the examination then plunged into the senatorial fight and asked Senator Brown if he had taken part in it. Mr. Brown replied that he had and he was allowed to tell of a conversation he had with Mr. Barnes in February, 1911.

"I went to Mr. Barnes," said the witness, "and told him that two or three days before I had met Thomas Mott Osborne at the University Club in New York and that he said there was a great chance for me to do a patriotic duty. He said he wanted to have the Republicans unite with Independent Democratic legislators on the election of a United States Senator. He suggested John N. Carlisle of Watertown, my law partner, as being the right kind of a man and he asked me to use my offices to see if his election could not be brought about.

"I took the suggestion to Mr. Barnes for his consideration and Mr. Barnes said it was an important suggestion and that he would consider it. He said he couldn't say that it would be feasible, as he didn't know what the attitude of the Reublican senators would be, but he would find out and let me know if anything could be done."

The witness said that a few days later Mr. Barnes telephoned for him to go to Albany and he did so. He said he had several conferences with Mr. Barnes regarding the Senatorial fight thereafter.

"Mr. Barnes," the witness went on, "told me that in his opinion conditions were ripe for the election of a United States Senator by a combination of Republican and independent Democrats, but that it must be a candidate who would not be identified with Tammany Hall.

"Mar Barnes requested me to confer with Mr. Osborne, which I did. Later I told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Osborne had assented. Mr. Barnes told me that the Republicans would not accept Mr. Carlisle because they could not feel sure that if elected he would not train with Tamany Hall."

Knew Of No Agreement.

"Did you hear or know of any agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy in relation to the United States senatorship at that time?" asked Mr. Barnum. "I did not," replied Mr. Brown.

Mr. Bowers then took the witness in hand.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Barnes that you told Mr. Osborne that the Republican vote could be delivered to a man like Thomas Mott Osborne? A.—Substantially, yes.

Q.—Had Mr. Barnes told you that the Republican vote could be delivered to Mr. Osborne? A.—Substantially, yes, and hopefully all.

Q.—You say Mr. Odell was State leader in 1906. Now, how do you determine State leadership? A.—I take universal consent; nothing else.

Q.—You say Mr. Roosevelt became a State leader? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he advocate the nomination of Governor Hughes? A.—He controlled it by giving an order in the form of a request.

Q.—What did he do? A.—I believe he sent a letter. Mr. Root said he had one in his pocket.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the President of the United States sent a message to the New York State Convention ordering it to nominate Charles E. Hughes? A.—That's what he did in 1906.

Q.—When did Mr. Barnes become State Chairman? A.—In January, 1911.

Q.—Do you remember any other State Choirman having written a letter dictating to the legislators of his party, a letter ordering them or advising them how to vote? A.—I do not.

After Mr. Bowers had asked the witness some questions about the appointment of committees which Justice Andrews said were not important Mr. Brown gave way to ex-Senator Brackett.

Getting down to the Senatorial fight Mr. Brackett said that he had received a telegram from Senator Depew offering to withdraw his name. He then told of a meeting in the City Hall of the Senators on the day after the Cauitol fre. When Mr. Bowers offered an objection, Mr. Ivins said that he hoped to prove that the action of the Republican legislators was spontaneous, and that Mr. Barnes had nothing whatever to do wth the work of the legislators.

At the afternoon sesson Mr. Brackett was asked to tell of a conference he had wth Mr. Barnes regarding the Senatorship stuaton.

"Mr. Barnes," sad he, "wanted to have the question settled, as he promised to meet Frankln D. Roosevelt that afternoon and tell hm whether the Republcans could be marshalled behnd some ndependent Democrat.

"Mr. Merritt, Republican leader in the Assembly, could not be sure that every Republican in the Assembly would vote for a Democrat—that if they had to vote for a Democrat at all, it would be one of their own choosing."

"Did you have any talk with Mr. Barnes as to his own position?"

"I do not recall. His position was that if it could be done he was willing."

Asked if he had been in favor of joining with the Democrats to elect Mr. Osborne or some other Independent candidate, the witness said:

Independent Army All Generals.

"My recollection is that from the beginning I had been feeling out Independent Democrats to see if anything could be done. My impression was that they couldn't unite on any one themselves. I asked Frank Roosevelt to write out some names, but the rest of his Independent brigade wouldn't stand for it. I figured that they were all generals without any subjects."

"Did Mr. Barnes ever try to influence your course of conduct?"

"No, sir," replied the witness emphatically, looking straight at Colonel Roosevelt.

"Was there any agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy in reference to the vote of the Senatorship?"

"I never knew of any," the witness replied with emphasis.

William J. Wollman, the next witness, is a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., brokers, and it was at his office that William Loeb, Jr., testified he had a conversation with Mr. Barnes during the Senatorship fight, in which Mr. Barnes, according to Mr. Loeb, said that he could not interfere for the election of an independent Democrat because he had a working agreement with Mr. Murphy. John J. Adams, assistant counsel for Mr. Barnes, brought out the statement from Mr. Wollman that the conversation did not take place until after the election of President Wilson in 1912—a year and a half after the Senatorialship fight was settled.

The witness said that Mr. Loeb was taking luncheon with him at his office shortly after the Presidential election of 1912, and that Mr. Barnes sent in his card. He said he asked Mr. Loeb if he cared if Mr. Barnes joined them, and Mr. Loeb said he did not. He said Mr. Loeb and Mr. Barnes then talked together for three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Bowers on cross-examination tried hard to make the witness admit that he was mistaken in his dates, but it was futile, although he admitted that Mr. Loeb had called at his office another time, in 1913.

Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith spent five minutes on the stand. He was Majority Leader of the Senate in the Senatorial fight in 1911. He said he voted for William F. Sheehan right up to the time the Democrats switched to Justice O'Gorman.

"Do you know of any combination between Mr. Barnes and Murphy that effected that election?" Mr. Barnum asked.

Justice Andrews sustained Mr. Bowers's objection.

"Did you ever hear of any bargain or agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy affecting that election?" asked Barnum.

The witness was not allowed to answer this either and he was excused.

Fred W. Hammond of Syracuse and present clerk of the Assembly was asked this question:

"Did you have any instructions from Mr. Barnes or any one representing him as to how you should vote for United States Senator?"

"I did not," he replied.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, present Speaker of the Assembly, testified that Mr. Barnes gave him no instructions as to how he should vote and that he did not know of any arrangement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy.

Odell Made No Promises.

Ex-Gov. O'Dell was then called.

"Were you the dominant leader of the party in the State?" Mr. Ivins asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Odell with a laugh in which Justice Andrews and the audience joined.

After considerable argument as to the right of Mr. Ivins to examine the witness on campaign contributions the witness was asked:

"Was any contribution made to the state campaign by Mr. Brady?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied Mr. O'Dell.

"Was there any made by Mr. Pruyn?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Was there any contribution made by any individual or any corporation accompanied by a request for protection?"

The Justice ruled this question out, but asked the witness this one:

"Did you make any promise to any corporation?"

"No, replied the witness.

Mr. Bowers, on cross-examination, asked the witness if the reports of contributors during those years were on file.

"Books were kept and they were destroyed," replied Mr. Odell.

The witness said that Democrats may have contributed to the Republican fund individually, but he didn't know of any. He admitted that the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New York Life, the Equitable, and the Metropolitan Street Railway contributed.

"I suppose all members of the state committee took a hand at getting contributions?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"No, sir, Senator Platt attended to it mostly," the Ex-Governor replied, and that ended his cross-examination.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MAYOR IS ENJOINED BY TAXI COMPANY

City Officials Are Forbidden by Court to Enforce the Public Hack Ordinance.

TO ARGUE CASE TOMORROW

Haverty's Corporation Charges That New Regulation Robs It of Its Most Profitable Trade.

John W. Browne, counsel for the Haverty's Taxicabs, Incorporated, obtained from Supreme Court Justice Crane of Brooklyn yesterday a temporary injunction restraining the Mayor, the Commissioner of Licenses, and all other public officials from enforcing their own construction of the public hack ordinance. The court issued an order directing the city officials to appear tomorrow and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

In order to discover whether a taxi was public or private an amendment to the ordinance provided that all public taxis should carry taximeters and that the chauffeur's seat should be only wide enough for him.

Thereupon the Haverty company removed the taximeters from their taxis used in private service. The need of being careful was impressed upon the company because Magistrate Murphy fined several chauffeurs of the Mason-Seaman company $50 each for violations of the ordinance. In cases of violation not only the chauffeurs, but the taxi also could be fined $50, making a total of a $100 fine for each violation. Mr. Browne said that under the city's construction of the ordinance none of the companies is in a position to take advantage of the best paying service. He added:

"The amendment, as construed by the city, amounts to a practical confiscation of our property. We serve the Belmont and Murray Hill hotels, a number of clubs, many physicians, and a large number of private families who want to put their own footman on the box with the chauffeur. If we are forced to shorten the chauffeur's seat so that he only can occupy it we will be deprived of at least half of our income at the increased rate which the private service willingly pays. We have more than 250 charge accounts, and we claim the right to make any contract with these customers that is satisfactory to both.

"Under the amendment as the city sees it we could be summoned to court for failing to observe its provisions in our private service and fined. Of course no business could stand up under such an imposition. The Yellow Taxicab Company has 950 taxis, 700 of them running as private conveyances. On Friday night the company withdrew all of these machines. We have fifty taxis for private service, for which we charge 80 cents a mile instead of 50 cents. Under the injunction all of these taxis may be restored to service.

"In the argument on Friday we will try to show that taxis used for private service ought not to be classed with the public hacks that wander about the streets looking for fares. There is a distinct difference between the two forms of service."

COURT GIVES JOB BACK.

Rosenthal, Dropped by Travis, Protected by Civil Service.

Julius Rosenthal, who said he was removed from his job as the legal examiner and investigator in the Transfer Tax Bureau because he had won the antagonism of Governor Whitman, and sued for reinstatement, has won his case. Supreme Court Justice Weeks yesterday signed an order directing that Mr. Rosenthal be reinstated. To sustain his claim that he was removed for political reasons, Mr. Rosenthal said that when Controller Travis dismissed him he said:

"I am not going to argue with the Governor about the matter. He has demanded your removal and I have followed his instructions.

Mr. Travis made an affidavit denying that any such conversation occurred. He said Rosenthal was removed because the lace he held was considered a sinecure and superfluous. Justice Weeks found that the place was in the classified civil list and that it had not been abolished.

Did Not Ask to Move Sick Cattle.

Dr. Simon F. Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute said last night the published report that the Directors of the new Institute Laboratory for Animal Pathology, to be established near Princeton, had asked a permit from the New Jersey Board of Health which would allow the bringing of diseased cattle from all parts of the State to the laboratory was incorrect. Dr. Flexner said the permit asked for would allow the members of the laboratory staff to treat infected cattle wherever an outbreak of disease occurred, but that it was not contemplated to bring diseased cattle to the institution from other parts of the State. The Director of the new laboratory will be Dr. Theobald Smith, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture.

CITY BREVITIES.

The confirmation exercises of the school of religious work of the Educational Alliance will be held in the Straus Auditorium at East Broadway and Jefferson Street on Wednesday afternoon, May 19.

The Mayor's Committee on the entertainment of the Chinese commercial delegates, who will spend the week of June 1 in this city, met yesterday at the City Hall to organize. William C. Breed is Chairman of the committee. E. V. Douglas was elected Secretary and S. C. Mead of the Merchants' Association Treasurer. Sub-committees were appointed.

County Court Judge Humphrey adjourned until next Monday the trial of John Vincent Ward for an attack on Miss Caroline Gresh in her home, 504 Grand Avenue, Astoria, last Jan. 4, when he found yesterday that the trial of Harry Scanlon on a similar charge brought by Mrs. Clara Ellert had begun before Supreme Court Justice Scudder. Both youths are sons of local politicians and both have been tried before, the juries disageeing.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot=Ease. This foot powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, is in line with the expressions heard daily for more than twenty-five years, in all parts of the world, from millions of people who are shaking Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet, into their shoes, or using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment for easing and absolutely preventing sore feet. It can be obtained from dealers everywhere for 25c. or a trial package will be sent by mail free if you write to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

ASKS $87,600 FOR TEACHERS

School Board Wants Aldermen to Provide for Promotions.

The Board of Education yesterday decided to ask the Board of Aldermen to appropriate $87,600 to pay the 1,056 teachers who will be promoted next September.

Louis B. Pink, Chairman of the Special Committee on Community Centres, presented its report. He said it wanted the schools to belong to the people and to be used by them. He said it favored the appointment of a committee having full charge of the matter. Francis P. Cunnion, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings, advised the board to go slowly. Some of the persons permitted to use the buildings after school hours, he said, smoked and did about as they pleased. The buildings were jammed to the doors when a dance was on, but lectures were neglected. He wanted it shown what good is being done by community centres. Parochial and private schools did not find it necessary to keep open for dances.

On motion of Rupert B. Thomas the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

It was decided to create the position of assistant director of cooking.

James A. Gamble, janitor of Public School 14, the Bronx, was found guilty of charges of neglect of duty and was dismissed.

Dr. William H. Maxwell was again absent. He is still confined by illness to his home.

CHESTER SUED FOR $50,000.

Dispute Over Motion Picture Contract for Wallingford Stories.

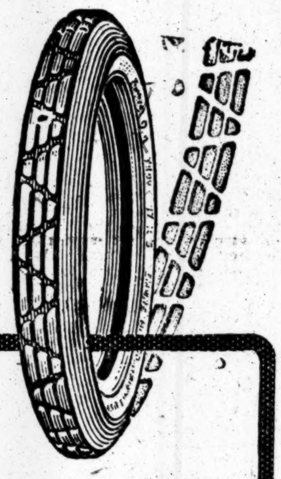
George Randolph Chester, creator of the Wallingford Stories, has been sued in the Supreme Court by the Colonial Motion Picture Corporation for $50,000 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff says that on May 1 it made a contract with Mr. Chester for the exclusive right of making motion pictures of his stories, that it paid him $1,000 on account of royalties at the rate of 10 per cent. on the gross earnings of the films, and that it was agreed the films were to be distributed throughout the United States.

Mr. Chester, according to the complaint, told friends he did not intend to keep the contract, and later told the plaintiff the contract would result in Cohan & Harris suing the plaintiff becausee they had the rights to the play of "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." Mr. Chester has since refused to permit the plaintiff to use his stories. The plaintiff says it has spent $4,000 in getting ready for making the films.

Millicent Evans, a moving picture actress, has sued the plaintiff for failing to keep an agreement to pay her $165 a week for a year to act in the Wallingford plays.

Rae Tanzer Again Pleads Not Guilty

Rae Tanzer appeared yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment found against her for perjury. She was then continued in the $5,000 bail, to which she was admitted on the indictment charging her with having used the mails to defraud. The indictment charges that in the perjury trial of Franklin D. Safford, the hotel clerk of Plainfield, N. J., she herself committed perjury by swearing that James W. Osborne was with her at a time when he was in Providence.



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MORE FAKE RIPPER LETTERS

Girl Sends One to Frighten Employer—Scare in Hackensack.

"Ripper" scares and fake "ripper" letters kept neighborhoods in this city and the vicinity in excitement again yesterday. Inspector Faurot, in charge of the search for the murderer of children, said at the Second Branch Detective Bureau last night, however, that the hard work of himself and the men under him had ended in repeated disappointments. He said, though, that they are now making an investigation which gives some promise of clearing up the case.

Gertrude Foster, 18 years old, was arrested yesterday for sending a letter signed "The Ripper" to her employer, Mrs. Mildred Schooler, 961 Simpson Street, the Bronx, threatening Mrs. Schooler's children. The girl confessed that she had written the note.

The Flushing postal authorities made public yesterday a postal card which had been stopped there on Tuesday afternoon because it was signed "The Ripper." It was addressed "Mrs. Andrews, Locus Street, Flushing," and threatened her children.

Frank Fizi, 38 years, a ladies' tailor, of 157 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, was held without bail for further examination today by Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court after he had been identified by Helen Manning, 4 years old, of 257 Avenue C, as the man who had attacked her in the hallway of the tenement house at that address on Sunday night.

John Bowman of Troy, N. Y., who was arrested on Tuesday night for exhibiting a razor to children in Battery Park and saying that he was going to kill some one, was put under $300 bonds to keep the peace by Magistrate Handy in the Tombs Court yesterday. In the same court Salvio Pelescia, of 178 Sullivan Street, charged with annoying girls, was held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow.

Many women hurried to the Broadway Public School, at Hackensack, N. J., for their children yesterday after a "ripper" scare had been started, but they were reassured.

Jacob Rugg, a clerk, 50 years old, of 235 East Nineteenth Street, was arrested by Policeman Adams of the East Twenty-second Street Station, last night on the charge of annoying children in Stuyvesant Park.

MONTIMAGNO TRIAL HALTED.

Not Enough Talesmen to Complete Jury in Political Murder Case.

The trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Michael Giamari, a Tammany district captain, growing out of a political feud in the Second Assembly District, was halted yesterday because of the lack of talesmen to complete the jury. Eleven men were in the box when Clerk Penney announced that the panel was exhausted.

"Are there any men who did not answer their summons as talesmen?" Justice Davis asked.

"Yes. Four or five did not appear."

"Notify all of them that unless they can offer proper excuses they will be fined $100 each," said the Justice.

A new panel of fifty was ordered drawn, and the trial was adjourned to tomorro mornwing.

Before dismissing court Justice Davis warned the jurymen not to allow any one to talk to them about the case. "If any one approaches you and even indirectly refers to the case," he said, "find out their names and addresses and report the occurrence to me."

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It is really entirely unnecessary to live on a milk-and-nursery diet or to dose yourself with artificial digestives. If you will observe one easy rule, you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral water so palatable as to make a superb table water, yet possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

GIVES CITY MORE MEN IN ASSEMBLY

Haffen Amendment in Constitutional Convention Increases Representation by Eleven.

STRIKE AT LAWS' DELAYS

Two Proposals for Court Reforms—Cullinan Urges a Novel Cigarette Smokers' Census.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—Ex-Borough President Haffen of the Bronx introduced in the Constitutional Convention today an amendment providing for more adequate representation for New York City in the Assembly. Under the Haffen amendment New York City would have seventy-four representatives in the Assembly instead of sixty-three, as at present. The representation of some up-State counties is decreased. The total number of Assemblymen, however, would be increased from 150 to 168.

The amendment proposes these changes in the representation of the five counties included in the City of New York: New York, 30 instead of 31; Kings, 27 instead of 23; Bronx, 9 instead of 4; Queens, 6 instead of 4; Richmond, 2 instead of 1; net increase, 11.

An educational qualification for the exercise of the right to vote is provided in an amendment introduced by Gordon Knox Bell, a Republican delegate from New York City. Under his amendment voters must be able to read and write the English language. There is no doubt that the amendment will encounter serious opposition in the convention.

Under the terms of an amendment introduced by Patrick W. Cullinan, a Republican delegate-at-large, a new section of Article VII. would prohibit the Legislature from voting any gratuity or pension, payable out of the State Treasury, except by referring the matter to a referendum at a general election.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck, of Rochester, one of the Republican delegates-at-large, introduced several amendments to reform court procedure, cut red tape and obviate the law's delays. One amendment confers on the Justices of the Appellate Divisions the right to make, and amend rules to govern, practice, and procedure in the courts. The rules must be certified by the Governor within ten days of their adoption and the Governor has the power to annul any rule. The justices, however, b a two-thirds vote may overrule the Governor provided the action is taken within thirty days. The proposed amendment would not prevent the Legislature from passing laws to govern procedure not covered by the rules.

Another amendment provides for the appointment by the Justices of the Appellate Division, of a Supreme Court Justice to prepare statistics and exercise general supervision over the business of the Courts throughout the State. The two amendments aim to introduce in this State the British court system.

Attacks Printing Waste.

Mr. Rodenbeck also introduced an amendment, the purpose of which is to stop waste in printing, growing out of the imperfect drafting of bills introduced in the Legislature. This amendment provides for the appointment of a Legislative Counsel by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, who to act as a censor on the form of legislative measures, but not on their substance. The amendment prohibits the introduction of any bill, except by a standing or select committee of the Legislature until it has been approved by the Legislative Counsel.

The Governor and the heads of State departments will have a voice in the deliberations of the Legislature if the amendment introduced today by Israel T. Deyo, Republican delegate from Broome County, is adopted. Their amendment gives the Governor the right to introduce administration bills by message and provides that when such bills are considered the Legislature may invite the Governor and heads of departments to be present for the purpose of explaining the measures. The amendment also provides for an increase in the salary of the Governor from $10,000 to $20,000.

Louis M. Martin of Clinton County introduced an amendment which would make it unconstitutional to form a labor union composed of the employes of more than one employer. The amendment authorizes the employes of any firm or corporation to form a union of their own and deal with their employer as a unit in matters of mutual concern or interests. It makes it unlawful for the union to punish any member far failure to comply with its rules, for acting in an individual capacity, or speaking his mind freely.

Business corporations, under another amendment introduced by Mr. Martin, would be prohibited from accumulating a surplus or from directly or indirectly using their funds to obtain control of another corporation. The amendment prohibits business corporations from issuing bonds or preferred stock or from issuing any stock which does not represent money or property. The Public Service Commissions receive power to appraise the value of such property. The amendment provides for an annual distribution of profits.

Both the Martin amendments were introduced "by request." Lemuel E. Quigg introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven members to report to the convention on the method of submitting proposed Constitutional amendments to the people this Fall.

Proposes Novel Census.

A census of cigarette smokers in the prisons and State institutions will be taken if a resolution introduced in the convention today by Mr. Cullinan is adopted. Mr. Cullinan was Excise Commissioner for many years. He told the convention that if he could have his way there would be a State tax on manufacturers and dealers in cigarettes.

The resolution calls on the Superintendent of Prisons, the State Board of Charities, and the State Hospital Commission to ascertain the number of inmates in institutions under their respective supervision and control and how many of them have been inveterate cigarette smokers. When he obtains the information he is seeking Mr. Cullinan will frame a proposal providing for a tax on cigarettes.

"I do not think we begin to realize how many people have been sent to prison or to the insane asylums or the poor houses by the excessive smoking of cigarettes," Mr. Cullinan said. "It is time we see to it that the State gets some revenue from a traffic which adds so enormously to the burden of the taxpayers for maintenance of mad houses, poor houses and jails."

The Public Utilities Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on a proposed amendment making the Public Service Commissioners constitutional officers and the two boards bi-partisan bodies. Frederick C. Stevens of Jamestown, former Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission, opposed the plan.

"The regulatory laws of this State have not been sufficiently developed to warrant us in grafting them on the body of the Constitution," said Mr. Stevens. "To make the commissions bi-partisan would merely tend to drag them into politics."

Former Chairman William H. Willcox of the Commission for the First District has been invited to appear before the committee at a hearing next week. Lt is the conseusus here that the convention will do nothing to increase the powers of the commissions.

CITY URGES REFORMS.

Four Greatly Needed, Says Polk—Home Rule First.

Corporation Counsel Polk announced yesterday the four reforms which the city was urging upon the attention of the Constitutional Convention. In the first place, it was asking, he said, for a constitutional change which would obtain for the city as complete home rule as was compatible with the necessary functions and authority of the State Government.

In fighting for this, Mr. Polk said, New York was co-operating with the other large cities of the State. There is a general realization that cities must have a larger control of their internal administration if they were to be governed efficiently.

In the second place, the city desired protection against being compelled to contribute more than its fair share to the State taxes. This could be accomplished by a proper equalization of the assessed valuations throughout the State.

Moreover, Mr. Polk asks that the Constitution forbid the taxing of any community for an object from which it has no benefit unless the tax has been submitted to a vote of the entire people of the State. New York thus would escape paying $1,400,000 for the repair of town roads and other local improvements.

The third point raised by Mr. Polk deals with the investment of New York City outside its limits for its water supply. It amounts to $165,000,000, and not only is the investment forced to bear an unjust share of local taxation, but under the present Constitution, the Legislature can make any disposition of this property it sees fit. Such a great municipal investment as this, the Corporation Counsel said, should have as much protection as a similar investment of private capital.

Finally Mr. Polk pointed out that the city was not properly represented at Albany. While the average ratio of Assemblymen to population was one to 50,000, in New York City it was one to 75,000, and while the average ratio of Senators to population was one to 180,000, it was in New York City, one to 227,000. Through inequitable apportionments there were districts in the city which, he said, were ten times as populous as some of the up-State districts. Thus Schuyler County, with its 14,004 people, has as much representation in the Assembly as the Twenty-third Assembly District of New York, with 156,652 people, and Yates County with 16,842, has as much weight in the Assembly as the Thirty-second Assembly District of the Bronx with 131,248. Resolutions embodying these reforms are to be presented to the convention.

DEFENSE OF DERNBURG.

George S. Viereck Attacks Those Who Would Silence the Doctor.

George Sylvester Viereck, publisher of The Fatherland, gave out a statement yesterday in reply to the attacks on Dr. Bernhard Dernburg. In part, he said:

"England's alliance with Russia is Russianizing the British press. Shall it also Russianize the United States? The allied press hysterically demands that the right of free speech be denied to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the most eloquent exponent of the German cause in the United States. Because they cannot answer his arguments they would send him into exile.

Cut off, her wires severed, Germany was without a spokesman in the United States. Her able Ambassador, gagged and bound by the red tape of office, was not in the position to break anew from day to day the web of deceit spun by the British spider. Mr. Herman Ridder and other Americans of German descent could speak for themselves, they could speak for twenty million Germans and Americans in the United States; they could not speak for Germany. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg was the only man who could present the case of the German people to the American people.

"He, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, still is the only German spokesman, not bound by diplomatic etiquette, whose voice is heard. For still the cables are cut. Still the American Government unneutrally exercises a censorship over the German wireless, while placing no restriction whatsoever upon British cables. Still British warships, contrary to the laws of nations, stop German mails to this country. How then shall the voice of one hundred and twenty million Teutons be heard, if not through Dr. Dernburg?

"If we have silenced the one man who can speak freely yet with authority in our midst, who knows into what unwise action, in spite of the wise restraint of President Wilson, the people of the United States may be led by false information? Then, if mischief happens, how shall the German people ever forgive the United States, who choked the voice of Germany's only spokesman, in the supreme crisis that has faced her since she was cradled in blood and iron?

"President Wilson in his fine speech delivered in Philadelphia, has urged American citizens not to think of themselves in 'groups.' His warning should be addressed primarily to American champions of Great Britain. No pro-German ever proposed the incorporation of the United States into the German Empire. The British propaganda distinctly avows that such is its ultimate object. Andrew Carnegie has distinctly said so. Professor Beer, writing in The Forum for this month, makes a similar admission.

"Who put the hyphen in German-American except the rabid pro-Allics and their American propaganda? Shall the rift in our citizenship, already serious, be made irreparable by an act of wanton injustice? Fortunately the destinies of this country are in safer hands than in those of erratic, third-term demagogues and irresponsible scribblers."

WIRELESS HEROES LIVE IN MEMORIAL

City Accepts Cenotaph and Drinking Fountain in Battery Park.

McANENY'S FEELING WORDS

Acting Mayor Says Brave Men Are Appropriately Remembered by Greatest Port in the World.

The memorial drinking fountain and cenotaph at Battery Park, erected to the wireless operators who perished at sea in their line of duty, was formally presented to the City of New York yesterday afternoon by Fred B. Dalziel, Chairman of the Committee of the Maritime Association.

The centotaph was draped with the Stars and Stripes and crowned with a laurel wreath, and the chairs of the guests were roped off with laurel also. Four sailors from the Navy Yard were present with two buglers, who blew "Taps" when the unveiling took place.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, vice-president of the American Seamens' Friends Society, who pronounced the invocation, made reference to the Lusitania disaster in which the two wireless operators lost their lives an dalso referred to the present grave situation, arising from it.

Mr. Dalziel in presenting the fountain to Acting Mayor McAneny, spoke of the fidelity to duty of the wireless heroes at sea and specially mentioned Jack Phillips, who lost his life on the Titanic and in memory of whom the Fund was started by the New York Times in April, 1912, after the disaster.

In accepting the fountain on behalf of the city, Mr. McAneny said:

When the wireless telegraph was first invented we looked upon it as a great boom to commerce, and, of course, as an additional safegauard to human life on the sea. But few of us foresaw to what extent it offered an opportunity for a new and peculiarly appealing kind of heroism. The first spectacular instance of heroism on the part of wireless telegraph operators was the performance of Binne on the Republic, when that vessel was the victim of a collision a few years ago. Happily, the hero of that event did not have to sacrifice his life, since aid reached the stricken vessel in good time to save him along with the passengers and crew. But the wireless telegraphers upon other wrecked vessels have not been so fortunate. You have on your beautiful shaft here the names of ten men who have given their lives for others, and the black space remaining is a melancholy reminder that perhaps other names will have to be added.

Monument to Brave Men.

New York City owes its pre-eminence mostly to its tradition as a port. We are now the greatest port in the world, and we shall be much greater. Searfaring men should always have a strong appeal for New Yorkers. Therefore, it is particularly fitting that monuments such as this should be dedicated here in Battery Park; and I, as the acting head of the New York City Government, take pride in registering an official tribute to the memory of these brave men.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. McAneny gave the fountain over to the care of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who then turned the water on and the unveiling took place. The audience of more than 500 stood uncovered in the rain while "Taps" was sounded.

Among those present was James Coffin Perkins of Philadelphia, a missionary to India and the father of Donald Campbell Perkins, wireless operator who was lost on the steamship State of California on Aug. 18, 1913, on the Pacific Coast, and the parents of Ferdinand Kuehn, who was lost on the steamship Monroe on Jan. 30, 1914.

Others present were Dock Commissioner Smith, Surveyor Rush, Lewis H. Pounds, Borough President of Brooklyn; Joseph P. Morrell, President of the Maritime Association; Bridge Commissioner Kracke, John Bottomley, Vice President of the Marconi Company of America; Shipping Commissioner Quinn, Louis H. Junod, Counsul from Switzerland; Ernesto Solorzano, Consul General of Nicaragua; Henry M. Seeley, Supervising Steamboat Inspector; William Lawrence Bottomley, the architect of the memorial, and many prominent in shipping circles.

The Wireless Heroes.

The names inscribed on the cenotaph are George C. Eccles, Stephen F. Sczepanek, Jack Phillips, Lawrence Prudhunt, Donald Campbell Perkins, Clifton J. Fleming, Harry Fred Otto, Adolph J. Svenson, Ferdinand Kuehn, and Walter E. Reker.

The names of the wireless operators who went down with the Lusitania, Robert Leith and D. McCormick, will be added later.

R. A. CHANLER RETURNS.

Had Been with His Brother, Who Is Ill in Paris.

Robert A. Candler, former husband of Lina Cavalieri, the opera singer, returned yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau from Paris, where he has been nursing his brother, William Astor Chanler, who has been seriously ill. He said that his brother had improved very much in health and was steadily recovering. Mr. Chanler added that there were several well-known New Yorkers now serving in the aviation corps of the French Army.

Dr. Henry H. N. Lyle, Chief Surgeon of the American Unit Hospital, supported by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, also arrived on the Rochambeau for a vacation. The Whitney hospital, he said, was doing great work and was always filled to capacity.

The Rochambeau brought seventy fishermen on their way back to their homes at St. Pierre Miquelon after serving in the French Army. Several of them had been wounded, but they were all in good spirits and proud of the uniforms which they wore on the ship.

HOBSON WOULD CHECK WILSON

Sends a Message Asking for a Court of Inquiry on Lusitania.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 12.—Ex-Congressman Richmond P. Hobson gave out tonight a telegram he had just sent to President Wilson. His message said:

"Press dispatches foreshadow as part of your pending communication to Germany a demand for guarantees of security of American lives on enemy merchant vessels in submarine warfare. I would respectfully and earnestly urge that simultaneous request be made upon Great Britain to revoke instructions to British merchant vessels to ram submarines and request made upon all belligerents to insure nonresistance of their merchant vessels when challenged by submarines entitling them to immunity for lives on board, as dictated by humanity. Otherwise our demand would not comply with spirit of international law for merchant vessels instructed to attack delicate submarines with ram are effectly war vessels toward them and not entitled to warning from them or to immunity of lives on board.

"Permit me to urge that you order a naval court of inquiry upon loss of American lives on Lusitania and regularly establish the facts for ourselves upon which responsibility can be definitely placed for the tragedy and apparently unnecessary loss of life, following precedent in destruction of the Maine.

"Before inaugurating a course leading toward an ultimatum and rupture with a friendly nation that has expressed sorrow and regret about which our chief information comes from enemy sources interested in embroiling us in war. clearly we should be scrupulously within principles of international law applied reasonably to the new mode of warfare, and our facts should be established by impartial investigation.

"Permit me also to urge you to assemble the officials of legislative and executive branches enumerated in bill establishing council of national defense to lay plans for orderly procedure, efficient and without of waste, for developing our national defense without reference to existing crisis, to be ready with matured recommendations when Congress assembles.

"It is needless for me to add that as a government and a people who have looked with such forbearance upon Japan's action in China and England's actions on the high seas, we would do ourselves little credit by blustering about blood and iron before the one belligerent that cannot strike back at us."

BERLIN EXPECTS NO TROUBLE.

Officials Confident of Maintaining Friendship with America.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A Berlin dispatch to the Chicago Daily News toway says:

"Senator William J. Stone's statement concerning the Americans lost on the Lusitania has made an excellent impression in Berlin, where it is believed **that it best** represents the American attitude. Official circles are confident that when the American people know the full details of the Lusitania affair nothing will be found to mar the friendly relations between their country and Germany.

"The whole situation is overshadowed by the Italian war cloud, the relations with that country being exceedingly difficult. Although there are hopes of a peaceful solution, the general impression is that the possibilities of a war with Italy are far more vital to the empire than the danger from the American difficulty. The public is exceedingly calm concerning both.

The warning issued before the Lusitania sailed still stands, say the German officials, against all other hostile ships. The only safe course for Americans, they state, is to take neutral ships to neutral ports without passing through the war zone.

The vigor of the submarine activity will increase rather than slacken, according to the German officials, who say that England should convoy her passenger ships. If the Lusitania had been accompanied by dreadnoughts, they say, they would have been glad to destroy them instead of the liner.

FROHMAN EXECUTOR NEEDED

Brother to Ask Appointment That Business May Be Continued.

Within the next day or two Daniel Frohman will make application to the Surrogate to be appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, Charles Frohman, who was a victim of the Lusitania disaster. Mr. Frohman left no will, and in order to enable his business to go on without interruption the application for the appointment of an administrator will be made at once. It is understood that Mr. Frohman will then ask Alf Hayman, John D. Williams, and his brother's other business associates to continue in charge of his activities.

Although Mr. Frohman had more important stars under his management than any other one producer, he never had a written contract with any of them. Upon his death his verbal agreements with them ended, so the future of the institutions he built up depended largely on whether these players would continue to be identified with the Frohman enterprises. It is understood that most of the stars, including Maude Adams, have agreed to continue under the management of the successors of their late chief. Mr. Frohman had made plans for the majority of them for the coming season, and these will be fulfilled. As told in THE TIMES last Sunday, the Frohman office is so well organized that it would go on almost automatically for some time.

An evening newspaper yesterday printed a statement which it alleged had been made to it on good authority that Mr. Frohman's estate would prove to be worth upward of $350,000. It was said at the Frohman offices last night that no authority was known there for such a statement. Mr. Hayman had said previously that Mr. Frohman had died a compratively poor man.

REJOICING OVER MAURETANIA

German Naval Circles Proud Over Stopping Her Sailing.

GENEVA, Switzerland, (via Paris,) May 13.—News that the Cunard line had cancelled the sailing of the steamer Mauretania for New York caused joy ind pride in German naval circles, according to dispatches received in Basel tonight from Rhine towns.

One German newspaper is quoted as saying that it is "pleased to find that the Americans have begun to realize that the German Navy means business now."

M'CUNES ARE ROBBED OF $25,000 IN GEMS

Sleeping Couple Fails to Waken as Thieves Ransack Their Bedroom.

$7,500 IN CASH OVERLOOKED

Mine Owner of Peru and New York Calls in Private Detectives to Aid in Recovering Property.

Thieves got $25,000 in diamonds, jewelry, and cash in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCune on the third floor of the house at 135 West Seventy-ninth Street, by climbing a fire-escape and entering through a bathroom window sometime between 1 o'clock and dawn Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. McCune did not discover the robbery until they awoke after 8 o'clock, although the robbers entered their bedroom and gathered up most of their loot there. After the police had worked a day on the case private detectives were called in yesterday to assist in recovery of the valuables. A reward has also been offered.

Mr. McCune, who is a civil engineer and mine owner in Peru, with offices at 17 Battery Place, returned a few days ago from Peru ill with malaria, and was awake until late Monday night, and his wife remained up with him until 12:25. When they awoke the next morning they saw dirty imprints of two hands on the door casing near the head of their bed, as if one of the thieves had leaned there to peer into the room and at the sleepers.

Finger prints were on a cabinet and a chiffonier, clearly outlined in dirt and rust, which evidently got upon the hands of the robbers in going up the iron fire escape. Mrs. McCune, before retiring, shoved a roll of bills between the chiffonier top and cover, from which she had taken money to give to her maid, who does not live in the apartment.

"There was $7,500 in money under the chiffonier cover which we had just drawn from the Harriman Bank for stock investment," said Mrs. McCune yesterday. "The marks of the dirty fingers of the thieves were all over this cover, but they did not get this money. They also overlooked a box of unset diamonds and pearls in a bureau drawer."

Here is the list and partial description of the valuables taken: Gold mesh bag, set with five emeralds and six diamonds, valued at $4,500! double collar pearl necklace with diamond pendant, $15,000; gold and diamond-set card case: diamond pendant, $2,500; three-stone white diamonds gold ring, set with three white diamonds; a sapphire and diamond ring, $1,000; platinum and diamond-studded gold watch, other pieces of jewelry and $80 in cash from Mr. McCune's clothing.

Mr. and Mrs. McCune were in Paris when the war started. They went to Peru to see his mines on the Maranon River. Mrs. McCune, who says she was the first foreign woman to reach that place, rode on a mule 150 miles from the end of the railway at Cerro de Pasco. She returned here ahead of her husband and was at the Waldorf when she rented the apartment in West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. McCune is the son of A. W. McCne, of Salt Lake City, who is one of the owners of the Cerro de Pasco copper mines, in which Henry C. Frick, J. P. Morgan, the late J. B. Haggan, Frederick Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others were interested.

Mr. McCune, who returned here with his Superintendent, Charles McHenry, is associated with the Peruvian Government in the building of the Government railroad from the head waters of the Amazon to the Pacific.

Mrs. McCune said last night she had been told by representatives of the owners of the apartment house that there had been other robberies there. The Superintendent, William Toussaint, declined to discuss this report.

Why Not Go the Whole Figure?

According to dispatches from Pinville, Ky., a negro condemned to death was permitted to hear his own funeral sermon preached before being hanged. Why not go a step further, allow him to receive all the flowers, write his own epitaph, and then see his wife married again?—Kansas City Star.

Costly Pasturage.

Pasture rates in Kansas this Summer will be $8 a head, according to reports among Central Kansas stockmen. If prices for feed and pasture continue to climb it will be cheaper for the steers to patronize boarding houses.—Kansas City Star.

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WRAPPERS & TEA GOWNS
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FEATHERS & NOVELTIES
LACE ROBES; LACES & EMBROIDERIES
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RIBBONS; VEILINGS, BRIDAL VEILS
HANDKERCHIEFS
LEATHER & FABRIC GLOVES
DRESS GOODS; SILKS; VELVETS
WASH GOODS; LININGS
FANCY & DOMESTIC WHITE GOODS
STAPLE & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS & COMFORTERS
ART EMBROIDERIES
UMBRELLAS
LEATHER GOODS, BAGS & BELTS
STEAMER & DRESS TRUNKS; BAGS & SUIT CASES
NOTIONS; BATHING CAPS & SHOES
HAIR GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE
CLOCKS
CUTLERY
BOOKS; SOCIAL & COMMERCIAL STATIONERY
SPORTING GOODS; AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES
CAMERAS & PHOTO SUPPLIES
TOYS; BABY CARRIAGES
NEW AND USED PIANOS & PLAYER PIANOS
SHEET MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
PLAYER-PIANO MUSIC ROLLS
MUSIC ROLL CABINETS
SEWING MACHINES
HORSE GOODS
DRUG SUNDRIES & TOILET ARTICLES
GROCERIES
WINES & LIQUORS
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
TOBACCO, PIPES & OTHER SMOKERS' ARTICLES
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TORPEDO FLOTILLA COMPLETES FLEET

Warships in the Hudson Lined Up Ready for Review by the President.

JACKIES' BIG SHOW TONIGHT

10,000 Will Enjoy Themselves at Madison Square Garden—Officers Guests of Seamen's Institute.

Three divisions of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, under command of Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., whose flag flies from the scout cruiser Birmingham, arrived in the Hudson yesterday and anchored in single column on the New Jersey side of the river opposite the battleships. With the arrival of the destroyers the naval mobilization of 1915 is complete and the fleet is lined up exactly as it will be next Monday afternoon, when it will be reviewed, at anchor, by President Wilson.

The ships arriving yesterday were, in addition to the flagship Birmingham, the destroyers Warrington, Henley, Burrows, Patterson, Paulding, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, and MacDougal.

Yesterday was the one quiet day on the program of the fleet's visit to New York. About 10,000 bluejackets and marines received shore leave and they spent the afternoon for the most part at the theatres and at the ball games. The big show for the enlisted men comes tonight, when about 10,000 of them will go to Madison Square Garden to witness a vaudeville show, to be followed by a series of boxing bouts in which several well-known professionals will appear, among them Jim Coffey, the Irish champion, "Young" Ahearn, "Battling" Levinsky, and "Sailor" Fritz.

For the first time since the arrival of the fleet last Saturday Riverside Drive was not crowded with sightseers yesterday afternoon, as a drizzling rain kept the crowd indoors. For the same reason there were fewer visitors to the ships than on any of the previous days.

Schley's Old Flagship Due Today.

An interesting arrival expected today is the old armored cruiser Brooklyn, Schley's flagship at the battle of Santiago. The Brooklyn has been completely overhauled and is soon to leave for Asiatic waters to relieve the Saratoga as the flagship of the Asiatic fleet.

In the land parade next Monday, which will be reviewed by President Wilson from a stand in front of the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, there will be a battalion of bluejackets and one company of marines from each of the sixteen battleships. The men will be formed into regiments, each regiment under command of a battleship Captain. Every band in the fleet will appear in the parade. The sailors and marines are scheduled to begin to pass the reviewing stand at 10:30 A. M.

The line of march will be through Twenty-fifth Street east to Fifth Avenue and north in Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street. At Fifty-seventh Street the line will be west to Broadway, then north to Seventy-ninth Street, and thence west to the naval landing at the foot of Eightieth Street.

The officers of the fleet were the guests yesterday afternoon of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, in order that an opportunity might be given them to inspect the work which the institute is doing among the sailors of the merchant marine. Among the hostesses were Mrs. F. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

McAneny Entertains Officials.

Acting Mayor George McAneny gave a dinner to Admiral Fletcher and a limited number of naval and army officers and city officials at his home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, last night. Those present, in addition to Admiral Fletcher, were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator O'Gorman, Rear Admirals Mayo, Boush and Coffman, Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Captain H. McL. D. Huse, chief of staff of the Atlantic Fleet; Captain Gordon Johnson, U. S. A., aid to General Wood; W. Butler Duncan, Acting Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; Theodore Rousseau and Mortimer L. Schiff, respectively Secretary and Treasurer of the committee; Commander S. L. Sawyer, Controller Prendergast, Collector of the Port Malone, Corporation Counsel Polk, Dock Commissioner Smith, and Police Commissioner Woods.

The fleet will be submitted to an aerial bombardment such as it has never before received, on Saturday night, according to Henry S. Thompson, Chairman of the Mayor's Sub-Committee on Illumination. The aerial attack, which, of course, is a friendly one, has been planned by the Illumination Committee, composed of Henry S. Thompson, Nicholas F. Brady, Arthur Williams, Percy Pyne, 2d, and William Johnson. A number of barges will be moored shortly after dusk from 115th to 120th Street, and from their decks will be set off hundreds of aerial bombs and rocket bombs, each one of which will emit as many as twenty terrific explosions. On the Drive at 117th and 119th Streets the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiment bands will play during the evening.

Charles H. Sherrill, Chairman of the Religious Committee of the Mayor's Committee for the Entertainment of the Fleet, announced yesterday that his committee had arranged with the Bible Society to distribute 25,000 Bibles to the men of the fleet. The branches of the Young Men's Christian Association where information with reference to religious matters is given to the men of the fleet anounced yesterday that they had received more than 6,000 inquiries from bluejackets and marines.

On Sunday night, at the Newsboys' Home, there will be a meeting for sailors who used to be newsboys, presided over by one of the officers of the fleet.

A dance for the officers of the fleet, which was largely attended, was held in the old frigate Granite State at the foot of West Ninety-ninth Street last night. The dance was given under the auspices of the Manhattan Naval Battalion, whose headquarters the Granite State is.

NAVAL FLIER BURIED HERE.

Ensign Stolz Was Victim of Accident to Hydroaeroplane at Pensacola

The funeral of Ensign Melvin Lewis Stolz, attached to the Navy's aviation corps, and who met death a week ago at Pensacola, through an accident to a hydroaeroplane he was experimenting with, was held yesterday from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Stolz, 610 Riverside Drive.

There was an escort of naval officers, former associates of the Ensign, as well as an escort of sailors, from the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The cortege passed down Riverside Drive, and thence to Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, where the escort took leave of the body.

The services were attended by comrades of Ensign Stolz from his own class of 1910, United States Naval Academy, and there were members of the classes of 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914. The interment was in Mount Nebohr Cemetery, Cypres Hills.

Texan Protest.

We read of a beautiful Michigan woman who has been known for thirty years as the best cook of her county getting married at the mellow age of 47. If she had lived in Texas she would have been married thirty years ago, even if it had been necessary for a bold idolator to chloroform her and drag her to the altar.—Houston Post.

DESCRIBES WANTON RUIN BY GERMANS

Roger Frey Says Destruction of French Villages Served No Military End.

QUAKERS IN RELIEF WORK

Many from England Aiding the Peasants of the Marne to Rebuild and Plant.

The ruthless methods of warfare employed by the Germans in the north of France are described at first hand in a letter just received by Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, a sculptor of Flushing, L. I., from Roger Frey, now at La Source on the Marne, in France, assisting in the relief work there. Mr. Frey, of whom Mrs. Burroughs executed a bas-relief portrait, tells of the dangers confronting the relief workers on their passage from England to France, when, he writes, lifeboat facilities for only 120 persons were provided, although the ship carried 500 passengers. In his letter Mr. Frey says:

"Imagine the country here an absolute heap of ruins, but much more ruined than Pompeii; still crowded with inhabitants, 300 stacked like herrings in this hotel, and the rest in their cellars, often full of water; yet still managing to dress like the incurable bourgeois they are. Then the Casino itself, filled with about thirty young Quakers, mostly from the North of England, blunt, but immensely virtuous, and working like niggers at building huts, nursing, taking blankets and necessities to the people, and giving them seed for their potagers, (garden plots.)

"The roads are everywhere absolutely deserted, except for the innumerable motor cars of the said Quakers, who rush from one village to another as the cases of necessity and want come in.

"We had a frightful journey out, fifteen hours to Paris, and most of the time waiting with a horde of Belgians and Italians, and God knows what, waiting for strings of officials to examine our papers on a four and one-half hours' sea passage. Five hundred passengers and lifeboats for 120, and the knowledge that a submarine could and would blow us up at any moment. It would have been a ghastly scene, and I'm glad we missed them.

"Here the whole countryside is a scene of desolation. Please don't let good pacifists talk about the inevitable horrors of war. The destruction here has been highly organized, deliberate and, as far as I can see, entirely wanton, showing no kind of military purpose.

"The Germans become entirely inexplicable to me, except as a case of collective madness. They burned most of these villages the moment they got here, leaving only the houses they wanted for their staff quarters. They pumped petroleum all over the houses and they scattered little squares of celluloid. Then they shot out a flame a yard big and set light to everything. The houses are like this all down the village street—only the chimneys standing, not a foot of the outside wall.

"I've never seen anything like this. It beats all one could imagine—and why? I can't make it out. The old people here who knew 1870 told all the people that all would be well if they stayed; but they were simply driven for days and nights in front of the German troops, old women among them dropping dead after three days without food.

"Now, if the Germans break through, there won't be a soul to receive them. They really have reduced war almost to sheer barbarism. It's no use being indignant with them, but the facts ought to be known, and not glossed over as common warfare.

"I must go now to take seeds around. I'm glad I came. It's better than the misery of London. All they do is to worry there."

DENIES A GERMAN STORY.

No British Warships Damaged by Their Consorts, London Says.

LONDON, May 11.—The British Official Press Bureau today denied a statement dated Berlin, May 9, officially circulated through the German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company, to the effect that on the night of April 7-8, British warships off the coast of Norway engaged one another in the darkness.

"According to a letter which came into our possession regarding the North Sea fight which is said to have taken place," said the German wireless dispatch, "the British battleship Superb is said to have been sunk and the cruiser Warrior is said to have been sinking without the German navy having suffered any loss. On Friday, the 9th of April, a number of cruisers are said to have arrived in a badly damaged condition. The Lion was very badly damaged. Official reports say nothing of all this.

"Similar reports have come to hand from reliable neutral sources to the effect that a number of badly damaged and slightly damaged ships had reached English ports for repairs. The manner in which they had been damaged has been left unexplained.

"An especially large number of damaged ships ran into the Tyne. A damaged cruiser was towed into the Tyne. A ship of the Lion type with a starboard list and with her aft funnel missing was towed into the Firth of Forth.

"The silence of the Admiralty on all this is easily to be understood. As the German navy took no part in any fighting on the night in question, and as a fight with neutral vessels is out of the question, a battle can only have taken place between ships of the British fleet which did not recognize each other in the darkness."

"The Secretary of the British Admiralty," says the Press Bureau, "states that there is not a word of truth in this fabrication. It is, however, interesting as a mark of the anxiety of Germany at the present moment to make an impression on neutral States."

GRASS-GREEN FOR GERMANS

Ghent Factories Are Turning Out New Summer Uniforms.

THE HAGUE (Via London), May 11.—The German troops will be clothed in orange-green uniforms during the Summer months, according to private information received here from Ghent, where a large factory is said to be working day and night making the new clothing. Field gray will be the color worn again in next Winter's campaign, for which the Germans are making great preparations, according to the stories of people arriving in Holland.

The German War Department, it is asserted, has ordered many kinds of new materials, including medical stores, and intrenching tools sufficient to last until the end of December. The original belief of Berlin, it is asserted was that the campaign would be concluded at the latest in August of this year.

Capt. Watkins Weds Ruth Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Miss Ruth Bliss, daugther of Mrs. George Bliss of this city, and Captain Lewis Hayes Watkins, U. S. A., were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother on Bancroft Place. Only a family party attended the ceremony at which the Rev. Eugene Mc Donnell, S. J., of St. Aloysius's Church, officiated. The only attendants were Miss Ruth Jones and Captain James A. O'Connor, U. S. A. GGeorge Bliss, Jr., gave his sister in marriage. Both bridegroom and best man were in full dress uniform. Following a reception to which one hundred or more guests were asked, Captain Watkins and his bride left for Cleveland, Ohio, where the former is on temporary duty. Later they will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SUNDAY CONVERTS 400 BLUEJACKETS

500 Sailors and Marines from the Fleet in Hudson River Visit the Tabernacle.

F. J. SHEPARD PLANS TRIP

Navy Men Received with Demonstrations of Great Enthusiasm by an Audience of 12,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 12.—Billy Sunday turned his twelve-inch guns on the United States Navy tonight and bombarded the boys in blue so hard that out of the 500 who came to Paterson in a special train to hear him, 400 sailors and marines from the great fleet anchored in the Hudson River came up the sawdust trail, and, after shaking hands with Sunday, took their seats on the mourners' benches. The double column of bluejackets and marines marching up the aisle toward the platform was an impressive sight, and when the applause died out Sunday smiled and said:

"Thank you, Lord, and thank you, boys, for making this one of the most memorable sights in the history of our nation."

The sailors, whose visit had been arranged for by Finley J. Shepard, Chairman of the Sailors' Entertainment Committee, arrived at the Erie Station in their special train shortly before 6 o'clock and marched in a body to the restaurant opposite the tabernacle, where they had supper as Sunday's guests. They entered the tabernacle in a body and too ktheir seats about fifteen minutes before the service commenced.

Homer Rhodeheaver, Sunday's choir leader, introduced the representatives of Uncle Sam to the audience, and for five minutes the cheering, whistling and handclapping fairly shook the great gospel shed. Sunday was delighted over the fact that the sailors had come to hear him. He leaped from the platform and ran down the aisle to their section. When he reached the head of the delegation, "bang" went a flashlight, and one of those camera men who are always on the job "shot" him. When Sunday returned to the platform he said:

"That one was only a harmless explosion. No one dares to bombard our boys with a real explosion."

The house went wild again, and the sailors gave Sunday three hearty cheers.

Stating that he was "glad he was near enough to salt water to be able to talk to the sailor boys from Uncle Sam's boats," Sunday told the ushers to pass the boys by when it came time to take the collection. However, as Sunday expressed it, "the boys didn't want the people to think 'em tightwads,' and when the ushers failed to pass the tin pans to them, several started around with their hats and carried their offering into the Treasurer's office.

A verse of "America" was sung, and Rhodeheaver played a medley of "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the trombone, while the audience of nearly 12,000 stood and waved handkerchiefs. In answer to "Rodey's" question, fifty sailors raised their hands to show that they had heard the evangelist before.

Sunday worked at top speed and was coatless throughout the meeting. In his closing prayer he spoke of President Wilson, saying:

"Bless the President in these trying times and give him the power to make a wise decision, but—whatever his decision, we'll stand by hm and back him up to the last ditch. My country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong—my country."

Another delegation at the night meeting consisted of 2,000 members of the Mosonic lodges of Paterson and vicinity.

I naddition to the 400 sailors there were 200 civilians who hit the trail, making a total for theday of 600.

Sunday's sermon was on the subject "How shall we escape?" and he said that he was preachring to those who knew they were doing wrong but had not yet started to do right. He said that religion produced happiness, anl that without religion men could not secure the happiness of life. He added:

"It doesn't make any difference whether hell-fire is eternal or whether it is a figure of speech used by God to show how awful we will be punished. You don't want to go to hell to find out whether it's eternal or not, do you?

"If you were on a sinking ship, and the last life boat was leaving, you couldn't afford to neglect to avail yourself of it, but there are men in hell tonight simply because they waited too long and didn't have time to accept salvation."

In the afternoon Sunday met a delegation from Minneapolis, Minn., who came to extend him a call to hold a revival in that city. The callers reported that the churches were practically lined up solidly for him. He did not give them a definite promise but said that if minor details could be arranged he would probably come to Minneapolis in April or May, 1917. However, he said that the result of the visit of the Chicago delegation tomorrow morning might have some bearing on the date of his Minneapolis visit.

Collections today amounted to $782.57 and were turned over to the Charity Organization Society.

There was a delegation of 500 members of the Passaic County W. C. T. U. at the afternoon meeting. They sang a number of their favorite temperance songs and appeared ot enjoy Sunday's discourse on "Positive vs. Negative Religion." Sunday said to the white ribboners:

"I've already said a few things about booze, but next Sunday I expect to give it the knock-out."

SUNDAY WARNS STUDENTS.

Speaks at Drew Theological Seminary on True Religion.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., May 12.—The students of Drew Theological Seminary had an opportunity this morning to see Billy Sunday in action. Accompanied by "Ma" Sunday and a few friends the evangelist drove over from Paterson and addressed the students in the chapel of the seminary.

They were told there were several kind of ministers, "and you fellows will get in a rut if you preach anything but the true gospel." Ministers these days, said Sunday, are too much for theory, and people have become disgusted with formalism and ritualism.

SWINDLERS LOSE APPEALS.

Sells of Books De Luxe and Oil Stocks Must Serve Sentences.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals confirmed yesterday the sentences passed in the District Court upon James J. Farmer and Colonel William J. Hartley for using the mails to defraud in connection with the books-de-luxe swindle, and they will now have to pass two years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. It also dismissed the appeals of Archie L. Wisner and John J. Meyers, who were sentenced to six years at Atlanta for swindles in connection with the sale of oil and mining stocks. Meyers was also sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000.

Hartley is under custody in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from gout. Farmer surrendered himself yesterday to Marshal McCarthy and was taken to the Tombs, pending his removal to Atlanta.

In the course of the decision in the case of Wisner and Meyers, Judge Lacombe took occasion to reflect upon the length of the trial and the amount of evidence which the Government had piled up.

"It is a most unfortunate practice," he said, "to multiply counts, to marshal a large number of defrauded persons to give testimony as to scores of single offenses to show intent, when, as will be seen from subsequent references to the testimony, guilt in act and in intent is readily provable by documents, about whose issue or signature by the defendants there can be no doubt."

The defendants had brought forward the conduct in court during the trial of Assistant United States District Attorney Arnold as one reason for their appeal, on the ground that he was objectionable in cross-examining one of the defendants. Judge Lacombe had this to say:

"No amount of heat generated by the irritation of a long trial will excuse counsel for phrasing his questions so that each one is an insult, and when this is done counsel should be sharply reproved. Such treatment, instead of prejudicing the defendant's case, is calculated to excite the sympathy of the jury."

Meyers and Wisner, who were on bail, are now in the Tombs.

Things Women Don't Do.

Our attention has been called to the fact that we never saw a baldheaded woman. Well, what of that? There are a good many things we never saw. We never saw a woman sit on a dry goods box and surround herself with a sea of tobacco spit sprayed through her teeth. We never saw one go fishing with a bottle of bait in her hip pocket, sit on the damp ground and go home drunk at night. We never saw a woman yank off her coat, spit on her hands, and swear she could lick the biggest man in town. Come to think of it, there are a good many things we never saw a woman do, and don't want to, either.—Gower (Mo.) Enterprise.

The Climber.

"Are you making much social progress?" asked the intimate friend of a newly rich man.

"Oh, yes," answered the millionaire. "I've been playing the game for a year and I estimate that I am about six feet nearer the inner pale of society and about six miles nearer the poorhouse than I was when I started."—Baltimore Sun.

Scranton's New Idea.

By way of decorating Scranton "exteriorally," Director Hayes of the Public Works Department proposes to stuff all the ashes into abandoned coal mines. This will also, he says, keep the mines from caving in, and thus benefit Scranton "interiorally." We're for Director Ward, hygienically, beautifully, and linguistically.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Big Improvement.

"Do you believe the world is getting better or worse?"

"Better."

"What reason have you for thinking so?"

"Our baby has cut all his teeth, and it's nearly three weeks now since we've been kept up all night with him."—Judge.

Her Pledge.

He.—I can't afford to marry for five years. Will you wait for me?

She.—Certainly—if no one else marries me before then.—Judge.

O. F. FLEISCHMANN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Son of Man Who Founded the Bread Line Shoots Himself in the Holland House.

HIS BIGGEST DEAL, HE SAYS

Cousin of Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati Gives False Name Before Wounding Himself Mortally.

Within two hours of the time when he had confided to a business associate that he was about to close the biggest deal in his life, Otto F. Fleischmann, President and Director of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company, a $25,000 concern, with an office at 518 East Eighteenth Street, went to the Holland House at Thirtieth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday morning, registered under another name, and attempted suicide. He is now in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital with a bullet in his body just above the heart. Late in the afternoon, after an X-ray examination, the surgeons said that he owuld probably die.

The wounded man is a son of the late Louis Fleischmann, who conducted the Fleischmann Bakery, and among whose philanthropies was the "bread line" which he established years ago at Eleventh Street and Broadway. Otto F. Fleischmann is 34 years old and unmarried. He lived with his brothers, Charles R. Fleischmann, Director of the Century Holding Company; Raoul H. Fleischmann, President of the Continental Export Company, and his mother and sister at 4 West Seventy-seventh Street. He is a cousin of Julius Fleischmann, a former Mayor of Cincinnati.

Shortly after noon yesterday officials of the Holland House called up Police Headquarters and notified those in charge that a guest had shot himself. About the same time Policeman Squassoni of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on duty near the hotel, was notified. He found Mr. Fleischmann fully dressed, lying on the floor of his room and in great pain. He was bleeding from a wound above his heart and by his side was a pistol. Dr. J. Otto Stack, the hotel physician, was attending the wounded man.

Begs Policeman to Help Him.

"Can't you do something for me?" Mr. Fleischmann cried to the policeman. "I want to end my life. I am tired of it all and I want to end it."

When questioned by Squassoni Mr. Fleischman said that he had shot himself because he had been ill and did not want to live longer.

Mr. Fleischman had registered at the hotel and had been assigned to room 281 under the name of Louis J. Bernhardt of Montreal. He carried with him a suitcase which contained a bathrobe, a box of cartridges, a revolver, and some toilet articles. After arriving at the hotel it is believed that he merely took off his hat, opened the suitcase, took out the revolver, loaded it, and shot himself as soon as he thought the bellboy who escorted him to the room had got well away. No one heard the report of the pistol, so far as the police could ascertain. A woman servant passing the room heard the wounded man groan and notified the office. This note was found on the dresser in the room:

> I am very sorry for the trouble I am causing. I have no relatives in this country, only distant relatives in Montreal. You will find about $200 in my pocket. Please use it all, after deducting for the room, to give me a decent burial.
> LOUIS J. BERNHARDT.

Mr. Fleischmann was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Small of the New York Hospital. While waiting for the surgeons to operate, he begged Policeman Squassoni to help him again. He said he was suffering terribly.

"I could help you much better," said Squassoni, "if you would tell me the truth about yourself. I want to send for your relatives."

After protesting for a time that he had no relatives, Mr. Fleischmann cried out: "Good Heavens, can't you help me? I am Otto F. Fleischmann. I live with my brother at 4 West Seventy-seventh Street."

Left His Office to Kill Himself.

Then he said that his brother Charles could be found at the office of the Century Holding Company, 1,128 Broadway.

Mr. Fleischmann's relatives were notified, and soon several members of his family arrived at Bellevue. It was learned that Otto Fleischmann left his home about 9:30 o'clock and went to the office of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company. He stayed there only a short time. Before he left he turned to Isadore Rothschild, of the office staff, and said that he was going out to close the biggest deal of his life. Mr. Fleischmann had lived for years abroad, and recently when he returned it was said he brought back with him a substantial government contract. Mr. Rothschild said Mr. Fleischmann seemed in good spirits, but acted peculiarly. After his visit to the hospital, Charles R. Fleischmann made this statement:

"In order that no garbled reports may appear in the newspapers I wish to state that Otto F. Fleischmann was up to five years ago connected with the Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery, Incorporated, but at that time he retired owing to ill health, and has not been active in business since. He has been spending the intervening time in Europe, principally England, returning to this country because of present conditions abroad. Mr. Fleischmann lived with his mother, Mrs. Louis Fleischmann, at 4 West Seventy-seventh Street. I can assign no reason for his act, except that his continued ill-health had preyed to such an extent on his nerves as to temporarily affect his mind."

PLANS HIS TYPHUS FIGHT.

Gen. Gorgas Outlines Methods to be Used in Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Plans for the elimination of typhus fever in Serbia, and its possible permanent disappearance as a menace to the armies of the world, were outlined today by Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who wiped out yellow fever and malaria in Havana and the Panama Canal Zone, in a statement to the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America. General Gorgas is now considering an offer by the Rockefeller Foundation to go to Serbia to take charge of the fight against the plague.

"One of the most necessary moves, if typhus is to be stamped out, is the return of the families now held in the congested districts to their farms," said General Gorgas. "Typhus is a disease of filth, and filth is the product of congestion. Little headway can be made when people have to wear the same clothes for months, and when they are huddled together, infested with vermin. These people must be gotten back to the open country and rehabilitated on their farms before much progress can be made.

"Great care must be taken in sending the Serbian farmers and their families back to their homts, in order that the infection is not carried with them. Each newly infected district becomes a point of radius for the spread of the disease.

"With the people distributed over a larger area, the problem of the physicians and sanitary experts becomes one of extermination of the body louse, which is the carrier of typhus fever. The human body is practically the only habitat of the parasite. If the people are rid of it typhus will disappear. It is no easy matter to clear such a large district as exists in Serbia of these insects. Keeping constantly at it is the only way.

"I am greatly interested in the work of Dr. Harry Plotz, of New York, who has discovered the typhus germ. He is now able to administer his antitoxin in doses that are harmless. It remains for actual experience to show exactly the right dose. When this is learned, I look for typhus to disappear as a menace just as typhoid has done."

Less Diaphanousness.

We don't know whether it's because the styles have changed or because we can't see so well without our glasses as we did, though we hope the former is the correct explanation, but we certainly haven't seen right through as many fashionable young ladies who happened to get between us and the light as we had up to this time last year.—Ohio State Journal.

Why Make It Worse!

"It is my theory," writes an Independence literary critic, "that the world in general feels badly enough without reading Hall Caine's novels."—Kansas City Star.

Ironical.

It always sounds sort of ironical when the home paper announces that the newly married couple will make their home for the present with the bride's parents and hastens to add that their many friends wish them every possible happiness.—Ohio State Journal.

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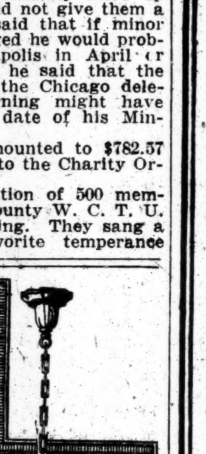

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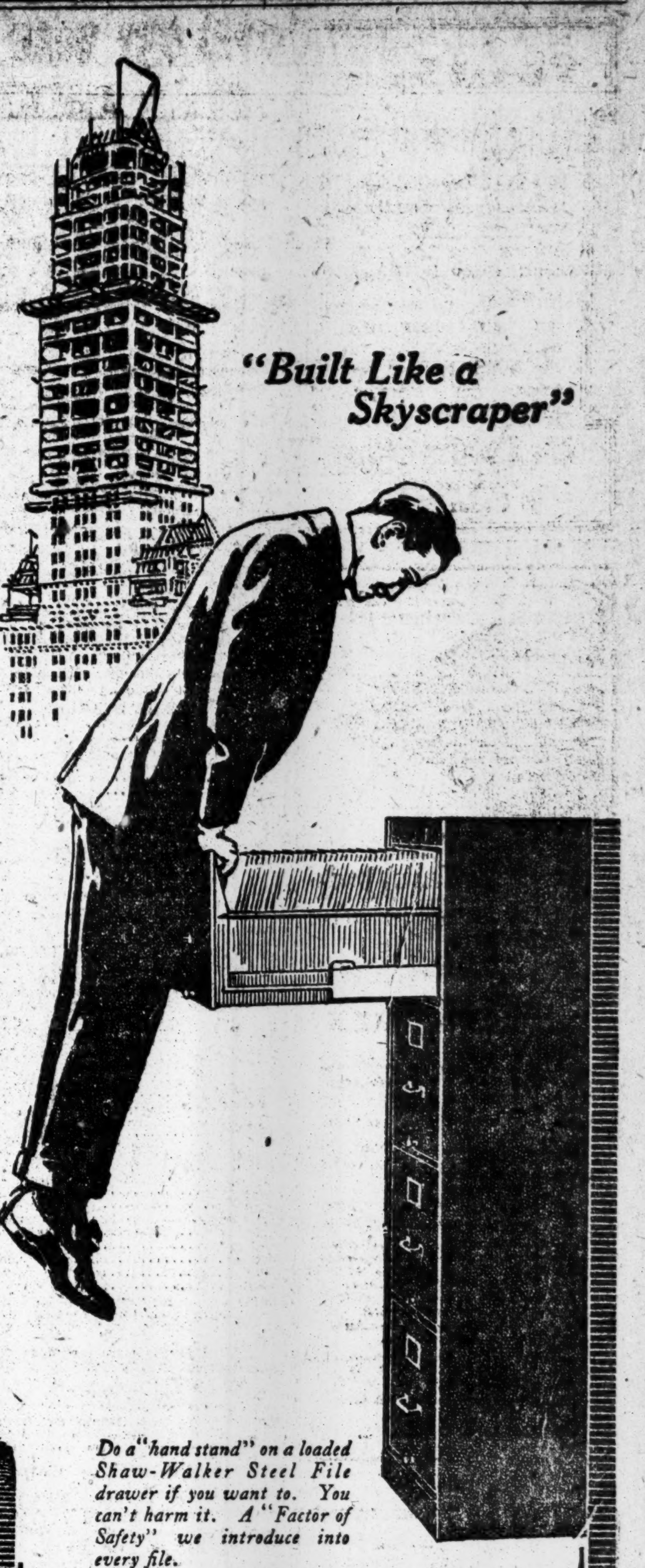

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MATTY WINS HIS FIRST GAME OF SEASON—YANKS DOWN CLEVELAND—COLLEGE BASEBALL

GIANTS FIND REDS HARD TO SUBDUE

Mathewson Pitches His First Victory of Season—Scare in Ninth.

Manager McGraw of the Giants sent a war note to the whole National League yesterday which read: "You just keep off my Giants." Yesterday at the Polo Grounds Manager Charley Herzog and his Cincinnati Reds headed by Mr. McGraw's advice and profited by it. Sure, the Giants won 6 to 5.

For some days past it has been the favorite pastime of certain teams to pick on the Giants and lead them along ruthlessly and then best them. Manager McGraw decided yesterday that this habit should stop. And stop it did. In carrying out his purpose McGraw elected the old master Chris Mathewson to do the trick. It is with great pleasure that it is here recorded that the old master was up to his job. Just like the Matty of old he balked the Reds when they threatened on the bases. But the whole jisct of the matter is they couldn't beat him. It was Matty's first victory of the year.

Let the enemy threaten and let them try to discourage the Giant's best efforts, but after all what does it matter if Big Six is in there and he is right? They almost tipped him over, those Reds did in the ninth yesterday, but never mind, the old boy was in there pitching to the end and did not falter. As you understand it the Big Train can still pitch regardless of the pessimistic predictions of the I-Know-It-All.

Regardless of the ancient ability of old Tommy Leach, regardless of the old-time strategy of ex-Manager Charley Dooin, regardless of the advice of the crippled Manager Charley Herzog, the Giants won; yes and won nobly.

Outside of the many sailors there, few people were present to McGraw's clan duck back into the win column. Those who were there, however, looked on in admiration and gave a shout of joy to the "under dog" as he bobbed up and came into his own. Next to a winner New York fans like a loser who can forget it and come back strong. The Giants did that yesterday.

The Giants seemed like themselves in the first inning when with two down Lobert doubled and went to third when Fletcher was safe on Groh's error. Then the Giants caught Cincinnati asleep and Lobert scored on a double steal. It reminded old times of bygone days. In the second inning, the Giants got another tally. Brainerd doubled to left and scored when reliable George Burns, you know Burnsie, singled and sent the runner home.

In the third inning Cincinnati made a bold bid for the game. With two out Gene Dale the young Red pitcher made a hit. So did Wee Tom Leach. Who came up but Heinie Groh and slammed a hom run to the exit in right field, which accounted for three runs.

In the sixth, the Giants tied the score. Fletcher singled, went around on a couple of outs and counted when our old friend Jack Murray of 10th Street banged out a single and sent Fletcher home. Then in the seventh, the Giants acted natural again. "Burnsie" made a three-bagger and Larry Doye walked. Lobert singled, scoring Burns and Fletcher singled, scoring Larry. Fair enough. On Brainerd's out at first, Lobert romped home.

That was enough for New Yor, despite the fact that the Reds got fussy in the ninth. In that session, Joe Wagner singled, and Olson and Wingo "died" without a struggle. Right then, Tom Clarke of Corona, L. I., engineered a single and scored Wagner. Von Kolnitz, batting for Young Gene Dale, smashed out a single and scored Clarke. Too late. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	3	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	4	4
Lobart, 3b.	4	2	2	1	6
F'cher, ss.	4	1	3	1	4
R'tson, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
B'nerd, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Murr'y, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
M'wson, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Total	33	6	11	27	18

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	1	0	0
Groh, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3
T'mbly, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
G'ffith, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	2	2	[illegible]
Olson, 2b.	4	0	1	5	2
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Kil'fer, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
*Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	4	1	2	4	2
Dale, p.	3	1	2	0	0
†V. K'nitz	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	5	11	24	11

*Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dale in ninth inning.

Errors—Groh, Wagner, Killifer, Mathewson.

Cincinnati..........0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—5
New York............1 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 ..—6

Two-base hits—Brainerd, Lobert, Mathewson. Three-base hit—Von Kolnitz. Home runs—Groh, Burns. Stolen bases—Lobert, Fletcher, Olson, Leach. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 3. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Double plays—Mathewson, Lobert, Fletcher and Doyle; Groh, Olson, and Killifer; Griffith and Groh. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Mathewson (Twombly.) Struck out—By Dale, 3; by Mathewson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Times of game one hour and fifty minutes.

Pinch Hitter Starts Boston Rally.

BOSTON, May 12.—A clean single by Gilbert, a pinch hitter, scored the first two runs of five gained by the Braves in the sixth inning today, making possible Boston's victory over St. Louis, 6 to 2. Perdue had pitched well up to this inning, after which he was replaced by Meadows. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	1	0	2	1
Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
Fitz'k, 2b.	1	1	1	2	2
Con'y, lf.	4	1	1	2	1
Magee, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
S'midt, 1b.	4	1	1	12	3
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Mar'e, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Gowdy, c.	3	1	2	5	2
James, p.	2	1	0	0	4
‡Gilbert	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	6	8	27	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Dolan, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	2	9	2
Long, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
W'son, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Butler, ss.	2	0	1	3	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Perdue, p.	2	1	1	0	4
Mead's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
†Glenn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	9	24	10

*Batted for Perdue in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Meadows in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Egan in sixth inning.

Errors—Beck, Fitzpatrick.

Boston..............0 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 ..—6
St. Louis...........0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Miller, Smith. Stolen base—Magee. Sacrifice flies—Magee, 2. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Huggins, James. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off James, 1. Hits—Off Perdue, 6 in six innings; off Meadows, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Perdue, 3; by Meadows, 1; by James 3. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Butler.) Passed ball—Snyder. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

Harry Lord to be Club Owner.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Harry Lord, third baseman, who unceremoniously quit the White Sox over night last August, plans to buy a half interest in the Portland (Me.) team and to join Hugh Duffy in its management. Lord interviewed President Comiskey of the White Sox today, and the latter promised that Lord should have his unconditional release as soon as his deal with Duffy was consummated.

New York State League.

AT SYRACUSE.

		R.	H.	E.
Troy	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	2	2
Syracuse	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ..	2	7	1

Batteries—Fitzgerald and Parson; Jarosik and Frill.

AT UTICA.

		R.	H.	E.
Albany	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	3	1
Utica	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 ..	2	3	1

Batteries—'Connor and Frield; McDonough and Sherry.

AT SCRANTON.

		R.	H.	E.
Binghamton	0 1 3 0 0 0 4 0 0	8	9	2
Scranton	0 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 0	7	10	4

Batteries—Murphy, Rapp, and Rieger; Miller and Higgins.

AT WILKES-BARRE.

		R.	H.	E.
Elmira	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	10	3
Wilkes-Barre	0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 ..	5	10	2

Batteries—Bemis and Dessau; Briger and Berretski.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Lynn, 4.
At Manchester—Portland, 4; Manchester, 2.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 9; Lawrence, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 10; Lewiston, 9.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Brooklyn, 11; Chicago, 5.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 4; Detroit 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago at Brooklyn—Rain.
Kansas City at Newark—Rain.
St. Louis at Baltimore—Rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Richmond—Rain.
Toronto at Newark.
(Postponed to May 16.)
Providence, 4; Montreal, 1.
Buffalo at Jersey City—Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	13	9	.591
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
Pittsburgh	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	10	13	.435
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	7	14	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	18	8	.692
New York	13	8	.619
Chicago	15	10	.600
Boston	10	9	.526
Cleveland	11	13	.458
Washington	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	8	14	.334
St Louis	7	18	.280

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	17	8	.680
Newark	14	11	.560
Chicago	14	11	.560
Kansas City	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	12	12	.500
St. Louis	10	13	.435
Baltimore	11	15	.423
Buffalo	8	18	.308

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	9	2	.818
Montreal	8	4	.615
Richmond	6	5	.545
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Richmond.
Montreal at Providence.

YANKEES IN THE BRONX.

Some Men Were Seen Digging Up There, Hence the Report.

Those on the inside of American League affairs, and many not members of the inner circle, have been interested in the report that the Yankees will locate in the Bronx after their stay at the Polo Grounds comes to an end, probably next year. According to rumor, the Ruppert-Huston organization will make its next home on some Astor property which extends for almost half a mile along Westchester Avenue, from Clason Point Road. For six months workmen have been filling in this property, and according to one of the directors of the work it will take another year before the grounds will be suitable for building purposes. It was stated by Ban Johnson the other day that the Yankees have another year to play at the Brush Stadium.

One of the formen of the Astor job stated yesterday that it had been intimated to him that the grounds were being prepared for the erection of a baseball stadium, but he also heard that the property would be turned into building lots. One street has already been cut across the big plot, and he said he believed another was contemplated. If this thoroughfare is cut across the ground a baseball field will be out of the question, for there would be only about 300 feet between the two streets.

Westchester is quite some distance from the heart of New York City, and for that reason some baseball men think it inadvisable for the Yankees to go up that far, but the transportation facilities are excellent. The park would be only ten minutes from the Simpson Street subway station by street car line, and about a year after the plant would be completed there would be a subway line (elevated at this point) running past the entrance. This line is now in course of construction. Then there is the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which also passes within ten minutes' ride of the grounds.

When the leveling of the property is completed it will be an ideal site for a baseball park.

Pittsfeds Win Close Game.

BUFFALO, May 12.—Pittsburgh won another closely contested game from Buffalo otday, 3 to 2. A double play, in which six players on the Buffalo team figured, furnished one of the many exciting features of the contest. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
B'gh'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	10
Len'x, 3b.	2	0	1	0	2
Kon'y, 1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Lewis, 2b.	4	0	0	5	5
B'dley, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Berry, c.	3	1	2	2	0
B'ger, p.	3	0	2	0	2
*Holly, 3b.	2	1	0	0	1
Total	34	3	8	27	20

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ney, 2b.	3	0	0	2	5
Dal'n, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
L'den, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Engle, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	0	12	1
Hofman, lf, 2b.	4	0	1	4	1
F.S'th, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Blair, c.	4	0	2	3	0
Krapp, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Ehmke, p.	0	0	0	0	0
**Agler, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
†M'Don'd	1	1	1	0	0
‡Young	1	0	0	0	0
§Woodm'n	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	15

*Ran for Lennox in the fourth inning.
**Batted for Krapp in eighth inning.
†Batted for Downey in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Ehmke in ninth inning.
§Ran for Blair in ninth inning.

Errors—Bergahammer, Lewis.

Pittsburgh..........0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3
Buffalo.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—Barger, Berry. Three-base hit—Hofman. Home run—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Berry, Barger. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Buffalo, 2. Sacrifice hit—Louden. Double plays—Krapp, Louden, Smith, Downey, Chase, and Hofman; Bergahammer, Lewis and Konetchy; Lewis, Bergahammer and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Buffalo, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Buffalo, 2. Bases on balls—Off Berger, 3. Hits—Off Krapp, 8 in 8 innings; off Ehmke, 0 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Barger, 1; by Krapp, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 5.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Nashville, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Little Rock at Mobile, postponed; rain.

YANKS GET LATE START, BUT WIN

Four Runs in Seventh Enough to Defeat Cleveland—Triple Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12.—A triple play, a three-base hit by native son Peckinpaugh and a two-base heave at what someone calls the psychological moment, were features of the second games of the Yankees' series here, which was won by New York, 4 to 2.

By the perversity of the fate, the man who engineered the triple play was the same who helped to toss victory into the discard—Roy Wood. It was his wild throw on an easy chance in the seventh that started New York toward victory. It was he who made a triple play possible and halted another rally of the Yanks. Likewise, Wood had a chance to win fame for a few days in the ninth when with two men on bases he got the opportunity to "hit 'er out," but he failed.

For six innings Walker, a recruit pitcher, kept the scoreboard boy busy hanging up ciphers. The Indians had two runs and they looked pretty big. Then came the seventh inning, bringing with it an abundance of trouble for Walker and heaps of joy for Wild Bill, whose smile refused to fade despite reverses.

Nunamaker singled. Warhop fanned and Maisel sent a puny roller toward second. Wood retrieved the ball while Walker ran to cover first. Then Wood threw it ten feet over Walker's head and the ball halted at the grandstand. This put runners on third and second bases, but they did not stay long, for at this point Peck inserted his mighty swat along the third-base line that netted three bases. He scored a minute later when Walke runcorked a wild pitch. Then High drew a pass and was sent home on Pipp's out and Cook's single. Hartzell walked, but Boone kindly ended the long inning with a fly to Turner.

The Yanks got a good start in the eighth only to be halted by a triple play. Nunamaker got his third single, and when Harhop hit to Walker someone on the New York bench yelled: "Throw to second." Walker did, and, of course, both runners were safe. Then Boone hit the ball a mighty smash and it sailed toward right field. But Wood leaped up and made the catch. He only had to step on first and throw to second and the side was out. Mitchell pitched the final round for Cleveland and got away safely, though he was rather wild.

The Indians drew first blood in the second inning through good base running by Graney. With one man out Mickey doubled and started for third on the hit-and-run signal. Wood delivered with a single and Graney scored. The other run for the Indians was also due to daring work on the bases. Turner doubled to start the fourth and was sacrificed to third. When Jackson dropped the ball between the pitcher and third base Turner started for home. He beat Maisel's throw by a hair, making a successful headfirst dive. Smith batted for Walker in the eighth, but flied out. In the ninth with one out Chapman and Jackson singled, but neither Graney nor Wood could solve Warhop's underhand curves and proved easy outs. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	5	1	0	0	3
P'p'gh, ss.	5	1	1	1	6
High, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
H'tz'l, lf.	2	0	0	5	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2
N'm'r, c.	4	1	3	3	1
W'hop, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total	35	4	8	27	13

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	4	1	1	6	1
C'man, ss.	3	0	1	2	5
J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Wood, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1
W'gans, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Egan, c.	2	0	0	4	1
W'ker, p.	1	0	0	0	0
M'ch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	10

*Batted for Walker in eighth inning.

Errors—Wood, Chapman, Nunamaker.

New York............0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4
Cleveland...........0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Graney, Turner. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Walker. Stolen bases—Jackson, Cook. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp, (2.) Triple play—Wood and Chapman. Hits—Off Walker, 7 in 8 innings; off Mitchell, 1 in 1 inning. First base on balls—Off Walker, 7; off Warhop, 2. Struck out—by Walker, 3; by Warhop, 3. Wild pitch—Walker. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 11. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans.

Gainer Humbles His Old Mates.

DETROIT, May 12.—A rally in the fifth inning, which Gainer, a former Tiger, led with a home run, gave Boston a 4 to 1 victory over Detroit here today. Gainer's drive over the left field wall tied the score. Two singles and two errors followed, giving Boston two more tallies. Shore was effective with men on bases. Manager Jennings in the fourth inning protested that Shore was pitching the "emery ball," but the umpires declared he was not. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'gner, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Gainer, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
McN'y, 3b.	3	1	0	3	1
Cady, c.	3	2	1	4	1
Shore, p.	4	0	1	1	5
Total	34	4	8	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	0	3	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
J'bson, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Young, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3
Baker, c.	3	0	1	2	0
Stanage, c.	0	0	0	1	0
C'eskie, p.	3	0	0	1	5
*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
†Kav'nagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	8	27	16

*Batted for Baker in eighth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.

Errors—Gainer, Cobb, Baker, Coveleskie.

Boston..............0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4
Detroit.............0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Lewis, Shore. Home run—Gainer. Earned runs—Off Shore, 1; off Coveleskie, 2. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Double plays—Young and Jacobson; Coveleskie, Vitt, and Bush; Shore, Cady, and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 2; off Coveleskie, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Shore, (Jacobson.) Struck out—By Shore, 2; by Coveleskie, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Faber Holds Senators to Three Hits.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Urban Faber held Washington to three hits today, two of which came in the ninth inning and saved the visitors from a shut-out, Chicago winning, 4 to 1. The locals made their runs by bunching hits. Gandil was ordered out of the game by Umpire Chill for arguing a decision. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Roth, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3
F'nier, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
J.C'ns, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
Brief, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Daly, c.	3	0	1	6	0
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	31	4	8	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Shanks, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Con'ly, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'dil, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	0	7	2
M'rg'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2
Henry, c.	2	0	1	5	0
A'smith, c.	0	0	0	1	0
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Gallia, p.	1	0	0	1	1
*Acosta	1	0	0	0	0
Engel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Boehling	1	0	0	0	0
B'tley, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	3	24	12

*Batted for Gallia in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Engel in the eighth inning.

Errors—Moeller, Morgan, Brief.

Chicago.............1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 ..—4
Washington..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—Milan. Earned runs—Off Gallia, 1; off Engel, 1; off Faber, 1. Double plays—Gallia, Williams, and Foster; Bentley, McBride, and Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 1; off Engel, 1; off Faber, 1; off Bentley, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 6 in five innings; off Engel, 2 in two innings; off Bentley, none in one inning. Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Gallia, 3; by Engel, 1. Wild pitches—Gallia, Engel. Passed ball—Daly. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Browns Blank the Mackmen.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Clarence Walker scored in the second inning of today's game between St. Louis and Philadelphia when Schang threw wild to second base. Walsh went to third on the same play and then scored on Agnew's single. Another tally was made for the locals in the fifth inning, and St. Louis won, 3 to 0. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	1	0	0	4	0
A'tin, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Kauf'n, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0
C.W'r, cf.	2	1	1	2	0
D.W'h, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	7	1
Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	4	3
Well'n, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	26	3	6	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Old'g, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Strunk, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Schang, c.	3	0	1	8	6
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	0	4	0
M'In's, 1b.	3	0	0	3	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	4	2
Kopf, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Penn'k, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Wyck'f, p.	2	0	0	0	1
*J. Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	24	11

*Batted for Murphy in the ninth inning.

Errors—Schang, Barry, Kopf, (2;) Austin, Kauffman.

St. Louis...........0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 ..—3
Philadelphia........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Austin, (2;) C. Walker. Sacrifice hit—Shotton. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 1; off Wyckoff, 6; off Wellman, 1. Hits—Off Pennock, 3 in two innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in six innings. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 7; by Wellman, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

YALE HALTED QUICKLY.

Dartmouth, Hitless Until Eighth, Then Turns in and Beats Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Dartmouth's eighth and ninth inning rallies pulled that team from the short end of a 3 to 0 score to a victorious 5 to 4 finish. Pumpelly had no speed left when the eighth began and should have been relieved. He had pitched hitless baseball up to this inning. Then three singles and Hunter's missed throw at the plate allowed two tallies to score. Bush muffed Legore's throw in the ninth. Thielscher was hit and Pumpelly allowed the ball to roll away in tagging Paine, Murphy scoring. Way was here substituted, but Wanamaker, who started the hitting in the eighth, pounded two tallies home with a single, winning the game.

Yale bravely rallied in the ninth, Rhett pounding a triple to centre, Castles, batting for Easton, scoring Rhett with a double. Bush was passed and Hunter hit what would have been a single, tieing the score, but Harry Middlebrook, running for Castles, collided with the ball and dashed Yale's hopes.

Dartmouth's fielding was errorless. Yale's fielding game was the raggedest of the season, although Legore and Lou Middlebrook started brilliant double plays. Yale pounded Parrott for earned runs in the third and sixth innings. Easton's long running catch of Perkins's hit in the third was spectacular. Rain fell during the last two innings. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'kins, 2b.	5	0	0	5	2
E'line, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Ger'sh, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
M'phy, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
T'cher, 3b.	3	1	0	1	3
Paine, 1b.	4	1	0	9	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'm'r, c.	3	1	2	5	3
P'rott, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total	32	5	4	*26	13

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'b'k, cf.	3	0	1	2	2
M'b'rn, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2
Hanes, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Legore, ss.	4	1	1	0	8
Rhett, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Easton, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Bush, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
Hunter, c.	3	0	0	5	2
P'pelly, p.	3	0	1	1	5
Way, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Castles	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	20

*Middlebrook hit by a batted ball.
†Batted for Easton in ninth inning.

Errors—Milburn, Legore, Rhett, Bush, Hunter, Pumpelly.

Dartmouth...........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3—5
Yale................0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—4

Sacrifice hit—Eskoline. Two-base hits—Hanes, Castles. Three-base hit—Rhett. Bases on balls—By Pumpelly, 3; by Parrott, 3 Hits—Off Pumpelly, 3 in 8 1-3 innings; off Way, 1 in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Parrott, 4; by Pumpelly, 1; by Way, 2. Hit by pitcher—Thielscher, 2. Double plays—Legore, Milburn, and Bush; Middlebrook and Hunter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bedford and Wilson.

Another Victory for West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 12.—Sarcka, the Army's southpaw "plebe" pitcher, stood off Holy Cross in fine style today, and although a bit unsteady at times, the Army's youngster got through with a victory at 5 to 2. It is Sarcka's fourth straight victory and the cadets' thirteenth win in a row. McCarthy was pounded hard by the Army hitters and the cadets' scoring total would have been greater except for some wild base running. Carroll's home run in the second gave Holy Cross a momentary lead. The visitors scored again in the fourth on two passes, a steal, and a drawn throw. Oliphant and Bradley hit safely in the cadets' half of the second and Prichard's double scored both. Hobbs scored in the third on Oliphant's hit over second. Bradley's home run to the score board scored Oliphant from second in the eighth. The visitors fielded loosely throughout. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh'd, 3b.	2	0	2	2	3
Mer'at, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Hobbs, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
Brit'n, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Olip'nt, c.	3	2	2	11	0
B'dley, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
P'ch'd, ss.	2	1	1	2	1
Cof'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Sarcka, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Total	28	5	9	27	4

HOLY CROSS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Long, cf.	2	0	0	0	2
M'phy, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, 2b.	5	0	0	1	2
Graney, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Hast'gs, rf.	3	0	0	0	2
N'rt'n, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
D'vlin, 1b.	3	1	0	12	0
Carroll, c.	3	1	2	8	0
Grif'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
M'C'thy, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	30	2	4	24	13

Errors—Britton, Prichard, (2,) O'Neil, Graney, Hastings, Norton, Devlin.

Army................0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 ..—5
Holy Cross..........0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen bases—Prichard, (2,) Murphy, Graney, Devlin. Sacrifice hits—Gerhardt, Coffin, Sarcka. Two-base hits—Merrillat, Prichard. Home runs—Bradley, Carroll. Double play—Long, Hastings, and Devlin. Struck out—By Sarcka, 9; by McCarthy, 5. Bases on balls—Off Sarcka, 8; off McCarthy, 3. Hit by pitcher—By McCarthy, (Prichard.) Wild pitch—Sarcka. Passed ball—Carroll. Left on bases—Army, 6; Holy Cross, 9. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

Tigers Routed in Seventh.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12.—Princeton's defence collapsed in the seventh inning of today's game with Williams, and the visitors won by a score of 10 to 3. Up to that time Link had been able to check his opponents, Princeton leading by a score of 3 to 2. With the bases full, Swain laced a line drive to centre field which Driggs misjudged, and three runners scored. There were two out when Swain's hit came, but before Link could settle down Williams had scored two more runs. The visitors got a total of eight hits in this inning.

The Tigers suffered another relapse in the eighth when errors, combined with hard batting, brought in three additional Williams runs. Swain's timely hitting was the feature of the play, the Williams third baseman driving in six of his team's runs. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	2	2	1	3	0
Scully, 2b.	2	1	1	3	2
Driggs, cf.	3	0	1	5	1
D'glas, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
T'bott, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Shea, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Law, ss.	2	0	0	0	4
K'her, c.	2	0	1	4	2
Link, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Corey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	4	27	13

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'lan, cf.	6	1	1	3	0
Stat'r, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Clark, ss.	5	2	4	3	2
Swain, 3b.	3	2	2	1	1
Michler, c.	3	2	2	9	3
P'sons, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Kones, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
B'm'gh, 1b.	4	0	1	4	2
Young, p.	5	2	3	3	1
Total	39	10	17	27	10

*Batted for Link in ninth inning.

Errors—Law, Swain.

Williams............0 0 2 0 0 0 5 0 3—10
Princeton...........0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0— 3

Two-base hit—Parsons. Three-base hit—Swain. Struck out—By Young, 8; by Link, 3. Bases on balls—Off Young, 4; off Link, 4. Hit by pitcher—Scully by Young, Kelleher by Young. Wild pitches—Link, 1; Young, 2. Double play—Law, Scully and Douglas. Stolen bases—Hanks, Driggs, Douglas, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Scully, Parsons. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	3	2
Providence	2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 ..	4	7	1

Batteries—Miller and Madden; Schultz and Haley.

AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN.

		R.	H.	E.
Dickinson	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	4	3
Lehigh	0 0 0 0 3 0 4 1 ..	8	8	6

Batteries—Mower and Goldstein; Keady, Anderson, and Lees.

AT LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.

		R.	H.	E.
Lawrenceville	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 ..	5	5	2
St. Paul's	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	4	8	5

Batteries—Houghton and Eastman; Dickerson and Grimshaw.

AT EASTON, PENN.

		R.	H.	E.
W. Va. Wesleyan	0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0	4	7	8
Lafayette	1 0 0 0 2 5 0 6 ..	14	13	3

Batteries—Morrison and Singleton; Hammer, G. Brown, and Myers.

FORDHAM BEATS OLD RIVAL NOTRE DAME

Indianans Had Won Fourteen Consecutive Games Before Coming Here.

Playing in a steady light rain the Fordham baseball team came from behind in the ninth inning yesterday and in a sensational finish nosed out the Notre Dame team by a score of 6 to 5. Incidentally the Maroon collegians spoiled a record, Notre Dame having won fourteen games in a row. Up until yesterday the Indian collegians had won every game played at Fordham in the last ten years. While Walsh got his strikeouts working at times, the Bronx collegians bunched their hits which included two home run wallops. Martin had the visitors popping up, the fast work of McGovern holding down the score.

Notre Dame started the scoring in the third. Martin passed Ellwood while Carroll dropped a drive by Cochran. Bergman sacrificed Ellwood to third and Dugan's hit started a noutburst of wild throwing by the Maroon's that ended when all three runners had scored.

Fordham evened it up in the next frame. Carroll started with a home run hit to centre. Keeinan and Berrigan hit safely, both scoring on Elwood's error. Notre Dame apparently cinched the game in the sixth when an error, two hits and a steal brought in two more runs, but Fordham came back strong in the ninth. Berrigan singled and reached second on Martin's sacrifice. McGovern then came through with another homeer. The winning run came when Ellwood's error put Sharkey on third. Kiernan then smashed one to shortstop and reached first safely after the eror by Bergman, Sharkey scoring the run that beat the Indian team. The score:

FORDHAM.					
M'G'n, cf.	4	1	2	6	0
S'k'y, rf, 2b.	5	1	1	1	2
M'gh'r, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Conw'y, c.	5	1	2	2	0
Kane, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Col'ns, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
K'her, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Ber'g'n, ss.	3	1	2	1	5
Martin, p.	3	0	0	2	3
Car'll, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
K'nan, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0
Total	37	6	10	26	12

NOTRE DAME.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gman, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Dugan, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
L'thr'p, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Mills, 1b.	4	1	0	12	0
Kenny, c.	3	0	1	9	2
C'm'dy, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Ellw'd, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
C'ksas, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
Walsh, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	34	5	6	27	9

Errors—Kelliher, (2,) Berrigan, Carroll, Conway, Ellwood, (2,) Bergman, Cockran.

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Fordham.............0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3—6
Notre Dame..........0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Dugan, Lathrop, Cockrfan. Home runs—Carroll, McGovern. Sacrifice hit—Martin. Sacrifice fly—Bergman. Stolen bases—Mills, Kenny, Berrigan. First base on errors—Fordham, 3; Notre Dame, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 10; Notre Dame, 4. Double play—Berrigan, Kiernan, and Kelliher. Struck out—By Martin, 1; by Walsh, 9. First base on balls—Off Martin, 2; off Walsh, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh, (Kelliher.) Wild pitch—Martin. Umpire—Mr. Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Villanova Beats Manhattan, 3 to 2.

In a game that was played in the driving rain at Van Nest Oval yesterday, Villanova beat Manhattan College, 3 to 2. It was a very evenly matched and hard fought game. Villanova scored all its runs in the first inning on a home run, a two-bagger, and a misjudged line drive. After that O'Connor pitched air-tight ball, striking out ten of the Philadelphians and holding them to two hits for the remainder of the game. Manhattan scored in the second on a three-bagger by Downing and a wild pitch and again in the seventh on a two-bagger by Barry, a wild pitch, and an infield hit by Houlihan. Sheehan also pitched a nice game, being especially good in the pinches. The score:

VILLANOVA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'rs, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
P'gast, rf.	2	1	1	1	1
O'L'ry, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lear, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
Regan, c.	4	1	1	6	0
McG'n, ss.	4	0	1	5	2
R.O'C'r, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
M'C'l'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sheehan, p.	2	0	0	1	7
Total	29	3	5	27	16

MANHATTAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Suarez, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
M'phy, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Barry, c.	4	1	1	11	2
D'wn'g, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
F.O'C'r, p.	2	0	1	1	3
H'lih'n, ss.	3	0	1	0	0
Caf'y, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
M'tin, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Ward, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	6	27	9

Errors—McGuckin, Suarez, Houlihan.

Villanova...........3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Manhattan...........0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Prendergast, F. O'Connor, Lear, Barry. Three-base hits—Regan, Downing. Home run—Connors. Stolen bases—Prendergast, O'Leary, Sheehan. First base on erors—Villanova, 1; Manhattan, 1. Left on bases—Villanova, 3; Manhattan, 4. Double plays—McGuckin, McCullian, and O'Connor; Downing and Caffrey. Struck out—By O'Connor, 10; by Sheehan, 4. Bases on balls—Off O'Connor, 5; off Sheehan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By O'Connor, 1. Wild pitches—Sheehan, 2. Passed ball—Barry. Umpire—Mr. McNally. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

Brown Trounces Vermont.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12.—Brown defeated the University of Vermont today, 14 to 4, in a long and listless game. Gilbert, a Vermont pitcher, was hit by a line drive in the eighth inning and injured so that he had to leave the contest. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brown	0 6 4 0 0 4 0 0 ..	14	11	2
Vermont	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1	4	6	6

Batteries—Cram, Dike, and Feinburg; Galligher, Gilbert, Upham, and Mayforth.

Scores of Other Games.

At Lewiston—Maine, 4; Bates, 3.
At Brunswick—Colby, 12; Bowdoin, 7.
At Worcester—Springfield, 13; Worcester Tech., 1.
At Middlebury—Middlebury College, 8; St. Anselm's, 2.
At Andover—Phillips-Andover Academy, 10; Harvard second team, 3.
At Poughkeepsie—Pawling School, 9; Riverview Military Academy, 4.
At Ossining—Holbrook School, 9; Hackley School, 2.
At Watertown, Conn.—Carlton Academy, 10; Taft School, 2.
At Van Cortlandt Park—Barnerd School, 19; Hamilton Institute, 2.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 6.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 1.
At St. Paul—Cleveland, 7; St. Paul, 3.

Columbia Game Stopped by Rain.

The Columbia-Stevens Institute baseball game was called at the end of the second inning yesterday for a twenty-minute intermission because of rain. At the expiration of that time the weather man continued his activity and the intermission was extended indefinitely. Columbia was leading at that time, 1 to 0.

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WINTER LEAGUE DINES.

Cup Presented to Racquet and Tennis Club, Winners of Pennant.

Members of the Interclub Baseball League officially laid aside their gloves, bats, and baseballs until next season last night at the annual dinner of the organization held at the Hotel Brevoort.

After the banquet the silver cup, representing the league championship, was presented to George L. Wrenn, Captain of the Racquet and Tennis Club team, the winner of the title for the Winter of 1914-15. Arthur Branwell, the official umpire, who has held that position throughout the season, in spite of the systematic nagging from losing teams, was also presented with a trophy.

E. Pierrepont Hicks of the Calumet Club, Chairman of the league, presided at the dinner. All the six clubs were represented by nearly fifty persons.

Several startling features had been arranged for the entertainment of the diners. But the moving pictures were most enthusiastically received, as they were a reproduction of some of the games played during the Winter. Nearly all the players were recognized, and they were roundly applauded if the particular play upon the screen was remembered.

The dinner was informal and no speeches were allowed which lasted longer than it would take J. H. Mellick to run from the home plate to first base. In accepting the cup presented to him, the umpire, after thanking the league, also said he was glad to be there and alive, as frequently during the season his life had been threatened, but having come through the Winter without being assaulted and abused more than the average indicator holder he was doubly thankful.

The six clubs in the league are: Racquet and Tennis, Calumet, Knickerbocker, Union, University, and the Twelfth Infantry officers.

In the afternoon the final game of the season was played upon the grounds at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The idea of the contest was to commemorate the inception of the league, which was started in 1913. As near as possible the two teams representing the Racquet and Tennis and the Calumet Clubs were the same as played against each other in the opening game two years ago, when the grounds were in East Thirty-first Street.

The game was full of features and replete with startling plays. It ended in favor of the Racquet and Tennis Club by the score of 8 to 5.

The winners opened up on Hicks from the start and when the smoke had cleared away had two runs to their credit in the first inning. The Calumets obtained one in their half of the innings. After this both pitchers tightened up and there was no further scoring until the third inning, when the winners added one more to their total.

But the real fireworks came in the fourth, when the Racquet and Tennis players developed a sensational batting streak and the Calumet fielders went all to pieces. Hicks took a balloon ascension and his support left much to be desired. In fact at this period the game almost ended in a "riot." J. L. Lowell and C. R. Schultz were accused of "thowin' de game" by their teammates, and nothing short of lynching would have followed had it not been for the presence of Judge Corrigan, who played first base.

His Honor decided in favor of the defendants, and the four runs were put on the official score. Later in the game both Schultz and Lowell were reinstated in good standing, through their wonderful baserunning. J. H. Mellick played a fine game at third—when he was there. Occasionally he got lost.

Only seven innings were played. The Calumets wound up in a blaze of glory, as they scored three runs at their last time at bat. Every one on the team contributed hits. The line-up follows:

Racquet and Tennis—A. Coppell, c.; G. L. Wrenn, p.; E. C. Lackland, 1b.; J. L. Lowell, 2b.; O. H. Gruner, ss.; George Sheffield, 3b.

Calumet—A. M. Aten, c.; E. P. Hicks, p.; J. E. Corrigan, 1b.; E. R. Schultz, 2b.; W. A. Greer, ss.; J. H. Nellick, 3b.

HARVARD PULLS OUT VICTOR

Football Men on Nine Defeat Pennsylvania in Long Game 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—Harvard and University of Pennsylvania played an in-and-out game of baseball on Soldiers' Field today, the teams going for two and a half hours, but the Crimson finally winning 6 to 5. The Quakers got away with a two-run lead against Whitney, but Harvard tied the score in the third and got a lead of two runs for itself in the fifth. Meanwhile Frye had replaced Whitney in the box, and Penn tied the score in the seventh. Harvard then went ahead a point in the eighth, only to have Armstrong of Penn hit a home run off Eddie Mahan in the ninth, again tieing the score. In Harvard's last inning, however, the football players got going, and the game was brought to a sudden close when Charley Brickley opened with a two-bagger after Abbott's sacrifice, and danced home with the winning run when Ned Mahan drove a clean hit to right field. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Abbott, 2b.	3	1	1	1	5
M'h'n, cf, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Nash, 1b.	4	1	3	13	0
Gan'tt, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	4	0	3	6	1
H'dw'k, lf.	3	0	2	3	0
Reed, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Beal, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
W'tn'y, p.	0	1	0	2	2
Frye, p.	1	0	0	0	2
B'kl'y, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	29	6	12	27	15

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
Arm'g, rf.	3	3	2	1	1
Irwin, lf.	4	1	0	3	0
Koons, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Moore, ss.	5	0	1	2	4
R. H. Wallace, cf.	4	0	1	9	4
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	1	1
Kane, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
H. K. Wallace, p.	2	0	0	1	4
E'b'ger, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1
Total	31	5	6	*25	20

*One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Harte, Reed, Beal, Mann, Koons.

Harvard.............0 0 2 0 3 0 0 1 1—6
Pennsylvania........2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Brickley, Armstrong, Moore. Home run—Armstrong. Sacrifice hits—Abbott, (2,) Gannett, Reed, Armstrong, Irwin, H. K. Wallace. Hits—Off Whitney, 3 in three and two-third innings; off Frye, 2 in three and one-thirdinnings; off Mahan, 1 in two innings. First base on errors—Harvard, 1; Pennsylvania, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 7; Pennsylvania, 9. Stolen bases—Mahan, Frye, H. K. Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Whitney, 6; off Frye, 2; off Wallace, 2. Struck out—By Whitney, 3; by Frye, 1; by Mahan, 1; by Wallace, 3. Double plays—Reed, Abbott, and Nash; Reed, Harte, and Nash. Passed ball—Harte. Wild pitch—Whitney. Hit by pitcher—By Wallace, (Magame—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McLaughlin and Conroy.

WORCESTER RECORD BROKEN

Academy Boys Lose to Harvard Freshmen, First Time in Two Years.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—A record of thirty-nine games without defeat, including two full seasons, was broken today, when the Worcester Academy baseball team lost to the Harvard Freshmen, 2 to 0. It was the Harvard entering class team of 1912 which last won from the Academy nine. Haas, the Worcester pitcher, struck out sixteen men today, but his work was undone when Boyden cracked out a home run with a man on base. Hitchcock allowed Worcester only two hits.

N. Y. U. and C. C. N. Y. in Game.

New York University will resume home baseball again today when the Violet team plays the City College nine in the annual game on Ohio Field. Last year the game went to the Violet, and with the improvement in the team as evidenced by the victory over Wesleyan at Middletown on Tuesday the University Heights men hope to repeat. Hagbloom will probably do the twirling for New York University.

Columbia Oarsmen Resting.

Coach Rice's oarsmen have rested since the Child's Cup race, and will probably continue it until the United States fleet moves away. The Columbia men rowed in good form after their little mishap of fouling a course flag, and Rice is not at all discouraged. He will spend the time now while the course is interferred with by the fleet in working with the junior eight and the freshmen. Training has been let down to the extent that the men sleep at home instead of in Furnald quarters, but they still are at the training table. Naumer, who rowed No. 2 last year, and is now unable to practice because of his work at the Physicians and Surgeons College, will join the crew as soon as his examinations are finished. He has been keeping in training by practice spins on the river in a double shell, and will have little trouble in fitting into the present squad. His experience will add greatly to the efficiency of the blades.

DODGERS VANQUISH BRESNAHAN'S CUBS

Visitors' Errors Prove Costly and Robins Have No Difficulty in Winning.

The Dodgers go great in the mud. If a kind Providence would send rain every day to Ebbets Field the Robins might win a championship. What matters it if the "umps" Rigler and Hart did spoil their best uniforms and that the fans who braved the inclement weather were so dampened in spirit that they couldn't get by with a cheer, even when Brooklyn was winning, Robbie is perfectly satisfied for the boys across the bridge took a sweet revenge on the savage Cubs, dosed them with some of their own medicine, and won by a score of 11 to 5.

And the Cubs—well they were about as cheerful as ghosts. They presented the game to the Dodgers in the second inning in the hope that Rigler or Hart might take pity and end it after four and a half innings. The umpires, however, were not benevolently inclined, and nine innings went by in a teeming rain storm. Errors were as glaring as candles on a Christmas tree, but the Dodgers let the Cubs do all of the shining in this respect.

The Brooklyn players started right out in the first inning to show that they liked the day. O'Mara drew a pass and scored when Cheney interfered with Williams throw to the plate, after Stengel had singled to centre. Stengel took second on the play and went to third when the ball got past Archer. A sacrifice fly by Wheat brought in the other run. In the next inning, errors by Cheney, Good and Fisher, and four hits by Schultz, McCarty, Pfeffer, and Wheat accounted for five Brooklyn runs. The Cubs were completely in the air, the wet ball bothering them a lot and several of the errors, all of which were costly, would probably never have been made under good weather conditions. In the fifth Myers doubled and went to third on a hit by Getz to right. Archer's wild throw let Myers come home.

Two runs were scored in the seventh as a result of two passes, a sacrifice, and singles by Stengel and Cutshaw, O'Mara and Stengel crossing the plate. In the eighth Wheat made a three-base hit and scored on Myers's single past Fisher.

The Cubs scored in the second after a double and two infield outs, and in the next on a double by Fisher, an error and a single by Saier. Fisher again scored in the fifth, and in the ninth Schulte drove the ball over the right field fence for a homer. Saier doubled and scored on Williams's single to right. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	3	3	0	1	6
D'b'rt, 1b.	3	0	2	9	0
Steig'n, rf.	4	3	2	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	1	2	3	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3
Myers, cf.	5	2	2	2	0
Sch'tz, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Getz, 3b.	2	0	2	2	1
M'C'ty, c.	5	1	1	6	0
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	37	11	14	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	3	2	1	0	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	1	1	5	0
Zim'n, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4
Saier, 1b.	3	2	3	7	0
W'ms, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Archer, c.	5	0	0	7	0
Ph'l'n, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Cheney, p.	4	0	2	0	4
Total	35	5	10	24	10

Errors—Good, Fisher, Archer, Cheney, 3; O'Mara, Schulte.

Chicago.............0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 2— 5
Brooklyn............2 5 0 0 1 2 0 1 ..—11

Two-base hits—Saier, (2;) Phelan, Fisher, McCarty, Daubert, Myers. Three-base hits—Daubert, Wheat. Home run—Schulte. Stolen bases—Williams, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, 2; Schulte. Sacrifice flies—Wheat, Williams. Double play—O'Mara to Cutshaw to Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 4; off Pfeffer, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Stengel;) by Pfeffer, (Fisher.) Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Passed balls—Archer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Chevrolet's Wonderful Little Car.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—Louis Chevrolet, America's greatest racing sensation, has arrived on the scene of the next Indianapolis 500-mile race with the queerest looking car, a Cornelian.

Hardly larger than a baby carriage, it weighs only 1,000 pounds, and carries a motor of only 103 cubic inches piston displactment, smaller than the smallest Ford. The car has practically no unsprung weight, even the differential being mounted on the chassis, and the drive taken through a series of universal joints. The machine is also minus a frame, the weight simply being carried by the body, which is a single sheet-steel shell. Its speed is estimated at 100 miles an hour.

What Chevrolet will do with this car in competition is the question of the racing world today. Being able to go through the 500-mile grind, without a stop for gasoline, oil, or tires, it should rank with the largest cars in the field as favorable.

NEW STUDENT MEMBERS.

Watt, Benson, and Franklin on Columbia Undergraduate Committee.

The three new student members of the Columbia Undergraduate Committee on Athletics were announced last night at the second annual open meeting of the association in Gemot Hall. They are R. W. Watt, '16; R. Benson, '16 S, and R. D. Franklin, '16. They will serve for one year with the other seven members, three of whom are members of the faculty and three alumni. C. H. faculty members are Dr. George Meylan, Frank A. Dickey, and Frank Fackenthal. With Mr. Mapes, Arthur Alexander rand William Simms serve for the alumni.

Only about twenty members appeared, largely due to the rain and the fact that examinations begin almost immediately. Although this annual meeting was inaugurated last year because of many objections to the way in which the affairs of the association were run and because of general agitation for a change, there was little objection raised last night. There was a general discussion of the year in athletic circles.

Graduate Manager Fisher reported that the $1,200 deficit of last year's crew had been largely paid off through campus and alumni subscriptions. Football came in for discussion, and it was generally agreed by Mr. Fisher, Dr. Meylan, and Chairman Mapes that the addition of football games to the year's attractions next year would serve to increase interest in athletics and care for deficits which might arise in other sports.

Daly Defeats Poggenburg.

Maurice Daly defeated J. Fred Pogenburg at 18.2 balkline billiards last night at his billiard academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 200 to 161. Daly's best individual efforts were 45 and 34, and his average 15 5-13. The former amateur champion made the high run of the evening, 72, but only averaged 13 2-13. Daly will play William Gershell tonight.

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Don't spread at the top nor lose their shape because of the Linocord Unbreakable Non-stretching Buttonholes—in no other make. Try them.
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FOREIGN CYCLISTS ARRIVE.

Seres, Moretti, and Ellegaard to Ride at Sheepshead Bay.

Arriving a day late the French liner Rochambeau docked yesterday after a perilous trip from Bordeaux, having on board the first arrivals from the war zone of the bicycle riders who are to perform at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, which will open May 22. George Seres of France, Caesar Moretti of Italy and Thorwald Ellegaard of Denmark made up the party of riders.

Seres, who speaks seven languages, including English, was spokesman for the party, and said that when they learned of the Lusitania disaster after being a few days out from the French coast there was consternation among the passengers, fearing that the Rochambeau might meet with the same fate.

"I am surprised to see so much about the war printed in the papers papers print very little war news, and nothing about the big battles that take place along the fighting fronts. They keep the people in ignorance of what is going on to suppress the excitement. We had a mif scare the first day out, when one of the passengers sighted a submarine with a strong glass, but the captain water we were in were fully protected, and that it was an English submarine we saw on scouting duty."

The riders encountered considerable trouble in getting their heels and tires aboard the Rochambeau on account of the strict requisition laws. M. Nazo, the leading pacemaker of Europe, refused to sail with the party owing to the illness of his wife, but will take the next boat.

Vermont Wins Track Meet.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 12.—The University of Vermont won in the track meet with Middlebury College, 69 to 57, today.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Howard Berry, the University of Pennsylvania freshman who won the all around competition at the Penn relay carnival two weeks ago, will not compete in the pentathlon at the Thomas J. Lynch Association games to be held Sunday afternoon at Celtic Park. Berry promised to take part in the meet, but received notification from the Penn athletic authorities that it is against the rules for a university man to compete on Sunday. There will be no lack of interest in the event, however, for seventeen men are entered. Among them is Pat O'Connor of the Pastime Athletic Club, who has been training for two months for the decathlon championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The 200-yard handicap will mark the first outdoor appearance of Alvah Ceyer, the Metropolitan sprint champion. Jack Eller will accept three yards' start from Meyer in this race. Lawson Robertson's "whales," McDonald, Ryan, and McGrath, will show their wares in the 35-pound weight throw.

Abel Kiviat, the national mile champion of the Irish-American A. C., will start outdoor work next week. As this may be his last season in competition the young miler plans to make it his best, and he will take a crack There should be a number of fine races between Kiviat and Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A., the sensation of the board floor season.

All registered tyros are invited to compete in the "Greenwich Village Modified Marathon" for novices, which will be contested on the morning of May 31. Silver cups will be awarded the first five men, and a special team prize will be presented to the winning club. Entry blanks can be obtained from Arthur Johnson & Co., 45 John Street, and L. J. Madden, 434 Hudson Street.

Jim Duncan, who holds the world's record for throwing the discus from a seven-foot circle, is again in training, and expects this year to eclipse his best throw of 145 feet 9½ inches. He will attempt a new record at the Lynch Association games at Celtic Park on Sunday. Duncan some time ago left the Bradhurst Field Club, and his next colors will undoubtedly be those of the Irish-American A. C.

The "silver lining of every cloud" is a "Scotch Mist" overcoat.
For with a "Scotch Mist," who cares whether it rains or not.
"Scotch Miss" (registered trade-mark) are our own idea. We showed the Scot how to weave his cheviots so that they could be rainproofed.
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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. To-day. Tip-Tops vs. Chicago Feds.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.

FEDERAL COURT BARS FIGHT FILM, CRITICISES THE LAW—LAWN TENNIS—OTHER SPORTS

JUDGE HOUGH RULES AGAINST FIGHT FILM

Ridicules Law That Prevents Pictures of Bouts and Permits Fights.

Judge Hough refused yesterday in the Federal District Court to permit the admission into this country of the film pictures of the boxing contest in London in which Freddie Welsh won the lightweight championship from Willie Ritchie. In doing so, however, he intimated that it was ridiculous to prevent the mere pictures of a contest that was absolutely legal in many of the States being transported in interstate commerce, and expressed the opinion that the courts had not done themselves much credit by the decisions they had rendered concerning boxing contests.

The court itself entered into a discussion of what a prizefight was, and in the course of its opinion, said:

"Less than 200 years ago most persons would have understood 'prizefighter' to be one who fought with a sword for a prize or wager, and James Figg was well known as a fencer or broadswordsman before he became by use of his fists the first champion of England (Encyclopedia Britannica.) Nor did the earlier use of the word soon pass. As mentioned in some of the dictionaries it was used by Smollett as meaning one skilled with the sword as late as 1784, and seventy years later it appeared as dialect in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays at Rugby.'

"This piece of history sufficiently shows how the meaning of even so narrow a word as 'prizefight' may change. In Murray's New English Dictionary it is now defined as 'a public contest between prizefighters; a boxing match for money,' and a 'prizefighter' is defined as 'a professional pugilist or boxer, who fights publicly for a prize or stake.'"

These considerations led Judge Hough to rule that although Frank S. O'Neil had contended that the Welsh-Ritchie fight was merely a boxing match, it was impossible to hold that the use of another name had changed the substance of the fight.

"Both Ritchie and Welsh," said the Judge "were professionals. If the modern dictionary definitions be accepted, it is impossible for me to say what they did was not a modern prize fight, even though it may be admitted that the wearing of gloves and the limiting of the number of rounds would have prevented its acceptance as a prize fight fifty years ago.

"It is, therefore, concluded that according to the modern acceptance of the phrase the Ritchie-Welsh affair was a prize fight, and it was beyond question an encounter of pugilists."

So, although the court held that the United States law was so peculiar that in one sense a pugilistic encounter might take place under the conditions that the statute outlined between men who had never fought with fists before, it could not see its way clear to admit the films of the London fight, since it came within the technical scope of the Sims law. Speaking of this law, Judge Hough said:

"It is undoubtedly a somewhat ridiculous result that a thing lawful in many, if not most, of the States cannot be pictorially represented in any State of the Union, if such pictorial representation requires interstate or foreign transportation. This, however, is a matter for Congress and not at all for the courts."

To this the Judge added that the few court decisions on the matter of prize fights in this country had been productive of so many diverse definitions, that it was evident that careful legislation on the subject was necessary. The decisions, he declared, were not at all creditable, and should have informed Congress of what was likely to happen to any statute dealing with prizefighting, unless legislative rather than judicial definitions were trusted.

NEW YORK BOXERS ACCUSED

Three Amateurs Charged with Demanding Money to Box in West.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Arthur Kaufman of Brooklyn, national amateur champion middleweight boxer, and Matty Herbert and Arthur Nack of New York City suspended from their amateur standing today by George James, local representative of the Amateur Athletic Union Registration Committee. James has begu nan investigation of an alleged demand for money for the men's appearance at an exhibition here.

The three boxers were competitors at the recent Panama-Pacific exposition national championships.

A letter was received by the Olympic Club trainer here, signed "New York Champs," asking for $100 for expenses, $35 for Herbert and $35 to the winner and $10 to the loser for appearance of the men at a club event.

BOXING IN CUBA LEGAL.

Supreme Court at Havana Decides Status of Sport on Island.

HAVANA, May 12.—That the holding of prize fights in Cuba is legal was decided today by the Supreme Court. The court rendered this decision in dismissing a test complaint against Governor Bustillo of Havana Province, charging that he was guilty of an infraction of the law by personally attending the recent fight between Jess Willard and Jack Johnson.

Coffey to Box at Brighton Beach.

Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, who recently defeated Al Reich, has been signed to box on Decoration Day in the arena of the Brighton Beach Sporting Club at the Brighton Beach race track. Under the articles of agreement Coffey agrees to box any heavyweight selected by the club management not later than noon oMnday.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

Joe Welling, the Western lightweight, who is matched to box Johnny Marto at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow evening, will have a real test of his punching ability when he steps into the ring. Welling will have to have a very powerful punch in either hand to drop the east side lightweight. One of the other ten-round bouts will bring together Tommy Gavigan, the Cleveland middleweight, and Sailor Robinson, middleweight champion of the United States Navy.

The card arranged by Matchmaker McArdle of the Fairmont A. C. for Saturday evening consists of three ten-round bouts. Dick Peaters will engage Gene Moriarty of Syracuse; Marty Cross, brother of Leach Cross, will tackle Jack Curley, and Denny McFadden will face Banty Sharp.

Manager Fordon of the 135th Street A. C. has scheduled the following ten-round bouts for tomorrow night. Irvin Margolies, the amateur champion, and Billy Meyers, Jack White and Wee Barton, and Eddie Sherman and Willie Andrews.

Saturday night will be Navy night at the Irving A. C., with two ten-round bouts between the best men in the heavyweight and middleweight division of the visiting fleet. In the main bout Jack Keating of the U. S. S. Alabama, who is the holder of the heavyweight championship belt of the navy, will box Sam Taylor, holder of the Atlantic Fleet belt. These men have engaged twice in bouts, and each holds a win. In the other ten Jack Smith of the U. S. S. Arkansas and holder of the middleweight championship belt, will face a tough proposition in Jack Rock of the U. S. S. Michigan, and contender for the belt.

The New Polo A. A. of Tarlem will stage four star ten-round bouts tomorrow night. In the first ten-rounder Young Sullivan of the west side, and Andy Caddell of the east side will clash. In the second Buddy Ryan of the Bronx will face Sailor George Volk of the United States Navy, and in the third ten-rounder Paul Rock of New Jersey will exchange punches with Johnny Lewis of the east side. In the final ten-round bout Jimmie Allen of Westchester and Frankie Adams of the east side will be the principals.

Young Brown, who recently returned from a successful trip in Canada, has been matched to box Frankie Callahan at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn on May 29. Brown and Callahan have agreed to weigh 135 pounds ringside. The match between these two lightweights has been hanging fire for two months, and after wrangling all day John Wisemantle signed both boxers for his club.

BELMONT HORSE WINS.

Danger Rock Shows Speed in Taking Newmarket Stakes.

LONDON, May 12.—August Belmont's American-bred 3-year-old Danger Rock was the winner of the Newmarket Stakes of a mile and a quarter this afternoon from a field of six other starters. It was a very clever victory over Letfly, considered up to this time the best horse in England, and the victory will make him a very eligible candidate for the Derby and the St. Leger, for which he is being pointed by Watson, who trains the Belmont string. Danger Rock is a son of Rock Sand and Delusion, and was bred at Mr. Belmont's nursery stud in Kentucky.

Danger Rock is a brother to Defendum, a 4-year-old now, and a colt that was particularly well thought of as a 2-year-old by Mr. Belmont, although it failed to train up to expectations. This year another of the same breeding will bear the silks of the Chairman of The Jockey Club in Delancey, a good-looking bay colt that Heldreth is fitting at Belmont Park.

Delusion, the dam of Danger Rock, Defendum, and Delancey, is a daughter of Meddler and Faithful, and was bred by the late William C. Whitney, being only thirteen years old now. She traces on the dam's side to the stock of the elder Belmont, and is bred along the same lines as Lady Violet, one of the most successful of the matrons at the Nursery Stud. Faithful was a daughter of Longfellow and Miss Primrose, a daughter of The Ill Used. Through Longfellow she is close kin to the best racing families in America, and it would be hard to find more desirable blood lines on both sides of the Atlantic than Rock Sand and Delusion.

WHITNEY 2-YEAR-OLDS FAST

Five Races Won by Broomstick Youngsters This Season.

Racing in the East has been madked by the wonderful success of the two-year-olds owned by Harry Payne Whitney, the majority of which were sired by Broomstick. This high-class stallion has headed the list of winning sires fo rthe last two seasons, and the start he has made this year indicates that he will enjoy that honor again in 1915. Of the more important two-year-old events run in Maryland, five of them have been won by the Whitney youngsters, all of which were the get of Broomstick.

It is said that the best are still in reserve, and the stable should play a very important part during the racing year in the big stakes for juveniles which will be run on the metropolitan tracks.

Among some of the best which have already been shown are Regina, a daughter of Broomstick and Queen of Hearts, which won the Lassie Stakes at Havre de Grace. In this event the winner ran a half a mile in 47 4-5 to beat Celandria. This time equals the track record established by George Smith earlier in the meeting.

Bromvale and Vermont are two others from the Whitney stable which are particularly promising. Broomvale, as the name suggests, is a son of Broomstick and Greenvale, while Vermont is by Broomstick out of Yankee Girl. Broomvale won its start in the same race and Vermont was third. The latter showed a wonderful turn of speed, and undoubtedly will be heard of when racing starts at Belmont Park. Two or three of these youngsters have been entered in selling races and disposed of by Trainer Simons, but they have all done well under their new owners.

The recent signing of the contract for the services of James Grath, a clever young rider from the West, has given the Whitney establishment a good lightweight jockey. So far he has had a deal of success during the Maryland meetings, and it is more than probable James Rowe will take him for his division of the stable when the racing starts around the metropolitan circuit.

The ssteeplechases which have been run in Maryland so far ths season have not as yet uncovered anything startling in this picturesque branch of the spoet. The races have been mostly for young jumpers that are showing steady improvement as the season advances. The most conspicuous has probably been M. Daly's Garter. This gelding has the makings of a first-class jumped. Garter's time in the events in which it has run has been fast and the horse is very sure-footed.

THREE LEHIGH RECORDS.

South Bethlehem Athletes Defeat Stevens Tech in Dual Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEHTLEHEM, Penn., May 12.—Three Lehigh track records fell during the meet with Steven's Institute this afternoon which Lehigh won by a score of 73 points to 39.

These new records were made by Morrisey in the 220-dash, by McGrath in the two-mile run and by Grumbach in the shot-put. The meet was run off during a slight rain.

Lehigh took nine firsts and three secons. Grumbach and Good were high point scorers for Lehigh and Hoinkes for Stevens Institute. The events were closely contested despite the one-sided score.

Big Offer for Wrestlers.

One thousand dollars is offered to any wrestler who throws Alex. Aberg, the Russian wrestling champion, during the Graeco-Roman wrestling tournament which begins next Wednesday at the Manhattan Opera House, Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. The tournament will be conducted along the lines of those held annually in Paris and Berlin, and will consist of a series of elimination bouts, leaving two finalists for the international title.

REFEREE STOPS RINK BOUT IN EIGHTH

Billy Roche Sends Chip and Clabby Out of Ring for Continued Stalling.

Referee Billy Roche won the boxing argument at St. Nicholas Rink last night between Jimmy Clabby of Indiana and George Chip of Newcastle, Penn. In the eighth round of the bout Mr. Roche became so exasperated because the aforesaid Chip and Clabby would not fight as if they meant it that he stopped the bout and sent all the men folks home. Also the few women folks who were there.

Mr. Roche, being right in thering with the boxers, had a better opportunity of detecting whether they were boxing then any one who occupied expensive seats. Both Chip and Clabby at times left themselves wide open, and at these moments neither seemed ambitious enough to take advantage of the opportunities, so Referee Roche naturally got the impression that the boys were stalling. Evidently Referee Roche was right. Of the three men in the ring Billy Roche was the best.

Of course Mr. Chip and Mr. Clabby put up a huge protest when Roche stopped their bout. Both acted as if they might be posing for the movies. They both went on record that they had been scrapping for all they were worth, but as it happened, they were both wrong.

M. Clabby of Hammond, Ind., with his curly hair, his lithe, sinewy body, looks for all the world as Kid McCoy did when he was in his prime. There is no getting away from it, Clabby is a clever young man with his fists. The trouble was that last night he was too clever. When George Chip, who's only asset in the boxing game is his punch⅛ pretended to slam Clabby on the open jaw with his right in full flight, and Clabby only smiled, Referee Roche and everybody in the crowd got wise.

It is seldom that anybody gets hit full flush on the jaw and retaliates with a smile. In last night's bout there were too many smiles and too few punches. It didn't take a detective to see that it was all wrong.

Clabby started out in the first few rounds like a master. He worked so fast and so neatly that it would seem that it was his purpose to give Mr. Chip a boxing lesson. He jumped in and out from the Pennsylvania slugger like a Russian ballet dancer. Then Chip began to find openings big enough to drive a hay wagon through. He slammed Clabby on the jaw and head and in the body, and Clabby didn't even wink an eyelash. That proves they didn't hurt. After several rounds of this work the referee decided that neither of these middleweights was trying, so he stopped it in the eighth round. Nobody blames Roche. He wins.

JAMAICA BAY RACING.

Motor Boat Cruise Around Long Island to be Feature This Year.

The Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay has made a decided change in the racing schedule this season. In former years nearly all the races were held on Sunday, but this season many of the open contests will be held on Saturday.

The most important event for the Jamaica Bay tars is the race around Long Island for cruising motor boats, which is to be held on July 3. The start will be made off the Rockaway Point Yacht Club, and the course will take the craft around the island, finishing at the club. Another race is to the Old Orchard Shoal on July 11. This contest will be for wind-jammers. Following a movement started this season on Gravesend Bay, the Jamaica Bay Corinthians have invited the Gravesend Bay yachtsmen to take part in this and other races held under their auspices.

The association also plans an open power boat race around Staten Island that will start on Aug. 22. In addition to the special events, practically every club will give at least one open race meet. The first regatta will be sailed on Sunday, June 20, under the auspices of the Old Orchard Yacht Club. The schedule for the Summer follows:

June 30, Old Mill Yacht Club; July 3, Rockaway Point Yacht Club; July 10, Belle Harbor Yacht Club; July 11, Old Orchard race and Tamaqua Yacht Club; July 17, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club; July 18, Motor Boat Club; July 24, Canarsie Yacht Club; Aug. 1, Bergen Beach Yacht Club; Aug. 8, Bay View Yacht Club; Aug. 15, Diamond Point Yacht Club; Aug. 22, round Staten Island race, and Sept. 12, Sea Gull Yacht Club.

What Will He Do With It?

Frank Simpson of Broad Ridge has purchased the Knoxville Methodist Church at public auction, together with the organ, seats, stove, and three acres of land for $230. —Falmouth (Ky.) Outlook.

Nobody Satisfied.

When an editor laboriously cuts down a candidate's eight-column speech to two columns, the candidate is mad at him for printing so little of it and everybody else is in a like frame of mind toward him for printing so much.—Ohio State Journal.

GRANT DEFEATS SHAFER.

Fast Play on Wet Courts in Bronx Tennis Championship.

Two of the leading members of the Seventh Regimental tennis team furnished the feature contest yesterday in the Bronx championship tennis tournament on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, when Wylie C. Grant defeated C. G. Shafer in two hard-fought sets at 6-3, 14-12. Considerable interest was manifested in the match, which attracted a fair gallery in spite of the unpleasant weather. Grant's height and reach were of great assistance to him, but notwithstanding these advantages he was forced to the limit to win. Grant captured the first set rather easily, but Shafer brought off some dazzling shots in the second set and kept pace with his opponent. It was not until twenty-four games had been played that Shafer lost his service and with it the match. The defeated man put up a plucky exhibition.

In spite of the rain several matches were decided in the doubles championship. Crowley and Behr were the only doubles winners of the day. The pair defeated Raymond and Gillespie at 6—3, 8-6 in the first round and won from King and Bassford at 6—2, 6—2 in the second contest. The summary:

Bronx Men's Singles Championship.—Third Round—G. A. L. Dionne vs. Frederick C. Baggs, 6—3, 4—6, 7—7, unfinished.

Fourth Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated C. G. Shafer, 6—3, 14—12.

Men's Doubles Championship.—First Round—Frederick C. Baggs and Voshell defeated Spaeth and Adams, 6—0, 8—6; Reimer and Steinacher defeated Welseftier and partner by default; Crowley and Behr defeated Raymond and Gillespie, 6—3, 8—6.

Second Round—Clarkson and Walker defeated Hooker and partner by default; Smith and Cragin defeated Hoffman and M. E. Fox 6—0, 6—2; Crowley and Behr defeated King and Bassford, 6—2, 6—2; Grant and Shafer defeated Nolan and Brinckerhoff by default.

Columbia Defeated at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12.—Yale defeated Columbia at tennis today, four matches to nothing. Only the singles were finished, rain stopping the doubles with Yale leading in both matches. Tunis was the only Columbia player to win a set. Spencer Miller, the Columbia star, was unable to accompany his team here. Captain Stoddard and Smith played a spectacular match. Summary: R. S. Stoddard, Yale, defeated K. Smith, Columbia, 6—3, 9—7; W. D. Cunningham, Yale, defeated H. Lamb, Columbia, 6—3, 6—4; E. Tilton, Yale, defeated Tunis, Columbia, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; C. Hopkins, Yale, defeated R. von Bermuth, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.

Harlem T. C. Open Tournament.

Many champions are entered in the annual open tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club, which begins Saturday on the courts of the club at 136th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The tournament, which is for men's singles and doubles, is the only open tennis event on Manhattan Island, and among the sixty entries are Abraham Bassford, Jr., champion of Westchester County; Paul Trainor, champion of West Virginia; Vanderbilt Ward, champion of New Jersey; Charles Chambers, Kings County title holder; Harry J. Steinkampf, and Walter Hazard. Entries close tomorrow afternoon with Paul Goold, 2,314 Broadway.

Mixed Doubles at West Side.

Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., captured the mixed doubles tennis tournament of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday at Forest Hills, L. I., defeating in the final round Mr. and Mrs. Robert Le Roy in straight sets at 6—2, 6—2. The winners easily outclassed their opponents, and played a strong combination game. The final match in Class A singles between Watson W. Washburn and Robert Le Roy will be played on Saturday.

SOUTHERN SHOOTER FIRST.

J. T. Chipley Wins Preliminary Handicap at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12.—J. I. Chipley, Greenwood, S. C., won the preliminary handicap match today in the Southern tournament of the Interstate Trapshooters' Association with 92 breaks out of a possible 100. Chipley shot from the 18-yard line. J. I. Austin, Monroe, La., won second place by breaking 19 of 20 targets in a shoot-off with six other contestants who had scores of 91. I. Andrews, Spartanburg, S. C., who broke 18 in the shoot-off, was third. Only amateurs competed for trophies. Walter Huff, Macon, Ga., was high professional with 93.

A. B. Richardson, amateur, Wilmington, Del., made the best run again today, 58 straight breaks.

MISS WAGNER LOSES TENNIS TITLE MATCH

Former Indoor Champion No Match for Mrs. Wallach—Miss Bjurstedt Wins.

A double victory for Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the National indoor champion, and a double defeat for Miss Marie Wagner, former indoor title holder, were the outstanding features of the play in the Metropolitan tennis championship for women yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. While the former result was anticipated by those who have followed the fortunes of the young Norwegian champion in this country the defeat of Miss Wagner was one of the surprises of the tournament.

Miss Bjurstedt won her way into the semi-final round by a victory over Miss Anne Sheafe, the 18-year-old player from the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, and played her usual brilliant game. Lack of experience had much to do with the defeat of Miss Sheafe. Both contestants played fast and hard, but the Boston girl was wild and drove many balls out of court. The champion brought into play all her experience and outmanoeuvred her opponent, who succeeded in holding Miss Bjurstedt on even terms up to the seventh game in the second set, when she lost her service.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach was responsible for the elimination of Miss Wagner in the singles competition. The former champion was badly off her game and scored only two games in the match. Mrs. R. A. Pope, who defeated Miss Carona Winn 6-1, 6-2, will play Mrs. Wallach at 11 o'clock this morning and one hour later Mrs. Marshall McLean, who won from Miss Helen Simpson, 6-1, 6-1, will face Miss Bjurstedt.

Miss Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel, the doubles title holders, were defeated by Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, in the second round of the doubles. Miss Bjurstedt received good support from her partner, but the champion covered twice as much territory as Miss Ballin and made seemingly impossible shots. Miss Wagner and Miss Cassel won the first set and made a bold bid for the second before their opponents really settled down. From this point the title holders were unable to break through the splendid defense of the opposing pair and after taking the second set the latter swept the champions off their feet in the third.

Miss Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. C. N. Beard upset form by defeating Mrs. B. Briggs and Mrs. Frederic Schmitz, 6-4, 6-4, in the first round of the women's doubles. They were unable to hold their advantage in the second round and lost a well fought contest to Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles at 8-6, 6-2 in the second. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Lawn Tennis Championship Singles.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Carona Winn, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Anna Sheafe, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Helen Simpson, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. C. N. Beard defeated Mrs. B. Briggs and Mrs. Frederic Schmitz, 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—Miss Miriam Blagden and Miss E. C. Lindley defeated Miss Helen Simpson and Miss Edna Shepard, 6—2, 10—8; Mrs. McLean and Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Mrs. Cassebeer and Mrs. Beard, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Molla Bjurstedt won from Mrs. G. de Gersdorff and Mrs. Blanchard by default; Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Louise Witherbee and Miss Hilah French, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Clare Cassel and Miss Marie Wagner, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

A Newark Man.

A Massachusetts doctor declares that the human soul weighs three-quarters of an ounce.

There is a man in Newark whose soul doesn't weigh three-quarters of a milligram.

But he shall not be named at this time.—Newark News.

Where Women Are Prized.

Citizens of Muskogee, Okla., have offered a reward of $5 for information leading to the whereabouts of Annie Smitowsky. "They think a lot of their women down in Oklahoma," comments Dodd Gaston.—Kansas City Star.

Rabindranath Tagore.

"How is the name of that India poet pronounced—the one who took the Nobel prize?"

Miss Hibrough: "The same way it is spelled, I think."—Newark News.

Very Sick Man.

"Beautiful nurse you have."

"Is she?" murmured the patient feebly. "I hadn't noticed."

"Great Scott! old man, I had no idea you were that sick."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Two Good Names.

A picturesque and suggestive name will be needed for that active volcano discovered in northern California. How would Mt. Hiramjohnson do? Or Mt. Francisheney?—Newark News.

Leans Toward France.

All things considered, we believe we'd rather be an editor in France, where the ladies fire five or six shots at you and get it over with, than in Great Britain, where they knock you out of your chair with their fists and then hurl mucilage bottles at your head—Ohio State Journal.

Depends.

"What's that new structure you have put up on the hill there?"

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "if I rent it, it's a bungalow. If I don't, it's a barn."—Washington Star.

OUIMET WINS GOLF IN RAIN.

B. Warren Corkran Defeated in Final of Baltimore C. C. Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 12.—Playing in a steady downpour of rain, Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club defeated B. Warren Corkran, Country Club, here today in the final of the Baltimore Country Club's annual Spring invitation golf tournament by the score of 4 up and 3 to play. The national champion played a consistent game throughout the afternoon, his driving and putting being of the highest order.

In the upper half Ouimet was paired with R. S. Worthington of Shawnee, and while the champion won, 2 up, he was forced to play at the top of his game, for at the fifteenth hole the Philadelphian had held him quite safe. However, Ouimet, by several excellent drives, went into the lead and finally won out.

It was a brilliant twenty-foot putt on the eighth green that won the match for Ouimet over Corkran. He followed this up with some more brilliant play on the ninth hole, and removed all doubts when he captured the hole with four against Corkran's seven.

E. M. Taft, another Woodland player, also took home a trophy with him when he defeated F. A. Savage of the Baltimore Country Club in the finals of the third defeated eights.

News for the Golfers.

More than 150 entries have been received for the invitation tournament of the Oakland Golf Club, which will get under way today. Among those who are expected to tee up are Gardiner W. White, Fred Herreshoff, Maxwell R. Marston, Hamilton K. Kerr, James R. Hyde, and Philip Carter, the metropolitn junior champion. The course is in excellent condition.

The annual championship tournament of the New York Athletic Club will be held over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club on June 7, 8, and 9. Provision has been made for three sixteens. Coincident with the qualifying round on the first day will be a medal play handicap, and an innovation will be a special handicap for men of not less than 50 years of age.

Next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association will be held over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, near New Rochelle. Entries should be sent to Filmore K. Robeson, Pawling School, Pawling, N. Y. The tournament is open to all preparatory schools. Philip Carter is the champion, and Robeson recently came through a brilliant field at Pinehurst and won the North and South title.

Princeton and Yale will clash in a team match at the Greenwich Country Club on Saturday. Both singles and foursomes will be in order.

S. Clifton Mabon, secretary of the University Club Golf Association, announced yesterday that the semi-annual tournament of the organization will be held next Wednesday at the Ardsley Club. A thirty-six-hole medal play handicap is called for, prizes being offered for the best scores in both the double and single rounds.

Penn Victor Over Lehigh at Lacrosse

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team today defeated Lehigh, 4 goals to 3.

DRINK
RITZ
THE NEW
COCKTAIL.
APPETIZING-DELIGHTFUL
HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN
For sale by Acker-Merrall, Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Riker's, 200 Broadway; Siegler Bros., Charrot & Henry, Brooklyn; Decker Stores in Jersey; other Dealers and Cafes.
$1.00 a Bottle.
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Faint Praise.

Another striking example of damning with faint praise is found in the announcement that canned cabbage is just as good, when boiled, as if it had come right out of the garden.—Ohio State Journal.

Better Stay at Home.

A married man may better stay at home in the evening and agree with his wife's opinions than go uptown and me-too to all the fool theories men advance.—Toledo Blade.

Catsup on Cantaloupes.

State-wide advocates may be able to get something in the way of an argument out of the story that a Cleveland man uses catsup on cantaloupes.—Toledo Blade.

Oft in the Stilly Night.

The Wife (soliloquizing)—Four A. M. and he's not home yet! If I didn't know that it would delight him beyond words, I'd go home to my mother!—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Sure Thing.

When you see two white shoes drying on a windowsill and a girl hanging out of the same window drying her hair, you can bet she isn't going to eat raw onions for supper.—Renick (Mo.) Enterprise.

Not Her Kind.

Applicant—I'm afraid, mum, I can't take the place.

Lady of the House—But the wages are liberal and the work is not hard.

Applicant—That's all right, mum, but you haven't any garage for me runabout.—Boston Transcript.

Knows What He Is About.

Angry Householder — Why don't you stop? The fire is all out.

Captain of Village Hose Company—I allow it is; but there's three windows not broke yet.—Boston Transcript.

"I've Got 'Em Fooled Now!"
"If I just wanted *whiskey*, I'd ask for whiskey, but what I want is *Carstairs*. When I pour it myself from the non-refillable bottle I *get* Carstairs. Why don't you?"
Carstairs
1788 Rye 1915
IN THE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Pure; mellow; aged in wood.
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There's something about them you'll like-
Twenty for a Quarter
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"We let them beat us on time to beat them on quality"

THIS is what Hugh Chalmers of the Chalmers Motor Company says about the Chalmers new Six-40 at $1400.

He refers to the many cars in the $1000 to $1500 class put on the market in the past two years.

All the time the Chalmers Company had this car, but were resisting the temptation to put it out until they had absolutely proven it beyond doubt.

And now here it is—a car with all the Chalmers quality at $1400, the lowest price at which a Chalmers has ever been offered.

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You difficult men who stoop slightly or carry the head forward—here is the Kuppenheimer FOREWARD model, designed especially to fit you perfectly without alteration.

You know better than we can tell you how often with ordinary clothes your collar has a tendency to kick out at the neck or sag too low at the back. You know, too, that alterations attempted at such pivotal points as the collar and shoulder often throw the whole coat out of balance and destroy the style effect.

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It comes in a wide range of fabrics, cut in the advanced Spring styles.

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CHICAGO

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECISION.

The nation has heard with deep satisfaction of the President's resolve to demand of Germany reparation for past wrongs and guarantees that they shall not be repeated. He has formed his conclusion, not in haste or in heat, but after calm deliberation. In the action he is to take, and in any further action that may be required, he will have the confidence and the united support of the American people. We believe that in respect to the immediate occasion for the demand he makes no further action will be required, that the President's note and the German reply will not extend but will diminish the area of war. The basis for this belief is found in the declaration of the German Government, transmitted to Ambassador GERARD, of its policy with respect to American and other neutral ships within the so-called war zone and in the North Sea. It is not the policy declared by Germany in February, it is a new policy, the announcement of an intention to respect the law of nations concerning war at sea.

The document calls for careful reading and some statements are made to which exception will at once be taken. We are told that "the most definite "instructions have been repeatedly is-"sued to German war vessels" to avoid attacks upon neutral ships guilty of no hostile act. That leaves the case of the Cushing and of the Gulflight to be explained only on the well-nigh impossible theory that the commanders of German ships in the air and on the sea have disobeyed orders repeatedly given. The statement that submarines have dealt with neutral ships carrying contraband "solely according to the rules of international "law applying to prize warfare" is equally at variance with fact. But the vital point is that while in the German Admiralty declaration of Feb. 4 it was declared that Germany would disclaim all responsibility for "any unfortunate accidents" that might befall neutral vessels within the war zone, the German Government now announces that it "will unreservedly recognize its responsibility" for such "unfortunate accidents" and will express its regrets and pay damages without awaiting the action of a prize court. There is the further assurance that if the result of an investigation in such cases is not satisfactory, Germany will refer the question to an international commission, constituted according to Chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of 1907 "for "the peaceful solution of international "disputes."

While this note has no direct bearing upon the destruction of the Lusitania, having evidently been prepared before that lamentable occurrence, it gives evidence of a new spirit on the part of Germany, the abandonment of the policy of "frightfulness," of a resolve to carry on the war in a more humane disposition and in obedience to the rules of international law. Inasmuch as that is precisely what the President's note will demand, this German communication justifies the hope, and we think the belief, that the reply will be one of satisfactory compliance.

The President, according to the summary of his note given out in Washington last night, will demand in the name of international law that Germany respect the established rules of maritime warfare. He will further demand an assurance or guarantee that hereafter unarmed merchant vessels carrying noncombatants be visited and searched when encountered on the high seas by the German navy and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed. The inhuman conduct of the German naval commander who sank the Lusitania without warning, as we have more than once pointed out, has made this demand imperatively necessary. The protection of our Government extends to American citizens wherever they may be. For our own safety and theirs, in honor and self-respect, we could not do less than make this demand upon Germany, her reasonable compliance will make it unnecessary for us to do more.

It is well that the President is to make his protest and demand "in the "name of international law." The thoughtless, the irresponsible, and those who would excuse the most odious crimes, have been saying that this war has destroyed international law. That is a pestilent doctrine. International law exists, it is unconquerable, it has been observed with general fidelity by most of the belligerents. It has become our duty to remind those who disregard it that the law of nations is still a binding force, that it has penalties correlative to its obligations. The President is well advised, too, in his resolve to make Germany and the Germans understand that these assaults upon our flag and the butchery of so many American men, women, and children have aroused an intense feeling among the people of the United States. The intensity of that feeling can hardly be exaggerated in any representation we may make. And we believe that the German Government and the German people will be sobered by a full understanding of how deeply we have been stirred by their lawless acts and that they will put a curb upon the savagery of VON TIRPITZ and the military caste.

The people's full confidence in the President is to be justified. He will in no sense misrepresent them. His note will give no provocation to war, its whole purpose will be to avert misunderstandings that might sever friendly relations. He is with conscience, with sincerity, and with firmness seeking to avert the great calamity of war, without involving us in the greater calamity of invoking the reproach of supine toleration of unbearable wrongs.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

The newspapers of the United States have published only a small part of the reports they have received since the beginning of the war of atrocities committed by German soldiers upon innocent non-combatants, men, women, and children, in Belgium and France. Publication has been declined, for one reason because the reports were too horrible for belief, for another because they were unsupported by satisfactory evidence.

Proof that German soldiers were guilty of cruel and dreadful atrocities now comes to hand in the report of the Bryce Commission which we publish today. The Commission examined great numbers of witnesses, it accumulated and conscientiously sifted a mass of evidence. The names of its members, with that of the former British Ambassador at Washington at the head of the list, which includes the names also of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, well known in this country by his law lectures; of Sir EDWARD CLARKE, Sir ALFRED HOPKINSON, and other men of high character and standing, sufficiently attest the trustworthiness of the findings now reported.

There is matter for sober reflection and deep concern among the German people in this report. The committee finds that there were in many parts of Belgium deliberately and systematically organized massacres of the civilian population; that "innocent civ-"ilians, both men and women, were "murdered in large numbers, women "violated and children murdered"; that the looting and burning of houses and the wanton destruction of property "were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army," and that these crimes were committed "in pursuance of a set purpose." The committee declares that "the purpose "was to strike terror into the civilian "population and dishearten Belgian "troops so as to crush beyond resist-"ance and extinguish their spirit of "self-defense." The detailed accounts of murder, torture, mutilation, and outrage given by the committee make dreadful reading, they are shocking, they would be altogether beyond belief were they not so well attested. This is the German military policy of "frightfulness."

That the report of the Bryce Commission appears at this time, with the affair of the Lusitania in suspense between the United States and Germany, is a mere coincidence. The document was finished several weeks ago, and sent by mail to this country for release on May 13.

WILSON, ROOSEVELT, TAFT.

Never before in our history have two past Presidents on the same day expressed their opinions about the duty of the actual President under conditions now enlisting the eager attention of all. The views of the past Presidents are so different that it is well that both should be expressed, for both are representative of large classes of opinion. It would be lamentable if it could be said hereafter that any useful counsel was repressed, or that any action was taken without consideration of it. Mr. TAFT expressed that point of view. Mr. ROOSEVELT was of the opinion that the time for thought was past and that the time for action had arrived. "Within twenty-four hours" he would stop commerce with Germany and encourage commerce with the Allies. Those are characteristic views, the thought of a man of action, accustomed to prompt decisions, and sometimes with good results. They find a responsive chord in the minds of many like him. The nation could not do without this class of citizen. Armies could not be raised or battles fought without them. But seldom, if ever, are the leaders of charges chosen for their wisdom in council. There have been Generals who were statesmen, as excellent in peace as in war, but there is not now living in any land the man who has demonstrated both qualities of leadership. Neither King, Czar, nor President is leading the councils of both war and peace.

Mr. TAFT's counsel is more Presidential and less military. A President is a trustee for all the people, not a leader of policy because it is personally approved. Mr. TAFT is so far from pressing his personal opinion that he urges support of the President; he does not criticise his action, or suggest what it should be. Mr. TAFT should command unanimous support of himself in his support of the President. War by a divided country would be a calamity. One fortunate enough to command the popular ear might cause war. The President alone can bring about a solution without war. The right result without war is preferable to the right result with war. Whoever thinks that must prefer the manner of Mr. TAFT to the manner of Mr. ROOSEVELT, even though there may be admiration for Mr. ROOSEVELT's energy and sympathy with his sentiments. Mr. TAFT is no more a weakling than Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. TAFT also thinks that there are worse things than war, but he is not in a hurry for war for that reason. Delay for deliberation cannot alter the record or lessen the effect of the final decision. If the United States has been outraged the wrong will not be the less redressed because reparation comes after a time. Instant action is not of the essence of our policy. There are other times and ways of enforcing accountability than by force. The President's way is the wiser way, if only it succeeds, and it cannot be said to have failed until it is tried. To adopt the worse way when there is a better is not the act of a wise man or of a trustee making a decision for an entire people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letters to the editor of THE TIMES on the sinking of the Lusitania have greatly exceeded all previous experiences with that kind of spontaneous expression. For physical reasons we have been unable to print more than a small fraction of the number received. In so doing the aim has been to give each line of argument its relative weight, but it has occurred to us that some general survey of so large a body of current opinion, of which perhaps hardly 5 per cent. can be published, together with an analysis of its content, would be both interesting and important.

The most notable single fact is that when the whole of the correspondence is considered under the two broadest classifications, namely, pro-German and anti-German, the proportion of pro-German letters is very small, hardly one in twenty. It was a little higher at first, before the fact that the Lusitania was unarmed had been absolutely established and while yet the full extent of the horror and the sinister implications of the "warning" issued by the Imperial German Embassy were unrealized. Thus, at first, that the passengers had been warned before sailing was insisted upon as an exculpating fact, but each day it has been emphasized less, and at the same time the ratio of pro-German to anti-German letters has fallen. It might be thought that under ordinary conditions pro-German letters would constitute a small proportion of the communications addressed every day to the editor on the subject of the war, but that has not been the case. On the contrary, our German and German-American correspondents have hitherto been very industrious. It must be significant, therefore, that their letters on the sinking of the Lusitania have been so few and for the most part so futile that the problem has been how to give their arguments the space to which, as against the others, they were entitled. That feeling of sheer exultation which is alleged to exist has not been expressed at all.

The pro-German arguments are easily summarized, in the order of their frequency and importance, as follows: That Great Britain alone was to blame, her undertaking to starve 70,000,000 German people having forced Germany to adopt desperate measures; that as the submarine is a new instrument of warfare, with hitherto unappreciated possibilities, no existing rules apply; that the Lusitania was carrying munitions of war to the Allies to kill Germans with, and that Germany could not stop them by any other means; that if Great Britain were in Germany's position she would do the same things, and that noncombatants had no right to be on an enemy's vessel carrying contraband. The truth, as everybody knows or may learn from a chronological study of events, is that Great Britain's undertaking to starve Germany, besides being a proper act of war under the rules, was a measure of retaliation. Germany had previously declared her unacceptable and extra-legal "war zone" and had announced the beginning of her submarine warfare against British shipping. It is true that the submarine is a new instrument of war, but to insist, therefore, that war requires new definitions, and that pending their formulation Prussian frightfulness may be substituted for international law, is to assume that there can be new definitions of humanity.

Letters falling into the anti-German classification require to be subdivided into groups. The largest is that which, with a degree of restraint quite remarkable, considering the vivid horror of the act itself, expresses confidence in the Administration and a resolute willingness beforehand to support it in what measures it may decide to take to obtain full reparation. All of the writers in this group hope that such measures will fall short of war. The second largest anti-German group is that which agrees with Mr. WICKERSHAM. It holds that aggressive measures should be adopted, that Congress should be summoned to appropriate a large sum of money to be spent upon "preparedness," and that diplomatic relations with Germany should be severed. This group merges gradually into a third, which is inclined to attack the President for inaction, and is very impatient for something to be done. There is then the war group, wanting war as something we owe to civilization, and thinking generally with Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is not a large group, no larger than that which wants peace at any price. There are, of course, a great many letters that might be called nonpartisan. Some of them are purely emotional. Others are in a spirit of discussion, considering the ethics of war in the light of recent events, the future of peace, and the need of amending the rules of killing. They have all been stimulated or suggested by the sinking of the Lusitania, but take it merely as a text.

Many clergymen have written, many more than had written about BILLY SUNDAY, and their contributions fall into all classifications. Some are for war and some for peace at any cost; a majority of them think with the majority of others. Finally, very few women, relative to the whole number, have written at all.

THE COURTS AND LABOR.

On the same day are published complaints that the courts are against labor, and that thirty-four men were indicted for crimes in the name of labor, eight of them for murder. The one statement is the antidote to the other, and suggests that the courts are less against labor than against acts which are of the same character by whomsoever done. If the courts have become prejudiced against labor it is because of acts which have been committed by unions, and approved by unions after the courts have discovered and declared their lawless and inhuman character. If the unions think that the courts are opposed to them it is because they fail to appreciate the quality of their acts, and proceed on the German doctrine that the necessity of victory justifies whatever means it is necessary to use. The confusion in the minds of the unions, the public, and perhaps some courts in some cases, arises from failure to perceive the applicability of the doctrine of "humanity first." The union policy is unions first. In that manner labor is arrayed against labor even more cruelly than against capital.

Take the case of the Danbury hatters, under consideration now by the Hatters' Union. The hatters of Danbury entered upon a course of action on a promise by their union to protect them against damage. Now the individual hatters are in danger of losing their homes unless their union redeems its contract. The courts have decided that the acts done were unlawful and detrimental. Does that show that the courts are prejudiced against labor? How can it show any such thing, when the facts of the case are that one class of labor was treating another class of labor in a manner compelling the courts to take sides between them? If the courts had decided the other way it would have given to a small part of labor a license to dispense with the law applicable to all, including more laborers than are suffering from a decision of universal and rightful application. The offending unions are against the law and the courts.

Is it not a reproach to the Hatters' Union that there is an instant's hesitation about redeeming its promise under which the individual hatters are suffering? Is it not wholesome that all unions should be made to feel the responsibility brought home to the Hatters' Union?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not Only Allies Benefited.

A strange capacity for forgetfulness is shown by the Germans at home and their sympathizers in the United States when they fail to recall that their one great grievance against our Government—their one excuse for denying that it has been strictly neutral—is not the only manifestation in the shape of official action that has been given of effective official impartiality.

The Administration did, indeed, refuse to forbid the selling by American manufacturers of arms and munitions to any authorized and recognized customers who were desirous of buying such wares and able to carry them away. It chanced that the maintenance of an ancient rule, in this instance, was beneficial to the Allies and injurious to Germany, but that was not our fault, nor did it impose on us any obligation to stop a form of commerce in which Germany herself, as well as every other manufacturing nation, has frequently engaged, regardless of whether or not all belligerents at a given time could be served alike.

It has also chanced, however, that the maintenance by our Government of certain other ancient rules in regard to neutrality was enormously beneficial to Germany and extremely troublesome and expensive to the Allies in general and to England in particular. Where, except for our protection, would be all of the great steamers now docked in our harbors, perfectly safe from the hostile cruisers ceaselessly patrolling outside the three-mile limit and hungering to get at them? At the bottom of the sea, of course, or serving as British transports.

In still greater danger were the German warships until they slipped into Newport News between two days. There they found more than the covenanted safety from imminent destruction. They were allowed to enjoy all the privileges that international law conferred—yes, and that law was strained and stretched in their favor till many a critic thought it cracked.

These things the pro-Germans never mention, and for them, apparently, feel no gratitude. Seemingly they have no attention except for the one case in which the established rules for neutrals worked against them.

Our Juries as Seen by a Judge.

Criticism of our jury system as it has come to be have been frequent for years past. Most of it has been from laymen, but not a few representatives of the law itself have commented more or less strongly on the survival in this system of peculiarities and principles which, though commendable when established, have long since served to give immunity to guilt rather than protection to innocence.

As instances of rules that have been condemned as anachronistic may be mentioned the requirement of unanimity among jurors as the only basis of conviction, and the refusal to let a defendant's failure to take the stand in his own defense count against him. It has been left, however, for Judge ALONZO J. CLEARWATER, ex-President of the State Bar Association and now a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, to make before the Judiciary Committee of the latter body the plain accusation—perhaps it would be better described as the frank confession—that there has been of late years a marked and steady deterioration in the intellectual and moral quality of jurymen and consequently of juries.

That is something most laymen would hesitate to say, so often and so sternly have we been commanded to respect "the palladium of our liberties," and if we had whispered something of the sort we probably would have ascribed the deterioration to the queer, and to us always absurd, requirement that to be eligible as a juror one must have neglected to utilize the common facilities for keeping himself decently informed as to the happenings of the time and to form opinions in regard to what he thus learned.

But Judge CLEARWATER gave quite another reason. He explained what he declared to be the incompetence of jurors as being the result of exempting from jury duty practically everybody with an excuse for not serving—and enough of "pull," political or other, to excuse the accepting of the excuse. Thus many large classes get off altogether, and the performance of the duty is left in part to those with a liking for it, because they have nothing else to do and no ability to do anything else if they had it to do, and in part to those whose presence on juries is wanted for reasons that—well, that are irrelevant to the administration of justice.

They Must Do Better in the Future.

That steamship lists have been rather carelessly kept in the past has probably been at least as much the fault of the passengers as of the steamship companies. With the increasing safety of ocean travel both, naturally enough, have come to think of a sea voyage as involving as little of a future need to identify those making it as does a trip on a railway train.

The conquest of the sea, however, is not yet complete. Even in times of peace great ships, as well as small ones, can still be lost, and of what can happen when war is in progress we have just had a frightful illustration. What the Cunard agents say, therefore, about the foiling of their efforts to get accurate passenger lists, while it does show a division of responsibility for the confusion of names that has followed the blowing up of the Lusitania, does not leave it less obvious that hereafter this and other steamship companies should exercise in this really important matter greater vigilance than in the past.

Travelers may be careless, but they can be easily trained to accuracy under the firm compulsion of an official refusal to hand over the passage tickets until after a reasonable amount of information as to the buyer's identity has been placed—legibly—on such blanks as may be necessary for its preservation.

Nobody would, or indeed could, complain of this compulsion except, perhaps, the occasional fugitive from justice, and his opinions and convenience need not be seriously considered.

Teach Painting, Not Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see Albert Sterner's words on art. Painting and sculpture require the technical study of the means of expression. So does poetry. An attempt to teach more is pernicious. The language only is needed. We have no schools for the making of poets.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, May 9, 1915.

ON THE EAST SIDE.

Along the sidewalk, narrowed even more
By murm'ring groups a-squat around each door,
A host of scant-clad children play.
The motley rows of pushcarts still await,
With faded greens and fruit, those who buy late—
Swift, furtive-eyed, at close of day.

A hurdy-gurdy, on a nearby street,
Plays music, which the distance renders sweet,
Contrasting strangely with the sights;
Black shadows brood behind half open doors,
And rising mists creep from the river's shores,
Beyond the reassuring lights—

As sudden as a swift-hid, bloody knife,
A shriek stabs through and through the street's gay life!
Then, strangled silence—heavy—dead.
The yawning doors of tenements gape wide,
And belch forth, driven, those who'd stayed inside;
The street's a Babel, chilled with dread!

Young girls shrink close in nameless fear,
And mothers count their young, once more grown dear,
'Neath wings of horror, spreading wide. . . .
"Police!" Their uniformed approach is swift,
The crowds close in—their terror seems to lift.
And leaves them curious, big-eyed.

"Stand back!" Unwillingly they heed the call;
On tiptoe, jostling, e'en the littlest of all—
Primeval—scenting blood—half wild!
They surge about the fateful, shadowed door,
Which hides a frantic woman. On the floor,
The murdered body of her little child. . . .

LOUISE VON WETTER.

A SWORD IN PITY'S HAND.

It Shall Prove That Right Still Lives Among Nations.

By GILBERT MURRAY.

[From a new and unpublished preface to his translation of "The Trojan Women," the Euripidean war play which will be given under the direction of Granville Barker at Harvard on May 19, at the dedication exercises of the new C. C. N. Y. Stadium on May 29.]

"Not Peace, but a Sword!" The burden of the Trojan women has now fallen upon others, upon Belgian women, French women, upon the women of Poland and Serbia. God grant that the discipline of the Allies may hold firm, and that mankind may not have to add to that tragic list the names of German and Magyar women!

Some twelve years ago, when I was steeped in this drama of Euripides, I felt that, vivid as it was, the things it depicted belonged to the horrors of the far past. War might come again, even among civilized nations; but it could never again be this kind of war. Mankind had advanced since the days of Troy or Melos; there were rules of honorable warfare firmly established, pathetic efforts made by man in his gentler moments to insure that, even in his fury, he should not sink utterly below the brutes. Women and children were safe, prisoners were safe, the wounded were safe. So much seemed certain; and yet the very reverse was true. The next war was to be baser and crueler than the old wars, just as it was vaster in extent.

Other things, too, are strange. We could scarcely have believed that, if war could come, the first step would be the deliberate massacre of a small and unconcerned nation, as innocent as Melos and as far removed from the quarrels of its great neighbors. We could scarcely have believed that, with almost all Europe eager to preserve peace, with Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, day by day and almost hour by hour offering to accept any form of arbitration, mediation, conference, or even delay, one power would have taken on herself the responsibility of saying: "No, I can have arbitration, but I prefer war. It is by war that I shall gain the most."

And that power was not only the strongest in the world, the best prepared and the most accustomed to think of politics in terms of force—that was natural. She was also the nation of all others whom in so many walks of life we most honored; the nation who had given us so much of our music, our philosophy, our great works of ordered knowledge; who through all the interwoven lines of human endeavor was making the rest of us her willing disciples. She was not content to be the first nation of Europe, the most rapidly growing in wealth and activity; not content to penetrate all neighboring lands with her influence and impress their imaginations with her disciplined strength; not content that we thronged to her universities to be taught; that we filled our libraries with her books and hardly counted any work successful till it won the approval of her authority. She was not content. She craved for a homage more abject, more brutalized. She wanted subjects, not neighbors. We offered her justice, but she preferred organized murder. It seems incredible, and yet it is the oldest of old stories. By that sin fell the angels! Other nations, great and fine nations, have gone mad before, and almost always with this same madness. *Hubris* the Greeks called it, the ancient sin of pride which must needs come to a fall if any balance is to be maintained in human life. There is hardly one strong nation in the world's history, from Xerxes to Napoleon, that has not in one degree or another been drunken with it. This should make our judgment more gentle, though it must not weaken our resolve.

Doubtless we have all sinned in our day; but that is no reason now against defending the innocent. We have all at some time, in some degree, transgressed the law; but that does not absolve us from the duty of upholding the law. We have all been cruel; but does than mean that we have no right any more to feel indignant pity? And pity in this case has put a sword into our hands.

Reasonable men in Great Britain do not need to be warned against the folly of any desire to "crush Germany." Such a thing cannot be done, and if it could it would be a disaster. We do not need to be warned against deliberately setting ourselves to "hate Germany." To hate Germany would be a stupidity as well as a sin against civilization; I should not like to die calling a whole nation of men my enemies. But before peace can come the world must set its seal upon three great lessons: That public right still lives between nations; that the freedom of a civilized people shall not be violated with impunity; and that those who are swift to make war for the sake of gain shall find in their wars not profit, but bitter loss.

Neglected Chemistry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the position of the applied science of chemistry in Germany and Great Britain suggests the importance of this subject as far as America is concerned. The reasons why we are so poorly prepared to meet the requirements of commerce and industry are simply that we have not teachers in sufficient number who are well qualified scientifically and practically, and that we allow students to enter the industrial and scientific world before they are qualified to investigate thoroughly the subjects of which they are supposed to gain some knowledge. The fault is with the universities and technical schools. Our engineering schools turn out excellent engineers, but our chemical schools are not up to the mark. I doubt if 25 per cent. of the many who pass themselves off as analytical chemists are competent, and I speak from twenty years' experience as a consulting and research chemist. The loss to the business world due to the lack of scientific and practical efficiency may be figured in hundreds of millions of dollars.

We have the young men—100,000 of them—eager to enter the field of study and investigation, but before we allure them with the prospects why not raise the scientific and practical efficiency of our college professors? No one should hold a professorship in chemistry or botany in a reputable university unless he is capable of mathematical reasoning, at least to the extent required of competent civil or electrical engineers. With this foundation there should be rapid progress in the qualifications of college professors, and the large crowd which builds a reputation on popularity with the students and rhetoric alone will soon disappear.

LOUIS HOGREFE.

Brooklyn, May 8, 1915.

Viking Precedent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two or three years ago the Kaiser presented to Norway a statue of one of the Norse Vikings, "Frithjof the Bold." This statue was erected at Framnes Bergen, which was supposed to have been his home. Will you please compare the code, a part of which the following is a translation, of the Vikings of more than a thousand years ago with the code of the Kaiser today?

Sails the merchant ship forth,
Thou his bark must protect,
When due tribute his weak hand has told;
On the wave art thou King;
He is a slave to his pelf,
And thy steel is as good as his gold.

It's enough—when thou conquer—
Who prayest for peace has no sword and
can't be a foe;
"Prayer is Walhalla's child."
Hear the pale Virgin's Voice!
Yes, a scoundrel is he who says No.

T. TROLSEN.

Edgewater, N. J., May 11, 1915.

MORE LETTERS ON THE LUSITANIA HORROR.

Thought, Suggestion, Interrogation, and Discussion Out of a Continuing Stream of Expression From Times Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Dernburg, in the statement he gave to the newspapers yesterday, thus defends the action of the German submarine in torpedoing the Lusitania without warning:

> It has been the custom heretofore to take off passengers and crew and tow the ship into port. But a submarine, say 150 feet long, cannot do it. It has no accommodations for either passengers or crew. The submarine is a frail craft and may easily be rammed, and a speedy ship is capable of running away from it.

These statements express only half the truth as to the facts in this case, the other half being contained in the following statement gleaned from the opinions of several naval officers whom I have consulted on this subject, to wit., that under the circumstances it would have been entirely feasible for the German submarine to have accomplished the sinking of the Lusitania without causing the loss of a single life.

The sea was calm and the air clear. From the shore, eight to ten miles away, it was even possible to count the small boats which remained around the spot where the Lusitania sank. Therefore from the superstructure of a submarine it would have been possible for its commander to have seen and recognized such a large ship as the Lusitania at a distance of not less than fifteen miles, thus allowing sufficient time for the submarine to take a position directly in the Lusitania's course. When the latter vessel came within, say, a mile of the spot where the submarine lay waiting, dead ahead, the German commander could have sent a wireless message to the commander of the Lusitania to the effect that she would be torpedoed by a submarine directly in her course unless the engines were immediately reversed and the vessel stopped. During the one or two minutes required for the delivery of this message to Captain Turner, his ship would have run so close to the submarine as to render impossible escape from its torpedoes, which have a speed of forty miles an hour at short range.

The German officer could have punctuated his message by firing a single small shell across the Lusitania's bridge. The British Captain would have at once realized the impossibility of so manoeuvring his huge vessel as to escape a torpedo, and at the same time would have seen the folly of attempting to ram a submarine which lay head on ready to discharge a loaded torpedo. With the thought of the three thousand souls in his care he would almost certainly have stopped the ship. The German officer would then have ordered Captain Turner to disembark his passengers in the quickest possible time and to refrain from calling for help under penalty of having his ship torpedoed instantly. If British warships had approached the German could have forced Captain Turner to instruct them to keep away, as their approach would simply mean the instant torpedoing of his vessel and the death of many of his passengers and crew.

If, on the other hand, the Lusitania, disregarding these warnings, had been torpedoed in trying to run down or escape the submarine, the responsibility for the destruction of those on board would not have rested solely on the shoulders of the German Government, and if, perchance, she had escaped, the loss of her prey would have been a small matter as compared with the world-wide approval which Germany would have received.

THOMAS ROBINS.

New York, May 11, 1915.

The Strain on Patience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The course of Dr. Dernburg and Ambassador Bernstorff is unworthy of toleration and should no longer be tolerated. Are we to have men of official standing going around among us trying by every hook and crook to propagate the belief that it is a perfectly justifiable thing for our citizens to be slain by the hundreds, as a mere incident of the sinking of a passenger vessel bearing the British flag? Ambassador Bernstorff, ever since the war began, forgetful of the dignities and proprieties of his high office, has carried on an almost constant warfare against the predominant American sentiment, and only to a less extent against the declared policy of our Government. Any less patient man than Wilson would long ago have asked the German Government at Berlin either to silence him or to recall him. But now he has given every evidence that he was fully aware beforehand of the lawless assault on the lives of more than a hundred American citizens which was perpetrated last Friday. His continued presence here under the circumstances can only decrease the probability that the outrages already committed can be rectified without war. And authorized intimations have come from his office that the crime of the Lusitania is to be repeated! Is it necessary that the nerves of a nation sorrowing for its murdered dead of the Lusitania should be harried by threats of a repetition of the crime? If the crime of the Lusitania is repeated on the Transylvania, the cry for vengeance will be many times louder and more general than in the case of the Maine, and with a much more reasonable basis, since there can be no doubt as to the identity of the criminal.

The one best service that any German-American can now render Germany is clearly and emphatically to denounce such crimes as lawless and revolting in themselves and stupendous blunders on the part of Germany.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Professor of Latin, Denison University.
Granville, Ohio, May 10, 1915.

Blame the Maniac's Keeper?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one of these German pleas which is left by its proponents in an incomplete form, although it requires pressing to its logical conclusion. Germany, admittedly the perpetrator of the outrage, blandly proposes to shift the responsibility to Great Britain's shoulders. A confessed criminal cannot extenuate his offenses by pointing out that it was negligence on the part of the authorities which gave him his opportunity for crime. It is true, however, that the criminal acts of a maniac, committed while in custody, may be laid very directly at the door of his keepers. Will Bernstorff and Dernburg admit that Germany's lunacy has added to the many responsibilities of Britain the restraint of Kultur's maniac propensities?

G. EVERETT HILL, Jr.

East Orange, N. J., May 11, 1915.

Why Workingmen Hesitate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard the general talk about the responsibility of the United States in this crisis, and I ask to whom is the greater responsibility—to the millions of American citizens who stay at home and earn a peaceful living or to the few whose business or pleasure may take them into the danger zone? It may be I have not the proper feeling of patriotism, but I am not "humiliated," as so many people claim to be, at the stand our country has taken during this horrible period. What do we care for the criticism of a few countries who are tearing each other's throats? Have we not the internal assurance that we are right and are going ahead, and that when it is all over we shall have the dignity and the position, backed by the very necessary financial standing, to command the respect we are due?

Thank God we have a President who is not an autocrat or a millionaire, who knows what it means to be a plain American citizen, who appreciates the condition of America, and who feels a personal responsibility for every American; and should the time come when he thought it necessary to declare war I believe he would receive the hearty support of every workingman, for they would know that there was no means of escape; that he had considered the matter from every point of view, from the millionaire to the day laborer, and that he had decided that only by the sacrifice and suffering of the present generation could there be a future for the United States.

AN AVERAGE AMERICAN.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Germany's Damaging Admissions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main argument which German apologists offer in justification of their dastardly crime in sinking the Lusitania, viz.: That it is in retaliation against England's stoppage of foodstuffs intended for the civilian population of Germany, is not only falacious in the extreme, but most insulting to the intelligence of any one who reads history or has followed the course of the present conflict. Only four months ago not only Count von Bernstorff but numerous other German admirers declared that England's blockade, far from being effectual, had resulted in no serious inconvenience to the German people. There was no pinch of food supplies or munitions of war, and enough foodstuffs were on hand to last the entire population, civil and military, for eighteen months to come. Furthermore, it is positively known that Germany has food in abundance with no shortage in sight.

But even granting that there were a shortage, does Germany suppose for a moment that the world is ignorant of the fact that such a food blockade, even to the point of starving the civil and military population alike, is and always has been recognized as a legitimate weapon of warfare? Is it not exactly what Germany did in 1871 in most relentless fashion to Paris and other French cities? Is it not what she was trying to do to England in sinking the William P. Frye? Is it not the expressed purpose of Admiral von Tirpitz's submarine policy, which itself antedates the food blockade by England? And after having ravaged Belgium, burned her cities, murdered her citizens, and left her civilian population to starve or feed upon the charity of the United States, is Germany in any position to raise a protest?

FLOYD L. DARROW,
Head of Science Department, Polytechnic Preparatory School.
Brooklyn, May 11, 1915.

A Woman Demands War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read this morning that Germany is "sorry" and offers "sympathy" to the United States. Should a murderer, then, be allowed to go free by merely saying that he is sorry and sympathizes? Where has the spirit of '76, of 1812, of 1860 gone? Where the spirit that made us strike after the sinking of the Maine? Time was when our forefathers did not hesitate to give up their lives unquestioningly for the honor of our country; now, instead, our flag can be apparently insulted with impunity, as it was at Vera Cruz, as it was by the Turk. A far-fetched explanation seems to be all sufficient. Can we then wonder that Germany does not hesitate to throw her gauntlet in our faces and shrug her shoulders because "the United States will never fight"? Is our country so fallen in its ideal that we must stand last in the roll call of nations? Belgium was right, yet it had to fight to maintain this right. Are we less than Belgium?

The cry of little children, the cry of their helpless mothers, the cry of people struggling for freedom, the freedom for which we ourselves have fought and for which we stand, is calling to us. Let us unite to crush the demon that reigns in Germany. Let us do more than protest by words; let deeds be ready to back them up. And if this war is to end with the freedom of nations and a firm peace, let the people of the United States stand together and show that the blood of our ancestors is not coursing as water in our veins.

Mrs. JOHN PHILIP SCHAEFER.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Righteous Pride at Vera Cruz.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gather from the instructions in the speech of our President yesterday that, when a nation is sufficiently in the right, this condition of being is sufficient to accomplish all the ends which our forefathers sought to accomplish by war, and that under these circumstances we are too proud to fight. As a matter of information, I write seriously to inquire why we were not too proud to attack the little town of Vera Cruz, with its handful of Mexicans, sending both naval and military forces to that point. Was it because we were not sufficiently right in that instance, or has our President since that time experienced one of his miraculous changes of heart? Of course, it cannot be that he knows we are unprepared to fight a real nation. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels have assured us to the contrary.

H. S. M.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Why Play Into Germany's Hands?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not worth remarking that the most helpful thing we could now do in behalf of Germany would be to declare war against her or make it possible for her to declare war against us? In that event ammunition and supplies now going to the Allies would be held in harmless reserve in this country, where Germany would like them to be held. The brigand is not only callous but cunning, and has devised a new chance for patriotism to betray civilization. WITTER BYNNER.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Vice Versa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask a question of Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Mr. Herman Ridder, Senator Stone, et al., to wit:

Admitting that England has been pretty bad, I wish to inquire if these gentlemen, or any one else, can imagine an English submarine having orders to sink one of the big Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd liners, loaded with noncombatants of whatever nation.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

New York, May 11, 1915.

Laestiger Auslaender.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do the orators of the I. W. W. attract the vigorous attention of the police for merely advising attacks on property, while Dr. Bernhard Dernburg remains an honored guest of the nation, and is allowed full freedom of speech and action while he palliates and threatens cold-blooded assassination of American citizens?

How much longer are we to suffer the indignity of having this apologist for assassination in our midst? Why can he not be deported as an "undesirable alien"?

G. M. A.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

Use German Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the German armies were invading France in 1870 and the French took to blowing up German troop trains, the Germans put a stop to this by carrying French prisoners of war upon the locomotive of every train. If in the present war German prisoners were provided with board and lodging upon all passenger steamers, unless their fellow-countrymen chose to murder them, the present Germanic carnival of bloody piracy would receive a check. GRAHAM PYLE.

White Plains, N. Y., May 11, 1915.

His Wife Not Warned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES Allan R. Brown states: "The American passengers were warned collectively and individually of what was to happen to the Lusitania upon this voyage." As my wife was on the ill-fated ship, permit me to say, as an American citizen, that no such warning was received by her. SAMUEL E. HUME.

Arlington, N. J., May 11, 1915.

COLE, CIRCUS MAN, LEAVES $5,000,000

Part Owner in Barnum & Bailey Show Gives Generously to Charities in This City.

WIDOW HIS ONLY NEAR KIN

Estate Includes Building in Manhattan Worth $825,000, Which Brings $75,000 a Year in Rents.

William Washington Cole, at one time a member of Cole Brothers' Circus and later a part owner in the Barnum and Bailey Shows, left an estate valued at $5,000,000 according to his will which was filed with Surrogate Daniel Nobel of Queens County yesterday. Mr. Cole died in Whitestone, L. I., on March 10. He left no children, brothers or sisters and beyond his widow, his next of kin are collateral relatives. Some are in England and in Scotland and it is said that some are in Africa.

He left to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Cole, $200,000 and two-eights of the residue of his estate after the bequests were paid. Mrs. Cole is also to receive certain specific bequests and the testator names about sixty-five legatees who receive bequests and annuities aggregating about $500,000. He also makes bequests to these churches and institutions:

The Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan, $20,000; the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $10,000; Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Manhattan, $10,000; St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan, $10,000; Hospital Guild of the New York Medical College and Hospital, Manhattan, $10,000; Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, $5,000; Actors' Fund of America, $5,000; Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan, $10,000; New York Opthalmic Institute, Manhattan, $5,000; Calvary Church, Manhattan, $10,000; Trinity Church, Paterson, N. J., $5,000; Much valuable real estate is included in the will and mention is made of 31 Union Square, Manhattan, which is assessed at $825,000. There is a sixteen-story stone and steel fire proof building on this property which brings $75,000 a year rental, the ground floor being occupied by the Bank of the Metropolis at a rental of $26,000 a year.

MISS DUKE'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., on June 16.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Mary Lillian Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, which is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, June 16, at 5 o'clock, at the country residence of the bride's uncle, James B. Duke, at Somerville, N. J.

Mrs. Angier B. Duke, who was Miss Cordelia Drexel Biddle, a sister of the bridegroom, is to be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Florence Gilbert, Ellen Yuille, Caroline Fuller, Lucie Stokes, Anna Branson, and Yvonne Townsend of Washington, D. C.

Angier B. Duke is to act as best man. The ushers selected are Maurice Burke Roche, Evans Russell Tucker, Jr., Henry Nichols Tucker, William Sturgis, and Edwin Kane of New York; Pierpont Schreiber of Short Hills, N. J.; De Berneville Bell, Reginald Hutchinson, Alfred Putnam of Philadelphia and Lawrence Villas of Chicago.

A special train will convey the guests from New York to Somerville. A large reception and dance is to follow the ceremony.

ALVERDA HOLLAND A BRIDE.

Married to John F. Fisk, 3d, at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The wedding of John Flavel Fisk, 3d, a son of John Flavel Fisk, Jr., of Cincinnati, and Miss Alverda Mae Holland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wesley Holland of 449 Park Avenue, New York, took place at 12 o'clock yesterday in the St. Regis, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Franklin Miller of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at Hartford, Conn. He and the bridegroom were classmates at Yale. The wedding was celebrated in the Louis XVI. room before a temporary altar banked by dogwood and white flowers and palms lined the sides of the room.

The bride was in a short, white gown of satin brocade, with a bodice of silver and satin brocade, having tulle sleeves and lace about the low neck. There was a court train, and her full tulle veil was held to the ow knot of her coiffure by sprays of orange bossoms at the side. The top of her head was left uncovered, and a bandeau of pearls clasped the coiffure just above the fore head. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The matron of honor was Mrs. Thomas Melish, Jr., of Cincinnati, who wore a short-skirted frock of pink pussy willow taffeta having an overdress, of pink tulle, that formed billows of pale pink. The pink silk corsage, low and sleeveless, was veiled and amost conceaed by quantities of pink tulle, which also made the long sleeves. Her large ping hat, roled a bit at the back, was bound with coth of silver, which also made the wide, stiff bow across the front brim. She carried clusters of pink roses.

The three bridesmaids were the Misses Julia Bates of St. Louis, Sylvia Curtis of Plainfield, N. J., and Margaret Kelly of New York. They were in full, short-skirted frocks of light mauve silk, with full length overdress of silver net, striped bayadere fashion with a half dozen wide and narrow tucks of silver cloth, and the low corsages had cape sleeves and fluffs of the net. Their large straw hats had the crowns wreathed with mauve and silver tulle and pink roses were slipped through the knots of the bows, and all carried large bouquets of daisies and pink roses tied with wide and narrow pink satin ribbons.

Mr. Fisk has Thomas Melish, Jr., of Cincinnati, as his best man, and the ushers were Roy Cox of Cincinnati, Thomas V. Stowell of New York, and Junior Carll of Garden City, L. I.

The wedding was followed by a breakfast in the Marie Antoinette room and dancing in the Marble ballroom. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Fisk will live at Wynnewood, Penn., as Mr. Fisk is in business in Philadelphia.

WM. B. JOHNSTONE MARRIES.

Wedded to Miss Sara Pierce White by the Rev. W. Norman Guthrie.

William Bard Johnstone, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and New York City, and Miss Sara Pierce White were married yesterday by the Rev. W. Norman Guthrie of St. Mark's Church in East Tenth Street.

Mr. Johnstone is a son of the late Mrs. Francis U. Johnstone, who was Miss Margaret A. Babcock, and is a member of the St. Nicholas Society. He was graduated from Columbia in 1895. He has a brother, Francis U. Johnstone, who married Miss Violet Floyd Ware, and three sisters, the Misses Margaret A., Euphème S. and Mary W. Johnstone, who now lives in Cooperstown.

At one time they lived on Staten Island and at another had a house at 22 West Twenty-fifth Street.

PREGO—BALLANTYNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown Hilton of Hillcrest, Port Chester, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Isabel Prego, to Howard Pierce Ballantyne of Gross Pointe, Mich. Miss Prego is a daughter of Mrs. Hilton by a former marriage. No date has been set for the wedding.

THURSTON—GOLDSMITH.

Mrs. M. D. Wheeler Thurston of 319 West Ninety-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Elizabeth T. Thurston, to Samuel L. Goldsmith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Goldsmith of 334 West Eighty-ninth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

BRIG. GEN. WM. H. FARWOOD.

Former Surgeon General of the Army Dies at 76.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Brig. Gen. William H. Forwood, U. S. A., retired, Surgeon General of the Army in 1902, died at his home here last night. He was 76 years old and served throughout the civil war, being breveted Captain and Major in 1865 "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Gen. Forwood served through the Indian campaigns after the war and was surgeon and naturalist of Sheridan's exploring expeditions in 1880-2. He was then President of the Army Examination Boards, President of the Army Medical School, and in 1898 built the Montauk Hospital.

Gen. Forwood was Professor of Surgical Pathology at the Georgetown Medical College, Professor of Military Surgery at the Army Medical School, and was connected with other institutions. He was a member of the American Medical Academy, the American Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

PRINCESS DE VICOVARO DEAD

Daughter of the Late Lorillard Spencer Succumbs in Rome.

Eleanora L. S. Cenci, the Princess de Vicovaro, the widow of Prince de Vicovaro Cenci, died in Rome last Thursday. She was a daughter of the late Lorillard and Mrs. Sarah Johnson Griswold Spencer, and an aunt of the present Lorillard Spencehr at 960 Park Avenue, who is head of the Boy Scouts of America, and prominent in society.

The princess de Vicovaro became a widow in November, 1909, khen her husband died at Lyons, France. She inherited from him a magnificent estate in Paris and a country place in Switzerland. Her daughter, Beatrice Florence Cenci, survives her.

Entertains for Miss Frothingham.

Charles Stewart Davison gave a luncheon and theatre party yesterday for his niece, Miss Gwendolyn Frothingham. The luncheon at Sherry's and the party to the play were chaperoned by Mrs. Richard Frothingham, and the guests included the Misses Louise Herrick, Evelyn Scott, Charlotte Lowery, Lois Hall, Elizabeth Griggs, Frances Manning, Louise Dixon, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, and Mildred and Elsie Rice.

McInerney-Caragol Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. McIinerney of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn R. McIinerney, to Joseph A. Caragol, who was born and educated in Liverpool, England. Mr. Caragol's father was at one time Spanish Consul General in England. No date has been set for the wedding.

Palmer-Johnson Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Louie Estelle Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Johnson of 801 West End Avenue, and Franklin Wheeler Palmer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Palmer of this city and Stonington, Conn., will be celebrated on June 2 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss May Johnson is to be her sister's maid om honor, and Mrs. Alfred John Chatillon, a sister of the brfidegroom, will act as matron of honor. The Misses Helen Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., and Hazel Martin of Springfield, Mass., are to be the bridemaids.

Mr. Palmer has chosen Alfred J. Chatillon as his best man, and his ushers will include William Wilson Herrick, Edwin E. Bennett, Arthur C. Miller, and Roy Kendall Patterson.

A reception will follow the ceremony at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Margaret R. Pratt Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of 241 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, to Frank Jefferson Frost, son of the late William Jasper Frost of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Pratt is prominent in Brooklyn society and is a granddaughter of the late Charles Pratt and a niece of George Du Pont Pratt, who was recently appointed Conservation Commissioner for New York State. On the maternal side she is a granddaughter of ex-Governor Luzon B. Morris of Connecticut.

Mrs. Gallatin Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin gave a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday for Miss Rosalie O'Brien, whose engagement to Dr. Henry James was recently announced. The guests included Miss Mary Duke, whose marriage to A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., is to take place next month; Miss Katherine Force, Miss Cornelia Gallatin, Mrs. David Heller, Mrs. Orson D. Munn, and Mrs. Charles M. Welsh of Philadelphia.

McKinnel in "The Devil's Garden."

Arthur Hopkins has arranged through Galbraith Welch for the appearance of Norman McKinnel, the English actor, in a dramatic version of W. B. Maxwell's novel, "The Devil's Garden," which he will produce early next season. Mr. McKinnell will be remembered for his characterization of the rôle of John Rutherford in "Rutherford and Son," in the Little Theatre, two seasons ago. Mr. Maxwell is serving as a volunteer Lieutenant in the trenches in France. Edith Ellis has dramatized his book.

A Lecture on "The Little Theatre."

Clayton Hamilton of the Faculty of Columbia University will give the third lecture in the series under the auspices of the Washington Square Players Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Bandbox Theatre. Mr. Hamilton's subject will be, "The Little Theatre—How Can It Grow Up?" Extra performances of the current bill at the Bandbox will be given tonight and Wednesday and Thursday nights of the next two weeks.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

SAXONIA, (Liverpool)—H. M. Arid, Miss Edith Ashbee, Captain William Barr, J. M. Bell, T. E. Bouke, George Brew, G. E. Campbell, J. Chippendale, Dr. Thomas Cochrane, Hugh Davison, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Dunwoody, Miss R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss M. and V. G. Evans, Miss J. E. H. Findlay, Sir Cosmo Duff Gordon, Bart.; Miss B. A. Hall, Mrs. T. Harmon, Miss H. E. Harmon, Miss H. S. Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, Mrs. J. S. Haywood, the Rev. and Mrs. Grant Jones, Captain A. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miller, Mrs. M. A. Nuttall, Miss Ida Nuttall, R. Osborne, Miss Beatrice Paine, H. Vincent Potter, Miss Frances Rider, the Rev. Hugh Roberts, Mrs. M. E. Rosamond, T. D. Scott, W. R. Smith, Mrs. R. E. Spiller, William Stoll, W. K. Trolman, Hubert Wallace, Miss E. Warner, R. Whiting, J. B. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Wilmott, Lawrence Wilson, Edward Wright, George Collins, Richard Davis, and oJhn Fallon.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Mlle. A. Boxhill, Mrs. M. Chaleron, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, R. Chamber, R. Chamberlain, J. R. Dobaran, Miss Alice Dayne, Eaton Ray, Charles Ely, Raoul Forget, Mrs. A. Gamier, Mrs. E. Gaspard, Miss M. Gordon, Miss R. Graham, Mrs. C. Guy, Alfred Hirschy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyle, Miss J. Martin, L. S. Payne, L. Probst, A. Perenot, Miss E. Pittel, Miss A. Rissel, Miss M. Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitehouse.

Among those booked to leave today on the Hellig Olav for Copenhagen are:

Mrs. Hannah Bye, Dr. W. Borgstrom, Captain J. Bendixen, W. H. Ellison, Miss Anna Krebs, Lars C. H. Larsen, Governor of Danish West Indies; Mrs. S. H. Larsen, J. J. O'Connor, Miss Catherine Puritz, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Petersen, Miss Inya Quist, C. H. Raecke, and Miss Inger Sakes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

During the stay of the Van den Berg-Conger Opera Company at the Standard Theatre Sunday night concerts will be given by the artists of the organization. Mlle. Orchidee, the premiere danseuse of the company, will appear next Sunday night in a program of classical dances.

A Charles Chaplin number will be introduced in the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam Roof Monday night. Harry Hines will impersonate the movie comedian.

More than 100 photographs have been received in the beauty contest the Globe Theatre is conducting. The contest will close June 1, and the winner will receive a two-year contract from Charles Dillingham.

The final Sunday night concert of the season at the Columbia the coming week-end will be a testimonial to Jack Shea, who has had charge of these performances for the last four seasons.

SAINT-SAENS SPURNS PRIMA DONNA AT PIER

French Composer Repulses Mme. Kutscherra as a German and an Enemy.

WARM FRIENDS IN PARIS

Franco-Americans Welcome Him at a Dinner Given in the University Club.

The transatlantic liner Rochambeau had warped into her dock at the foot of Fourteenth Street. Down the gangway came four dignified men. On the dock they halted to attend to their luggage. Up rushed a handsomely dressed woman, arms extended.

"Maistro," she creid, "I am so happy—so happy to see you."

"Ah, Kutscherra, Kutscherra," he replied, cordiality beaming from his face. "Comment allez-vous?" as he allowed her to throw both arms about him.

"But, No!" he suddenly shouted. "No! No! Away! You are German."

And turning to his companions he beckoned them and the four were away in a cab.

Such was the greeting of Camille Saint-Saëns, the famed French composer, to Mme. Kutscherra, the Wagnerian lieder singer, friend of royaly, and for the past fifteen years associated with Saint-Saens in professional work. Mme. Kutscherra was much perturbed last night over the rebuff by her admired "maistro."

"Is it not that art has no country?" she asked, seated in her apartments at the Claridge.

"Besides," she almost screamed, "I am no German. Mon Dieu, I am a Belgian. My husband is in the Belgian Army—at least I pray God he is, for I have not heard from him for many weeks. My brother is in the French Army, as are my two nephews. And yet he calls me German.

Photographed Together.

"That I have sung Wagner, that is true. But has Saint-Saëns not loved his music? I was educated in Germany; Saint-Saëns scored some of his greatest triumphs in Berlin. And I, I whom he insulted, I sang his own music at the Opera in Paris and he praised me to the skies. He came to my home to rehearse. See."

And she showed photographs of herself and Saint-Saëns taken in her Paris house. She had a bale of newspaper clippings in which the two had been associated.

Madame Kutscherra is a native of Prage. She is of Slav descent, received her education in Germany and has for years made her home in Paris. She showed last night passports from the Belgian Minister at Paris which she obtained before coming to America recently to sing for the Belgian relief funds. She was first brought to this country eighteen years ago by Damrosch, when she sang at the Metropolitan. Her home in Paris has been the center of many brilliant calons, attended by royalty, members of the diplomatic corps and by famed artists. She is a personal friend of Caruso.

"It is painful to learn Saint-Saens's true nature. He is no longer the great artist, for he has allowed something in his life to be greater than his art when he rebuffs a friend of so long. And he did this rude thing in America, of all countries. So I say that the first rudeness I have suffered in dear America comes from a Frenchman."

A reported approached M. Saint-Saens last night after he had finished dining at the University Club as the guest of the Franco-American Club, and tried to ask him about his greeting to Kutscherra. The query was only started when the name of uKtscherra was spoken.

"uKtscherra,' 'he explosively exclaimed. "I will not see her."

Doesn't Want to See Her.

When it was explained that Mme. Kutseherra was not calling on him at the club, he waved his hands and said: "I have nothing to do with her now—that woman—that woman. I won't see her any more."

And M. Saint-Saens would discuss the subject no further.

Accompanied by General Horalque, former French Minister of Education, Hughues de la Roux, French journalist, and L. Jouvaud, President of the French Hospital, M. Saint-Saens is on his way to the Panama-Pacific Exposition as the officail representative of the French Government. His official title is "First Delegate to the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Ecvonomic, Literary, and Artistic Relations." He will be in America about three months and after his visit to the Exposition will appear at a series of lectures arranged by the commission at the request of the French Government.

Saint-Saëns, well known in America as the composer of "Samson and Delilah," has written a hymn to California, whic his to be played for the first time at the exposition on the day he visits the grounds.

Apropos to his rebuff to Mme. Kutscherre, it is recalled that when the French put the taboo on German music, Saint-Saëns was among the most deeply grieved. It was a cruel blow to him, but he has shown his country is his first love. It was Wagner who put Saint-Saëns upon the pinnacle of fame by pronouncing him the greatest living French composer. It was to Wagner that he went often for inspiration.

Two years ago he conducted in Berlin the one hundredth performance of "Samson and Delilah" at the Royal Opera House, and when he wished some changes in the programme, his personal appeal brought from the Kaiser the order that all should be just as the great composer wished. Thus his art had endeared him to things German and to Madame Kutscherra, whom he praised for her singing of Wagner, as of his own songs. But it's war time now and the aged composer—he's almost eighty—knows no art and knows no artists when he thinks they are his country's foes.

But Madame Kutscherra can't understand it, because she is not German, and she says she loves Paris as Saint-Saens loves Paris.

Butler Refers to Lusitania.

At the dinner to Saint-Saens the atmosphere of intellectuality was pervaded by sentiment that was nothing it is was not ardent pro-Allies. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University outlined the history of France since the revolution and said that whatever there had been of advance in civilization had been in a concentrated sense in France.

"France," he said, "has developed the Democracy of Europe; the United States has developed the democracy of America. While this nation takes no part in this war, while we are neutral, we all have our ideas about what is taking place, and we have a right to those ideas. While e here express no opinions, all of us take in condemnation of happenings of the past week and deplore them."

This was the nearest mention made to the sinking of the Lusitania.

"But this is a crisis," concluded Dr. Butler, "and judgment should curb our rightful free speech in order that there may be no embarrassment to those in authority, who must work out their great problems."

M. Le Roux referred to the war as the battle for civilization.

"France has made no progaganda in this country," he said. "France rests her case, and she has no fear of America's judgment."

Hepburn's Tribute.

In praising Saint-Saens A. Barton Hepburn, toastmaster, said:

"There is no genius who appeals so strongly to his own generation and to the generation to follow as he who creates music, who translates the harmony and melody of his own soul into tangible music that may be studied, reproduced, and enjoyed by all. Our guest of honor this evening is acclaimed the greatest living composer, and I am sure no greater compliment could be paid and no higher honor be achieved than that.

"Contrasting the harmony of his life and the harmony of his creations with the discordant, diabolical din of the war that tinges with gloom all sections of the globe today and will brand with disgrace the twentieth century—in this contrast we are reminded that our guest is a Frenchman. We believe that France is fighting the battle of civilization and I assure you she has our sympathies and good wishes in repelling unjust aggression and when peace dawns upon her we trust and believe it will find her triumphant in arms, united at a nation, stronger and better, even as gold tried in the fire."

LAMBS' GAMBOL TALENT.

Composers, Cartoonists, Singers, and Noted Actors to Aid Fund.

The Lambs have announced the list of talent that will contribute to their gambol, to be given Friday night and Saturday afternoon and night, June 4 and 5, in the Century Theatre, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

A musical act will present in a group the composers who write the tunes for the most successful musical plays. In this will appear Victor Herbert, Henry Hadley, Alfred Robyn, Gustav Kerker, Irving Berlin, A. Baldwin Sloane, John L. Golden, Bert Green, Ray Hubbell, and Ray Goetz.

Another feature will be the appearance of well known cartoonists, including R. L. Goldberg, Hy Mayer, George McManus, Winsor McCay, T. E. Powers, and C. A. Briggs, who will draw some of the subjects associated with their names. Among the singers on the program will be Eugene Cowles, George Hamlin, John Hendricks, George Leon Moore, Frank Croxton, Richie Ling, John Willard, Robert Hosea, Frank Belcher, Frank Hannah, George O'Connell, Walter Lawrence, Craig Campbell, Henry McClaskey, Harrison Brockbank, John Park, Joseph Ratliff, and John McCloskey.

Here is the formidable list of actors who will have some part in the affair: De Wolf Hopper, Robert Mantell, William Collier, James O'Neill, Leo Ditrichstein, Wilton Lackaye, Raymond Hitchcock, Edwin Stevens, Edwin Foy, Joseph Weber, William Hodge, Douglas Fairbanks, Frank Tinney, Andrew Mack, Robert Edeson, Clifton Crawford, Frank Intrye, Digby Bell, Lewis Stone, Hap Ward, William Farnum, Charles E. Evans, Frank Moulan, William Elliot, Lawrence D'Orsay, John Slavin, Will Deming, Jefferson De'Angeles, Henry Kolker, Frank Deshon, Thomas A. Wise, Taylor Holmes, Sam S. Hardy, William Norris, Arthus Byron, Brandon Tynan, George MacFarlane, Frank McGinn, Ernest Glendinning, Denman Maley, Fritz Williams, Charles King, Frank Lalor, Stanley Murphy, John Sainpolis, Tom McNaughton, George Fawcett, George Probert, Howard Estabrook, Ernest Thuax, Morgan Coman, William Courtleigh, William Courtleigh, Jr.; Edwin Nicander, Roy Fairchild, George Howell, Jack Hazzard, and Grant Mitchell.

Willard Burr, Composer and Singer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 12.—Willard Burr, composer and singer, is dead at his home, 32 Wayne Street, where he had resided for thirteen years. He was in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Burr was a native of Ravenna, Ohio. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1876 and Oberlin Conservatory in 1875. He taught music for a time in New England, went to Europe and studied under August Haupt of Berlin, then returned to Boston, where he taught music and sang in church choirs and became a composer. Mr. Burr started the movement for an international copyright law to place American compositions on an equal basis with foreign.

Obituary Notes.

MARTIN MAGNUS, well-known throughout the country in the silk trade and proprietor of the M. Magnus Foreign Market Reports, which he published in this city for the last thirty years, died on Tuesday at his residence, 31 Second Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-second year. He was formerly the Secretary of the Silk Association of America and was considered an expert in obtaining information concerning the market valuues abroad. Mr. Magnus was a native of Berlin, Germany, and was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

LORIN HYDE BUTTS, who served throughout the civil war and for a time was held a prisoner in Belle Isle Prison, died on Tuesday at his residence, 744 Dean Street, Brooklyn from heart disease. He was a son of Prof. Lorin Butts and Harriet Hyde, who was a descendant of Lord Carrington Hyde of England and a sister of Colonel Hyde of the Colonial Army. Mr. Butts was 81 years of age.

PETER H. DILLER, 48 years old, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Gibson, 361 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. His father was for many years the manager of the firm of Fish, Grant & Ward, bankers, in Manhattan.

HENRY C. BECKER, who died at his residence, 1,096 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, was a member of the firm of Cummings & Becker of 47 Leonard Street and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years.

Mrs. ELLA S. KETCHUM, wife of George J. Ketchum, a traveling salesman, and a daughter of the late Dr. Charles E. Wickware, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,091 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last twenty-nine years. She was 61 years old.

Mrs. ANDREW NOPPER, wife of a retired architect, and one of the oldest members of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at her home, 198 South Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

Mrs. MARIANNE ARMSTRONG, who died at her residence, 401 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was the widow of John Armstrong, an editorial writer on The New York Tribune and a friend of Horace Greeley. She was born in Manchester, England, seventy-eight years ago, a daughter of William Addison and a relative of Joseph Addison, the poet.

JOHN D. BRODERICK, 76 years old, a foreman of the stables of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in Brooklyn, and active in Democratic politics in that borough, died of heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 369 Greene Avenue. He was a resident of the Fourteenth Ward for sixty years and one of the original members of the Seymour Democratic Slub.

Mrs. MARY F. BUDD, wife of James Budd, a retired cigar manufacturer, is dead at her home, 776 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY KNOTT COLEGATE, 77 years old, an active member of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and widow of Edward Colegate, a well-known maker of church memorial stained glass windows, died at her residence, 660 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mrs. Colegate was for twenty-five years the Chairman of the Florence Nightingale Society of her church and a member of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society.

JAMES D. PETIGNY, a member of the firm of Petigny Freres & Cie, art embroidery merchants, died on Monday at his home, 795 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his forty-second year. His death was caused by polycythemia, one of the rarest of blood diseases, and twenty-five specialists and physicians failed to find a cure. He was born in this city and was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and was unmarried.

GUSTAVE FRESE, formerly organist of the Central Church, Disciples of Christ, died on Tuesday at the Roosevelt Hospital in his fifty-third year. He was a native of Germany and is survived by a sister and brother.

CHARLES B. SELLERS, employed by Littauer Brothers, glove manufacturers, for thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home, 480 Central Park West, in his sixty-ninth year. A daughter survives him.

JOHN S. PECKHAM, assistant manager of the Hotel McAlpin, died at his home, 145 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, from a complication of diseases. He was 53 years old, and a bachelor. Mr. Peckham, who had been assistant manager of the McAlpin since it sopening, was previously connected with the Seville and with the Edgemere Club, at Edgemere, L. I. He was seized with an attack of erysipelas, from which he was unable to rally.

BERNARD DEVINE, an architectural and sculptural stone cutter, died yesterday in the City Hospital in Newark, N. J. His home was at 16 Eighth Avenue. He lived in Newark all his life. At various times Mr. Devine was employed by leading sculptors of the country.

JOSEPH QUACKENBUSH, who was an engineer on the Sussex Railroad, now leased by the Lackawanna Railroad, for forty-four years, and was one of the oldest engine drivers in the country, died yesterday at his home in Newton, N. J. He was 73 years old.

JAMES S. VICKERY, assistant foreman of Hose Company 2 of Westwood, N. J., is dead from a fracture of the skull received a week ago when thrown from the hose care while practising for the tournament of the New Jersey and New York Volunteer Firemen's Association. He was 50 years old, and had served on the Westwood Board of Education

DAVID M'L. PARRY DIES IN 64TH YEAR

Ex-President of National Association of Manufacturers Expires in Indianapolis.

LAWYER AND EDITOR FIRST

Carriage and Automobile Maker and Traction Magnate Was Author of "The Scarlet Empire."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—David McLean Parry, former President of the National Association of Manufacturers, died today at his home in this city, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a prominent carriage and automobile manufacturer and besides had extensive traction interests.

Captain Parry was born on a farm near Pittsburgh, Penn., and attended school during the Winters. Later he clerked in a dry goods store and finally attended the Cincinnati Law School from which he was graduated and afterward admitted to the bar. In the early seventies he came to this city and for a time was a reporter on The New York Herald. During this time he was a roommate of Robert G. Dun, who later became the head of the mercantile agency. Captain Parry was also a friend and protégé of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, by whom he was married to his first wife, Miss Clara Harbottle.

After leaving this city he edited a newspaper in Montana and then returned to Indiana, where he started a general hardware store, the business growing until he owned a chain of such stores. In 1882 he acquired a wagon shop in Rushville, Ind., and removed the business to Indianapolis, where he developed it into the largest of its kind in the world, with an output of 1,000 vehicles a day.

Captain Parry founded the Overland automobile factory and business, which he later sold to his former Superintendent, John Willys, for $250,000. He also gave Henry Ford his first financial assistance when he started in the automobile business. Captain Parry built and was President of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad, now part of the Illinois Central system, and also built and was President of the Indianapolis-Newcastle traction line. Among his other interests he owned the controlling interest in the Jenney Electric Light Company of Indianapolis and was heavily interested in the Motor Manufacturing Company, makers of the Pathfinder automobile. He was also a former Vice Presidentof the Farmers' Trust Company and was a member of the syndicate that built the Claypool Hotel. He was a former President of the National Association of Carriage Builders, the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and the Indianapolis Commercial Club. At the time of his death he was President of the American Educational Society.

In October, 1903, Captain Parry was elected President of the Industrial Association of America, which consisted of a federation of employers' associations and citizens' alliances throughout the country and which was formed to resist the demands of organized labor. He had fought and beaten the boycott in his own businesses and refused to accept the word of the walking delegate as law, and therefore was the unanimous choice for President of the Industrial Association. "Meet organization with organization" was his cry.

Captain Parry was prominent in politics and had refused Ambassadorships and the candidacy of the Vice Presidency of the United States. He was said to have been responsible for the nomination of Benjamin Harrison as a candidate for President, and also put forward such men as former Vice President Fairbanks and former Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Among his intimate friends were the late General Lew Wallace, Prince von Bismarck, and his son, Hubert. During the greater part of 1914 Captain Parry was abroad as a member of the Foreign Trade Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers, and was taken ill on the return voyage with the malady that caused his death.

He was an author, having written "The Scarlet Empire," an allegorical novel satirizing socialism, which received an international circulation. Captain Parry was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and an Odd Fellow. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Hessie Maxwell, and by nine children.

MARSHALL CUSHING DIES.

Publisher Was Former Secretary of Manufacturers' Association.

Marshall Cushing, the editor and publisher of How, a magazine for manufacturers, died yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was born in Hingham, N. Y., in 1860 and was a graduate of Exeter Academy and Harvard University, in the class of 1883. Mr. Cushing then started in newspaper work in Boston, becoming an editorial writer on the Boston Globe, later becoming night editor of that paper. Following this he became private secretary to Senator Lodge and then was secretary to John Wanamaker, at that time Postmaster-General.

Mr. Cushing the founded The Washington Times and was an editor of The New York Press. Of recent years he was prominent identified with manufacturers, and for some time Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, and was also connected with the National Founders' Association. Mr. Cushing was the owner of Cushing Farms in Dutchess Count, N. Y., and is survived by his widow and two step-children.

Peter A. Vincent.

Peter A. Vincent, for many years paying teller of the Western National Bank until it was merged into the Bank of Commerce, died on Tuesday at his home, 30 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. He was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., and started in the banking business with the Tenth National Bank, later becoming receiving teller of the Third National Bank, and finally, in 1887, joining the Western National. Mr. Vincent was a handwriting expert and was frequently called upon in important trials, the chief of which were those of Albert T. Patrick and Roland B. Molineaux. He also acted as Cashier for the city during the first paymeht of taxes after the dissolution of the Tweed ring. Mr. Vincent is survived by his widow, three sons, and three daughters.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

JOHNSTONE—WHITE.—May 12, 1915, at St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie, New York City, by the Rev. W. N. Guthrie, Sara Peirce White to William Bard Johnstone.

Died

BECKER.—Died, on May 10, 1915, Henry C. Becker, aged 66 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,096 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 14, 1915, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also R. A. Brooklyn Council No. 72, respectfully invited to attend.

BENEDICT.—At Montclair, N. J., on May 11, 1915, Edwin P. Benedict, in his 74th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 33 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, on Thursday, May 13, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:39, due at Montclair 2:17 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

RONDINELLA.—At her home in Whitefield, N. H., on Tuesday, May 11, Elizabeth Gifford, wife of the late Pasquale Rondinella. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, L. F. Rondinella, 4043 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Friday, May 14, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BRODERICK.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1915, John D. Broderick, in his 73d year, beloved husband of Mary Doyle. Funeral from his late residence, 369 Greene Av., Friday, May 14, at 9:30 A. M., sharp. Solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, members of the Seymour Club, Eleventh Assembly District Jefferson Club, and Exempt Firemen's Association are respectfully invited to attend.

BURGER.—Henry S., May 12. Funeral services 10 A. M. at 1,020 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

CENCI.—In Rome, Italy, on May 6, 1915, Eleanora L. S. Conci, Princess de Vicovaro, daughter of the late Lorillard and Sarah Johnson Griswold Spencer.

CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday, May 12, at Montclair, N. J., Robert, son of the late John Stoughton and Mary Lamport Christie. Notice of funeral later.

COOLIDGE.—Henry, suddenly, of pneumonia, in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, 41 East 51st St., Friday, May 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COULTER.—May 12, of pneumonia, Herbert B. Coulter of Montclair, N. J., in his 52d year. Funeral services at St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, Friday, May 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CUSHING.—Marshall Cushing, on Wednesday, May 12, at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York. Interment Hingham, Mass. Notice of funeral in Boston and Hingham papers Friday or Saturday.

DARLINGTON.—On Tuesday, May 11, 1915, John H. Darlington, in his 87th year. Funeral services at the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Peters, 955 Keap St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, May 13, at 8:30. Interment Friday at Newburg, N. Y.

DOLL.—Charles F., Monday, age 82, beloved father of Louise Schadt, Minnie Koenig, Lena Jacobson, and Henry W. Doll. Remains now at funeral parlor, 123 East 18th St. Requiem mass Thursday, May 13, 11 A. M., at St. Nicholas's Church, 2d St., between Avenue A and 1st Av.

HEMENWAY.—Norman E., entered into rest May 12. Funeral services at Home for Incurables, 183d St. and Third Ave., Friday morning.

INSLEE.—At Pasadena, Cal., on May 9, 1915, Mrs. Mary E. Inslee. Service at Pasadena; interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Suddenly, on May 10, Katherine M. Knickerbocker, at her residence, 153 West 117th St. Mass will be offered at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, the 14th, at 9 A. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at convenience of family. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LAHR.—After a lingering illness, Elizabeth Lahr, beloved wife of Louis Lahr, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 827 Elton Av., near 159th St., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend. Interment Friday noon, to Evergreen Cemetery.

LAWSON.—Suddenly, May 11, 1915, Samuel Lawson. Funeral services Friday morning, 11 o'clock, Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av., 20th St. Interment private.

McEVOY.—On May 11, at her residence, 155 East 30th St., Daisy, daughter of the late Margaret McEvoy. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., on Friday, 10 A. M.

McGEAN.—Edward J., suddenly, at St. Joseph's Home, 209 West 15th St., beloved father of James Amia McGean, Mrs. Loretta Laxton. Funeral notice hereafter.

McGUIRE.—On May 11, Margaret M., beloved wife of Joseph A. McGuire. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Sherman Av., on Friday, May 14, at 10:30 A. M.; thence to Church of the Good Shepherd, Broadway and 207th St., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

MANACCUS.—David, on Wednesday, May 12, in his 57th year, at his late residence, 875 Driggs Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday, May 13, 245 Division St., Manhattan, at 12 o'clock.

NAWRATH.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, John P., beloved husband of Mary Nawrath, in his 59th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Friday, May 14, at 9 A. M., from his late residence, 631 Union Place, Town of Union, N. J., thence to St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

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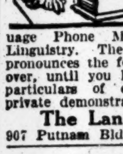

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Died

PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, May 12, 1915, John S., eldest son of the late Henry M. and Susan P. Peckham. Funeral services Friday afternoon, May 14, 1915, at 3 o'clock at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private.

SEE.—At Albany, N. Y., on May 11, 1915, Francis Asbury See. Funeral will be held at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SICKELS.—Henry Denice, suddenly, Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at his late residence, 436 Convent Av., in his 71st year. Funeral private.

SIMON.—Wednesday, May 12, Tinnie, beloved daughter of Mrs. Annie Simon. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 855 2d Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STRATFORD.—At her residence, 447 West 51st St., Maria Stratford, daughter of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Stratford. Funeral service at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Friday, May 14, at 10 A. M.

THEIS.—Margaret. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

TITUS.—Suddenly, on May 8, 1915, at Eagle Lake, Me., Lewis Hewlett Titus, son of S. Townsend and Julia Jackson Titus, in the 31st year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his father, S. Townsend Titus, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., on Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 2 P. M.

VINCENT.—Suddenly, May 11, 1915, Peter Augustus Vincent, aged 69 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 30 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Thursday, May 13, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends and members of Court Bushwick, I. O. F., invited to attend.

WALSH.—Margaret, beloved mother of John and Margaret, and sister of Patrick and Terrence, Ellen Kane, and wife of the late Richard Walsh, native of Kells, County Meagh, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 2,534 7th Av., on Friday, May 14, at 9 A. M. Thence to the Church of the Resurrection, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated.

WERNER.—Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B., Brethren: You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Moritz Werner, from Meyer's Undertaking Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

P. IRVING GRINBERG, President.

ANDERSON.—John J., 2,091 3d Av., May 11.

BEBBER.—Emil, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M., 1,705 2d Av.

BELANGER.—Mary, 145 East 32d St., May 10.

BOERKE.—William H., 522 East 85th St., May 11.

COLLINS.—Sadie, May 10. Funeral 135 Avenue B, today, 2 P.M.

CREMIN.—Mary G., 169 East 71st St., May 10. Funeral private.

CROWLEY.—Jeremiah, 124 Madison St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Joseph, 1,446 2d Av., May 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DRUMM.—Alice J., 2,077 Clinton Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

EDWARDS.—Lauretta, 139 Alexander Av., Bronx, May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GREENFIELD.—Joseph, Jr., 364 Pearl St., May 11, aged 10.

HANDLEY.—William A., 109 West 60th St., May 11. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HEDDESHEIMER.—Amelia, 268 West 133d St., May 11, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Thomas, 619 East 15th St., May 10, aged 48.

KANE.—John, 1,033½ Stebbins Av., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LYONS.—Anna, 1,485 2d Av., May 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McGOWAN.—Anna, 428 West 52d St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MARTIN.—Helena, 1,521 Zerega Av., Bronx, May 11. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

MAXWELL.—May, May 11, aged 36. Funeral 171 8th Av.

O'CONNELL.—Catherine, 73 North Moore St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PATTERSON.—Maude E., 56 West 104th St., May 11.

SCHELLER.—George, 357 West 11th St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SELLERS.—Charles B., 480 Central Park West, May 11. Funeral private.

SELIGMAN.—Edward, 305 East 88th St., May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STUETZLE.—Xavier, 106 East 7th St., May 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WALLDORFER.—Joseph, May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M., 1,227 Lexington Av.

WERNER.—Moritz, 228 Lenox Av., May 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WILLIAMSON.—Harry, 505 West 134th St., May 11. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

ABRAMS.—Townsend E., 611 Fairview Av., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BECKER.—Henry C., 1,096 Bushwick Av., May 10, aged 66. Funeral service tomorrow.

BRENNAN.—Elizabeth, 100 Dean St., May 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died

BRODERICK.—John D., 369 Greene Av., May 11, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BUTTS.—Lorin H., 744 Dean St., May 11, aged 83.

CALLAHAN.—Mary, 354 56th St., May 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CARROLL.—James, 623 Clinton St., May 11, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CASSIDY.—James, 191 Stockholm St., May 11, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DILLER.—Peter H., 361 Lafayette Av., May 12. Funeral service tomorrow.

DOYLE.—Marion, Kingston Avenue Hospital, May 11.

DUDDENHAUSEN.—Elizabeth, 50 India St., May 11, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GABRIOLA.—Antonio, 260 Skillman St., May 10.

GALLAGHER.—Edward J., 227 Linden Av., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GRIFFIN.—Margaret, 112 Lee Av., May 12, aged 16. Funeral notice later.

HAGERTY.—George, 166 Utica Av., May 10, aged 35. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HANSON.—Hanna N., 257 50th St., May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Arthur A., 412 Gold St., May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOFFMANN.—Barbara, 729 Cumberland St., May 12, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

MAGNUS.—Martin, 31 2d St., May 11, aged 82. Funeral private.

MEEKER.—Roger B., 432 Jamaica Av., May 10.

MEYERRICK.—George, Metropolitan Hospital, May 10.

NOPPER.—Elizabeth, 198 South 2d St., May 11, aged 69. Funeral service today.

REGENSBURGER.—Agnes, 167 Bushwick Av., May 11, aged 56. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VINCENT.—Peter A., 30 McDonough St., May 11, aged 69. Funeral service today.

VON WYETH.—Bertha, 297 Smith St., May 11, aged 79. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WILHELM.—John, 173 Knickerbocker Av., May 11, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BEEKMAN.—Eva, 135 Bright St., Jersey City, May 12, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEVINE.—Bernard, 16 8th Av., Newark, May 12.

DUSTAN.—Mary L., Newark, May 12, aged 71. Funeral May 15, 2 P. M.

ELY.—Elizabeth, 78 Vroom St., Jersey City, May 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Mary, 244 York St., Jersey City, May 12.

FLOCKHART.—Janet C., 52 Van Buren St., Newark, May 12, aged 54. Funeral May 15.

HEMHAUSER.—Mary E., 402 15th Av., Newark, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHNEIDER.—Joseph, 528 Ann St., West Hoboken, May 10, aged 25. Funeral tomorrow.

SHEA.—John J., 12 Fleet St., Jersey City, May 12. Funeral May 15.

SMITH.—Daniel, 90 Washington Av., Newark, May 11, aged 68.

STEIN.—Solomon S., 531 12th Av., Newark, May 11. Funeral tomorrow.

VARLEY.—John, 211 2d St., Jersey City, May 10.

WALSH.—Arthur H., 603½ Bramhall Av., Jersey City, May 11. Funeral service today.

WALTHER.—Christian, 112 Orchard St., Newark, May 11, aged 88. Funeral May 15.

Long Island.

ADAMS.—Mrs. Raymond G., Sayville, May 10, aged 19. Funeral today.

COOK.—William H., Woodhaven, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOLAN.—John W., Sr., Richmond Hill, May 12, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WEGER.—Killian, Amityville, May 11, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WRIGHT.—John, College Point, May 10, aged 45.

In Memoriam

FOWLES.—In fond remembrance of Frances May and Charles F. Fowles, who lost their lives in the Lusitania catastrophe, May 7, 1915.

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VON SPEE'S STORY OF CORONEL FIGHT

German Admiral Regarded It as Rare Luck That His Squadron Was Not Defeated.

NEW LIGHT ON BATTLE

Believed the Good Hope Still Afloat —Sea Too Heavy to Attempt Rescues.

A vivid account of a battle by moonlight off Coronel, Chile, in which the British fleet under Admiral Cradock was defeated by a squadron of German cruisers under Count von Spee, is given in a letter written by Count von Spee under date of Nov. 2, and published in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 18, which has just been received here. Admiral von Spee himself subsequently lost his life when his fleet was sunk by the British fleet under Admiral Sturdee in the battle of the Falkland Islands.

In his letter, which tells in detail of the search for the British ships before and after the battle, new facts come to light as to the time and conditions of the fight off Coronel. The letter reads:

"Yesterday was All Saints Day, and a lucky day for us. I was on the way with the fleet, sailing south along the coast, when I got wind of the fact that an English cruiser had run into Coronel, a little coaling port near Concepcion. Since, according to general international rule, the ship of a belligerent must depart within twenty-four hours, I thought that I might catch it. I had so assigned the positions that the Nürnberg was to steam up in front of the harbor to see if the cruiser was still inside, while the other ships were to be placed outside around the harbor. In order to save coal, the ships had steam for only fourteen nautical miles, but were otherwise cleared; in a short time all boilers were ready. My ships were therefore at about 4:25 P. M. rather scattered; only the Gneisenau was very close by, when it was reported to me that two ships had been sighted west-southwest.

Sights the Good Hope.

"I thereupon headed that way, ordered the other cruisers to come to me, for it was soon apparent to me that they were enemy ships, namely the armored cruiser Monmouth and the little cruiser Glasgow. Soon there appeared behind the ships that had been sighted the auxiliary cruiser Otranto, and after a while the armored cruiser Good Hope. The enemy attempted several manoeuvres by which, in my opinion, he would have got closer to the coast and on my leeward, which would have been disadvantageous to me.

"I immediately ordered the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau to use all their boilers, and in a quarter of an hour, I steamed at the rate of twenty knots against a heavy sea, luckily so far that I lay parallel to the enemy; but I was alone and was obliged to wait for the arrival of the others. The enemy was amiable enough not to disturb me at this time; the distance was then still about nine nautical miles. When, at 6:10 o'clock, my ships has gathered together with the exception of the Nürnberg, which could not be seen, I began to decrease the distance, and when it was about five nautical miles, I ordered fire to be opened.

"The battle had begun, and in the main I directed the course of the line quite easily and with little change. I had manoeuvred so with respect to the sun in the west that it could not inconvenience me. The moon in the east was not yet full, but gave promise of shining well in the night. Rainbows were visible at various points. My ships fired quickly and with good effect upon the large vessels. The Scharnhorst fired against the Good Hope (flagship of Admiral Cradock.) The Gneisenau fired upon the Monmouth, the Leipzig against the Glasgow, the Dresden upon the Otranto. The last-named ship presently left the line and escaped, I think.

Two Ships Afire.

"Fire broke out upon the Good Hope and the Monmouth; on the former there was a tremendous explosion, which looked like a brilliant burst of fireworks against the dark sky of the night, glowing white with twinkling stars, and blazing up above its smokestacks. I thought the ship must sink under the circumstances, but it steamed on, and the battle continued uninterrupted. Darkness fell. I had diminished the distance to 4,500 meters. Then I turned so that it increased slowly again. There was further firing against the ships, which we could recognize only by the blaze; and when the gun-pointers could aim no more, fire was discontinued. The firing of the enemy had ceased.

"I ordered the little cruisers to take up the pursuit, but inasmuch as the enemy, as it appeared, had now extinguished the blaze, nothing could be seen, and our circling about the enemy's line in our attempts to throw light upon them led to no meeting. The artillery battle had lasted fifty-two minutes.

"At about 8:40 o'clock I noticed on a northwesterly course ahead of us at a very great distance, estimated at about ten nautical miles, artillery fire. I steamed toward it to help, if need be. It was the Nürnberg, which had been unable earlier to effect a junction, and which had now hit upon the escaping Monmouth, which, as it reported, had been found with a strong list to starboard. The Nürnberg went close up to her and gave her the rest with gun fire. The Monmouth careened and sank.

No Rescues.

"Unfortunately a heavy sea made impossible any attempt at rescue, besides the fact that the Nürnberg thought it saw the Good Hope in the vicinity, which was probably a delusion. It must have mistaken the big cruisers at a great distance in the moonlight therefor. I do not know what became of the Good Hope; Lieutenant G., who had time to make observations, thought he saw that it had also taken a heavy list, and when I recall the picture as presented at the time, I think it possible that this was so, but I thought that that was the result of the ship's movement in the heavy sea. It is possible that it, too, sank; it certainly was unable to give battle. The Glasgow could scarcely be seen. It, too, is said to have received several shells, but, in my opinion, escaped.

"Thus we won all along the line, and I thank God for it. We were protected in a manner that was almost miraculous; we have to report no casualties on the Gneisenau. The small cruisers were not struck at all. The shells which struck the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau did practically no damage. A 15-centimeter shell got into a boatswain's quarters on the Scharnhorst. It had pierced a wooden wall and then caused all sorts of mischief and disorder, but had fortunately not exploded, and now lay there as a greeting.

"A smokestack had been hit, but not in such a manner that it could not be used further. Similar trivial damages upon the Gneisenau. I do not know what unfortunate circumstances were present in the enemy's case that deprived him of every success. The enthusiasm of our brave fellows was immense. I am especially glad that the Nürnberg which, through no fault of her own, remained at a distance from the battle, could at the end still participate in the success. If the Good Hope escaped, it must, in my opinion, run into a Chilean harbor because of its damage. In order to ascertain that, I shall, tomorrow, steam with the Gneisenau and Nürnberg to Valparaiso and see if the Good Hope cannot be dismantled by the Chileans. Hereby I am rid of two strong opponents. The Good Hope is bigger than the Scharnhorst, you know, but has not as good artillery. To be sure, it has heavier guns, but only two of them. The Monmouth, on the other hand, is inferior to the Scharnhorst, since it has only 15-centimeter guns.

"The Englishmen have another ship like the Monmouth here, and, in addition, it seems, a ship of the line, of the Queen class, with 30.5-centimeter guns. Against the latter we can hardly do anything; if they had kept together their force we should have drawn the short end of the stick. You can hardly imagine what rejoicing there is among all of us. So we have been able at least to contribute something to the fame of our arms, even if it may have little importance on the whole situation, considering the enormous number of the English ships."

MORE RIGGS SUIT DELAY.

Government Gets a Postponement Till Monday to Perfect Its Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Counsel for the Government is encountering heavy difficulties in preparing its answer to the suit of the Riggs National Bank to enjoin officials of the Treasury Department from imposing fines for the bank's failure to make reports, alleged by the bank to have been demanded by the Controller of the Currency in a spirit of personal malice. The answer was completed three days ago, but since then, in almost constant conference of the many counsel employed that answer has been modified. Today, when the case came up before Justice McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Government, which obtained the original delay, moved and obtained a postponement until Monday in order to perfect its answer.

This request was not opposed by counsel for the bank, but in a running colloquy, in which Justice McCoy took an amused part, ex-Senator Bailey and Mr. Hogan, for the bank, insisted tnat the Government was seeking to bring up a great mass of facts impugning the bank's record because it realized that the "naked law" gave no defense against the bank's suit. Samuel Untermyer, who did the talking for the Government side, admitted that he did not wish to debate the formal emurrers without reference at the same time to the affidavits of fact the Government was collecting.

Justice McCoy, while he did not commit himself in the discussion, gave one intimation discouraging to the Government's counsel in its proposal to make a broad answer covering political phases of the controversy.

80,000 SIGN FRANK PETITION.

More Than 5,000 Letters Received Yesterday at Chicago Headquarters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—More than 80,000 signatures to petitions asking the commutation of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, has been received at the headquarters of the Leo M. Frank Committe i nthis city by Lester L. Dauer, temporary Chairman.

"More than 5,000 letters came today," said Mr. Dauer. "Our correspondents include Thomas Taggart, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; John G. Baker, Superintendent of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and other men of equal prominence. Many organizations, such as the Iowa State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and the Board of Trade of Missouri have also joined the movement.

"The campaign in Frank's behalf is being carried on over the whole country and is meeting with enthusiastic response everywhere."

GEORGE NIPER IS 107.

Attributes His Long Life to Use of Tobacco and Alcohol.

Special to The New York Times.

STANHOPE, N. J., May 12.—George Niper celebrated his 107th birthday today in the little cabin near the old Stanhope reservoir, where he has lived for nearly a century. His youngest son, Thul, 64 years old, lives with him.

Niper was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a charcoal burner. Niper makes axe handles for a living. He selects the hickory and turns several handles a day. He has smoked and chewed tobacco since he was 12, and says he thinks he has lived so long because he has been a moderate user of tobacco and alcohol. He has never been seriously ill.

He voted for Andrew Jackson for President, and has voted in ninety-four elections, each time for the Democratic ticket, though all his six sons are Republicans. He was married when he was 21 years old, and his wife died fifteen years ago at the age of 90.

Niper's father died when he was 99 years old, and his mother lived to be 97. Despite his great age Niper frequently walks ten miles to visit friends and says walking is the best exercise except work.

PUBLISHERS MAKE PROTEST

Object to Proposed Increases in Freight Rates on Paper.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and of many news print paper mills appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission today and protested against proposed increases in freight rates on news print paper east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers. Representatives of the railroads were present to justify the increases.

Robert C. Morris, representing the Publishers' Association, said an increase in the cost of production of newspapers would work a hardship and that, as the railroads recently benefited by the 5 per cent. general increase they need no other.

The railroad representatives declared rates on paper had long been too low and that a readjustment was necessary and should be made now.

DOLL GIRL WINS TROPHY.

Frederick I. Hamm's French Bulldog Takes L. I. K. C. Challenge Cup.

Frederick I. Hamm's French bulldog The Doll Girl, considered by many one of the best of the breed in this country, last night won the Grand Challenge Trophy given by the Long Island Kennel Club at the final competition at Bryant Hall. There were sixty or more dogs eligible to compete in the judging for the cup, but the incleemnt weather cut the entry down to a small figure. Even so, some of the most representative dogs of the various breeds were entered. The judges quickly eliminated the outside contenders, and the award lay between the winner, Mrs. A. McClure Halley's remarkable Pekingese puppy Sums Ouena of Llenrud, William M. Jones's Airedale Crewe So Preference, and William G. Porteous's Scottish terrier St. Crispin's Hellball. The award to The Doll Girl met with popular approval. The dog is a remarkably fine specimen of the breed, strong in general conformation, with a wonderful head and front.

The competing dogs were the winners in the previous shows. Strangely, there were not many of the larger dogs present. Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Nanking Mei met the Pekingese imported from England about six months ago and which was considered a strong contender for the premier honor last night, was not entered.

The winning dog, The Doll Girl, has had a notable record recently. It was reserev for the best bitch at the French bulldog show, the best bitch at the Charity Show, and the best of the breed at Rochester and Philadelphia.

Jersey Masons Elect Officers.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., May 12.—The New Jersey State Council, Knights of Columbus, at its nineteenth annual convention here today, elected the following officers; State Deputy, John F. O'Neill of Jersey City; Secretary, Joseph F. Manleu of aPterson; Treasurer, Albert T. Marble of Camden; Warden, Carl H. Greenwood of Plainfield; Advocate, Frank A. Coan of South Amboy; Chaplain, the Rev. William Keyes of West New York. Reports showed the State mebbership to be 15,000, an increase of 1,240 over the previous year.

U. S. AND CHINA JOIN IN MEDICINE

The Hunan-Yale Medical School in Full Operation, Following Negotiations Begun in 1906.

INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH

Nursing Schools, a Hospital, and a Research Laboratory Also Established at Changsha.

Systematic co-operation between Chinese and American medical schools is being established, according to Dr. Yen of Changsha, China, who discusses this subject in The Journal of the American Medical Association. A co-operative agreement exists at Changsha between the Chinese and Yale which is now in full operation. This movement took a practical form in the Summer of 1913, but Yale had been patiently and carefully paving the way since 1906. During these years the one aim was to cultivate friendship and good-will with the Chinese, and to win Chinese interest and confidence in the Yale work.

Every effort was made to give practical assistance to the Chinese in such affairs as Red Cross work, combating epidemics, and in making effective sanitary reforms. In 1913, when a large gift was obtained in America for the erection of a new Yale hospital, the Chinese were at once interested, and appreciated the opportunity. On their own initiative more than eighty of the prominent gentry of Hunan, led by provincial officials, sent a joint petition to the Governor, requesting him, in the name of the Hunan Government, to enter into a working agreement with Yale for the immediate establishment of a medical school. This request was granted, and the agreement was signed in July, 1913, between Yale on the one side and the Governor, representing the Hunan Government, on the other. Thus was born the Hunan-Yale Medical School.

The co-operative agreement was developed at the initiative of the Chinese, but the way was paved by a steadfast and definite policy on the part of Yale extending over seven years. In addition to opening a new medical school, with standards similar to those in the West, the co-operators also undertook to maintain two nursing schools for men and women, respectively, and a hospital and a research department for the investigation of public health problems and diseases peculiar to China. The Hunan Government is to provide the necessary school buildings, costing $156,000, (Mexican silver,) nine acres of land, amounting to $50,000, and an annual sum of $50,000, (Mexican,) for the maintenance of the school and hospital. Yale undertook to furnish a hospital, costing $150,000, (United States gold,) and the salaries of fifteen doctors.

Land costing 80,000 taels, (a tael equals about 60 cents,) has been purchased adjoining the Yale campus. Of this sum Yale gave 20,000 taels, the Hunan Government 50,000 taels, and the land owners 10,000 taels. A medical preparatory department and two nurses' training schools were opened in the Fall of 1913.

The difficulty of the language to be used as a teaching medium was readily solved. The opinion of the Chinese managers was asked, and the decision was unanimous that English should be employed. The difficulties in giving adequate medical instruction in Chinese, and the ideal of making this a first-class medical school, alike made the use of English imperative. The pre-medical course, and perhaps part of the lower years of the medical course, would require more or less explanatory instruction in Chinese; but the opinion was unanimous and enthusiastic on the part of the Chinese that graduates should have a good working knowledge of English, and that the more technical instruction should be in English.

The medical preparatory school, with nineteen students, and the two nursing schools, with thirty-five students, are now in full operation, and the Yale hospital is under the direction of the joint board.

MANY LOW-GRADE DOCTORS.

Sixteen States Still Admit Graduates of Inferior Colleges.

The State Examining Boards of thirty-two States are making some use of the legal power conferred on them to discriminate between medical colleges and to refuse recognition to those which are of low standard or are not properly equipped to furnish their students a satisfactory training in modern medicine. Of the thirty-two State boards, nine will not license the graduate of any medical college unless he has completed at leasct two years of work in an approved liberal arts college before taking up the study of medicine.

These States are Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, and South Dakota. There are six States which have not given the boards full legal authority to pass on the character or standing of the colleges whose graduates may be admitted to examination. These States are Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Tennessee, and Wymoning. The district of Columbia falls into this class also.

In nine other States the boards are apparently given ample power, but, so far as the reports indicate, and for various reasons, the boards are not using that power. These States are California, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Utah, and Washington. Arkansas and Florida each have three separate and independent licensing boards, one of which—the regular board—has refused to recognize low-grade colleges under its jurisdiction.

"Since the graduates of these low-grade medical colleges cannot secure licenses in thirty-two States, they will flock to those in which they are still eligible," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "These sixteen States, therefore, are certain to be the dumping ground for the output of these inferior colleges just so long as the practice acts permit, or so long as the State licensing boards do not take action against them. The people have the right to expect that the State (on which the National Constitution places the responsibility) will grant them proper legislation, and that the licensing board—the only legal body having these matters in charge—will take such action as is necessary to protect them against the ill-trained product of the low-grade medical colleges."

NEW HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Society for Relief of Destitute to Build on Bronx Site.

The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, which has occupied for many years the three-story building on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, has decided to move into the upper Bronx section. The society has purchased the entire block bounded by Kingsbridge Road, the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Creston Avenue, and 193d Street, containing about twenty lots.

Plans are being prepared for a large building, and when completed the present site will be sold. It has a frontage of 126 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 100 on the street, and with the building has an assessed valuation, although exempt from taxation of $180,000. William Foulke is President of the society and Charles C. Bull is Secretary.

The Home of the Holy Comforter purchased a large plot on the northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 196th Street about six months ago for a new home.

FUSS AT COMMENCEMENT.

Doctors Got Degrees 300 Years Ago Without Seeing a Patient.

The conferring of the degree of Doctor of Medicine was a much more imposing ceremony 300 years ago than it is today. The graduation of a medical student was generally celebrated with much detail, and for several days there were music and feasts. The historic features of the medical examination and graduation of this period have been immortalized by Molière in "La Malade Imaginaire." This instructive comedy was produced in 1665 for the special enjoyment of the King and Court. From the rising of the curtain till it falls the piece is the most scathing satire on medical art and science. No detail concerning the professors, practice, teachings, and instructions is omitted that could supply a point for raillery and ridicule.

Incredible as it may appear, the majority of students attained the degree of Bachelor, and conversed learnedly of the nature and cure of disease before having seen a case. The great object of medical education in that day was to know and discourse on all that the ancients had said about health and disease. After two years of devotion to the course of study the student was eligible for the baccalaureate, which was followed at intervals with further tests, and then came the examination for "license," admission to the "vesperie," followed with "capping."

"The scene takes place in the amphitheatre of the old medical school of Paris or Montpelier," says Dr. Mortimer Frank in an article on "Medical Instruction in the Seventeenth Century" in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association. "We see a crowd of old French medical celebrities of the seventeenth century, including doctors, surgeons, and apothecaries, in full professional glory, with their four-cornered caps and red robes trimmed with ermine. Beneath them sit a number of students wearing the black robe of a Bachelor.

"The Dean presides and opens the ceremonies with a long discourse on the glories of the institution. The object of the assembly is then disclosed, this being the examination of a candidate to determine if he can give sufficient proof of the necessary qualifications for becoming a licentiate for graduation. The candidate having furnished brilliant proof of his capacity, falls on his knee and receives the apostolic benediction. After an interval of six weeks or more the candidate is admitted to the 'vesperie,' which consisted of a pompous eulogy on the dignity and importance of the medical profession.

"On the final day he proceeds to take the oath, swearing faithfully to observe the statutes, to reverence the opinions of his seniors, and never to make use of remedies except those sanctioned by them. The candidate solemnly repeats the immortal single word 'juro'; the Dean then thrusts the square bonnet on his head, accompanying the act with a slight tap; and the worthy licentiate is henceforth privileged to practice. The Bachelor, having undergone the learned ordeal with success, delivers a flowery address and thanks his masters for the honor conferred.

"This lengthy ceremony, with its innumerable dinners and banquets of old-time dimensions, which forms the substance of Molière's sparkling satire, gives a true picture of the seventeenth-century graduation ceremonies."

MOTOR TAX BILL VETOED.

Governor Says Proposed Law Would Lead to Serious Confusion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 12.—Governor Whitman today vetoed Senator Hewett's bill to tax the horse power of commercial motor vehicles and assessing jitneys $2 a year for each passenger seat and motor cycles $2 a year. The bill was drafted to bring a revenue of $200,000 a year. In vetoeing it, the Governor says:

"If this bill should be approved it would destroy the system of the registration of motor vehicles throughout the State of New York. Its approval in its present form, in my judgment, would lead to serious confusion and might result in a very great financial loss to the State, of the revenue which the State now receives under the existing law, providing for the registration of motor vehicles."

The veto was also extended to Senator Gilchrist's bill to amend the military law to exempt national guard members of the Legislature from the actual performance of military duty, but credit them with it while in attendance upon the sessions of the Legislature. The Governor says that any legislation enacted by the State upon the subject would be without effect so far as the Federal officers are concerned.

The bills approved by the Governor included:

Senator Cromwell's measure, authorizing New York City to acquire two strips of land owned by the State on each side of Centre Street, and forming part of Mariser's Family Asylum, Richmond Borough, for opening and extending Rosebank Avenue. Senator Mill's bill, regulating the acquisition of title or easements in real property for streets, parks or for other public purposes in New York City. Senator Towner's regulating the distribution of surplus, voting for Directors and limitation of expenses of life insurance corporations. Assemblyman Kelly's amending the Workmens Compensation law by providing that an employe, suffering from a previous disability, shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of one-half of the compensation for the first injury.

VANDERBILT WILL INTEREST.

Newport Curious as to Disposition of Oakland Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12.—All Newport is curious about Alfred G. Vanderbilt's will, which will be offered for probate in New York, where he was a citizen. There can be no question as to his residence, as last April, while his steam yacht Wayfarer was here, he was asked why he did not hail from Newport instead of New York. His reply was: "I am a citizen of New York."

As Mr. Vanderbilt was most careful and thorough in all his affairs, there is no doubt that he made a careful will.

His estate about here includes Oakland Farm in Portsmouth, his stock in the Newport Casino, three shares; stock in the Reading Room, Spouting Rock Beach Association, which operates Bailey's Beach; Newport Fishing Club, which owns Gooseberry Island, and in the Westchester Polo Club.

The question of greatest interest to Newport people and at Oakland Farm is who will become proprietor there. There is deep grief among the employes, horsemen, farmers, and others at Oakland Farm. Flags over the Newport Young Men's Christian Association which Mr. Vanderbilt gave as a memorial to his father, the Reading Room and Casino are at half staff out of respect to his memory.

MANITOBA MINISTRY OUT.

Premier Robbin, Conservative, Gives Way to Norris, Liberal.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—The resignation of the Premier of Manitoba, Sir R. P. Roblin, and other officials of the present administration, was announced today.

The resignations were presented to Sir Douglas Cameron, the lieutenant Governor, who then sent for T. C. Norris, leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Provincial Legislature, and called upon him to form a new Government. Those who resigned represented the Conservatives. It is understood they will also resign their seats in the Legislature thus giving the new Government a majority of members

URGES PROTECTION FOR ALASKA SHIPS

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries Wants Government to Chart Pinnacle Rocks.

WRECKS STREW THE COAST

Only Three Lighthouses for Distance of 3,000 Miles — Many Lives and Vessels Lost.

Under the heading "Some Needs of Alaska" E. Lester Jones, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, in the report of his recent investigations in Alaska, calls for the immediate charting of the Alaska coast, in order to safeguard Government and commercial shipping in the treacherous waters of the North Pacific and Bering Sea.

"The fact that today the United States Government has many vessels going to and fro, in and out of Alaskan ports and waters, vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service, the navy, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Lighthouses, and the Bureau of Fisheries, and the fleet of commercial vessels, makes one wonder that the Government is willing to so constantly risk many lives and such valuable property in uncharted and dangerous waters," he says. "Many of the waters, especially in Western Alaska, are not charted, and although there are many very dangerous points there are almost no lighthouses.

"One hardly realizes the vast amount of shore line, more than the total cost line of all the States of the country bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. With the exception of a lighthouse on Hinchinbrook Island and two at Unimak Pass, there are no lighthouses from Icy Strait to Nome, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles.

"In view of this condition, it seems remarkable that there have not been more shipwrecks. In recent years more than 500 lives have been lost and property valued at more than $8,000,000. I saw several wrecks serving as landmarks, and it emphasized to me the fact that, to insure her development Alaska needs to safeguard her waters, which are the gateway to her vast resources.

"Lighthouses are important, but there is also the absolute need for wire drag operations on the Alaskan coast for the purpose of locating the many unknown pinnacle rocks which are so fatal to navigation. This comes home to me, for I myself encountered such dangers, increased by much fog and storm. Three vessels last season went to the bottom by striking these pinnacle rocks and uncharted reefs—the United States Revenue Cutter Tahoma, the ship Paramenta, and the Gayhead, worth approximated $500,000."

As an instance of the Government's failure to provide necessary protection along the coast, Deputy Commissioner Jones cites the case of Unga Village, on Unga Island. Notwithstanding that the village has become the headquarters of the fast-growing codfish industry and is also the home of a United States Commissioner and a Deputy Marshal, Mr. Jones points out that the island has been allowed to remain almost completely isolated because the Government has not established a wireless station there. Mail boats touch the island but once a month in Summer and every two months in Winter.

For the coming year the Deputy Commissioner recommends the expenditure of $218,000 for new vessels, more Government officials, and other improvements along the coast.

MARIE DRESSLER SUES.

"Tillie's Punctured Romance" Film Owes Her Money, She Says.

Marie Dressler, the actress, who starred with Charles Chaplin, the comedian, in the six-reel comedy of "Tillie's Punctured Romance," testified before Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday in her suit against the Keystone Film Company for an accounting of the proceeds of the playand for an injunction. She said tnat her contract provided that she should get one-half of the profits, and that while they had amounted to $122,000, she never got a cent.

Miss Dressler told of the agreement, and how she began in April, 1914, to rehearse for the pictures. They weren't finished until the following July, and she said that the Keystone Company agreed to keep an office in this city where she could always examine the books in order to see how much money the "Tillie" films were earning.

oJb E. Hedges testified about the insolvency of the Alco Film Company. Edmund L. Mooney, Miss Dressler's counsel, explained that this company got the rights of the pictures. The scheme, Mr. Mooney said, was to fix things so that Miss Dressler would not get any of the money due her. The Alco Company went into bankruptcy after it had paid the Keystone Company $43,000 of the 175,000 that it was to pay for the pictures.

James H. Dalton, Miss Dressler's manager, testified that he had paid $1,000 for music to accompany the pictures, and that the defendant company had adopted a plan for the sale of the films without his consent. The case will go on today.

WEAVERS CALL OFF STRIKE.

Men at Borden Mills Accept Terms Which Were Originally Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, May 12.—The Iron Work's Mills weavers, at a mass meeting today, voted to discontinue their strike, and to return to work tomorrow morning. These mills are the property of M. C. D. Borden & Sons of New York. The terms are that the Mason, or ordinary looms, may be stopped at 12 noon, but the Draper, or automatic looms, may be left running until 12:30, although their operatives may leave the mills. The latter are not to be held responsible for imperfections in the cloth woven during the extra half hour.

These terms were offered by the Superintendent of the plant the second day of th strike, but were then turned down. It was announced today that all the strikers would be taken back to work. About 5,000 operatives are affected.

JURY GIVES FLAWN $20,000.

Burned on Railroad's Electric Pole at Woodlawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 12.—Because Arthur Flawn, an electrician employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, had to have seven pounds of flesh, muscle and skin cut off his left side and arm, which had been burned by contact with a live wire, a jury in Justice Marschauser's Supreme Court today awarded him a verdict of $20,000 against the corporation. Flawn sued for $50,000 damages for injuries.

In June, 1913, Flawn was burned while trying to replace a transformer on one of the signal poles of the Harlem Division, just soth of the Woodlawn station.

His lawyer wanted to expose Flawn's burned side to the jury, but five purymen balked at the exhibition and said that all they wanted to see was the photograph.

Jersey K. of C. Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—The Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of New Jersey elected officers today. Robert A. Meeker of Plainfield was succeeded as grand high priest by Frederick J. Melvin of Cape May. Grand King Frederick J. Crane of Orange became deputy grand high priest, Grand Scribe William H. Lowe of Paterson became high king. The positions to which other officers were advanced were as follows: Grand scribe, Andrew N. McKinnon of Newark; grand captal not the host, Louis A. Menegaux of Weehawken; grand principal sojourner, Richard C. Woodward of Bordentown.

The New York Times

CURRENT HISTORY

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

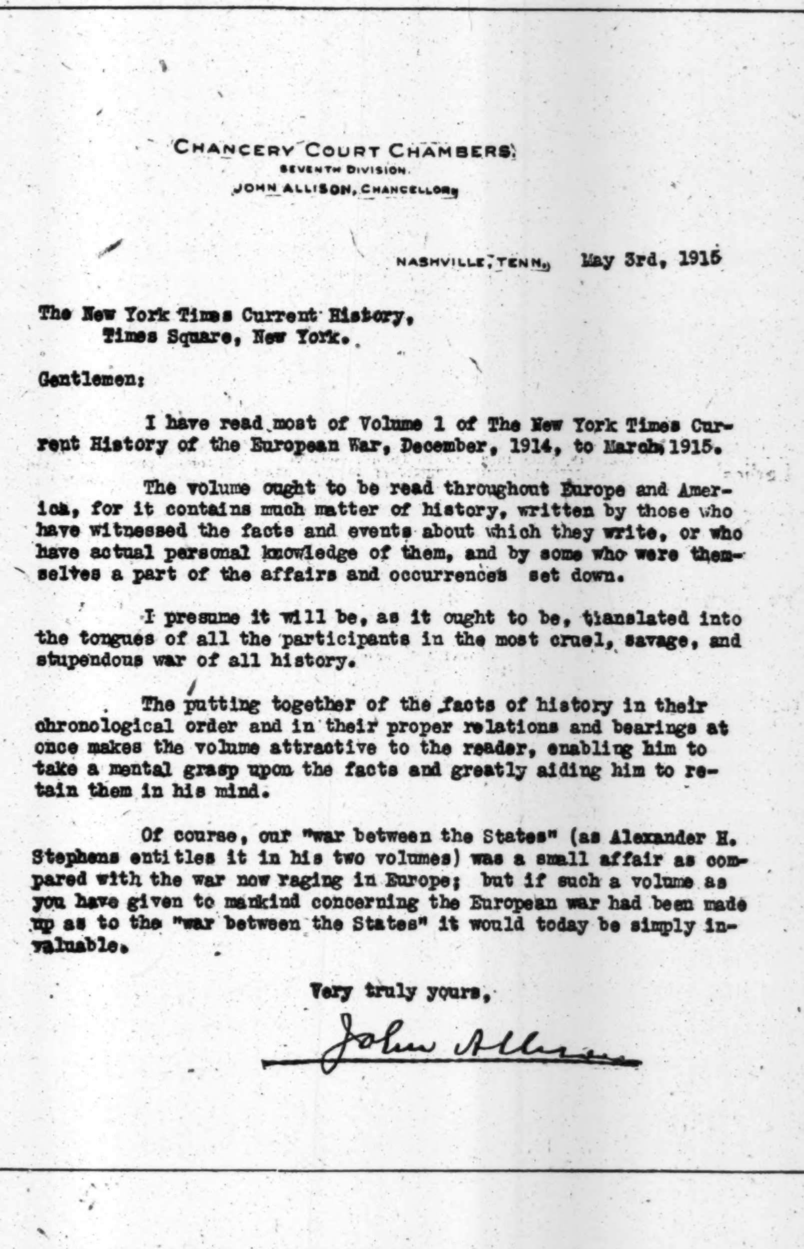
THE EUROPEAN WAR

How serious thinkers regard the thoroughness and impartiality of The New York Times Current History in its treatment of the great war is indicated in the following letter

from

Chancellor Allison

of Tennessee



CHANCERY COURT CHAMBERS,
SEVENTH DIVISION.
JOHN ALLISON, CHANCELLOR.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 3rd, 1915

The New York Times Current History,
Times Square, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have read most of Volume 1 of The New York Times Current History of the European War, December, 1914, to March, 1915.

The volume ought to be read throughout Europe and America, for it contains much matter of history, written by those who have witnessed the facts and events about which they write, or who have actual personal knowledge of them, and by some who were themselves a part of the affairs and occurrences set down.

I presume it will be, as it ought to be, tianslated into the tongues of all the participants in the most cruel, savage, and stupendous war of all history.

The putting together of the facts of history in their chronological order and in their proper relations and bearings at once makes the volume attractive to the reader, enabling him to take a mental grasp upon the facts and greatly aiding him to retain them in his mind.

Of course, our "war between the States" (as Alexander H. Stephens entitles it in his two volumes) was a small affair as compared with the war now raging in Europe; but if such a volume as you have given to mankind concerning the European war had been made up as to the "war between the States" it would today be simply invaluable.

Very truly yours,

John Allison

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Contains, among more than fifty important articles upon the European War, Sir John French's Own Story of the Costly Victory of Neuve Chapelle; The British Official Story of the Battles of the Dogger Banks and the Falkland Islands; The French Official Account of the first six months of the war in the Western field; "What Germans Say of Their Own Methods of Warfare," by Professor Bedier, of the College de France; South Africa's Romantic Blue Paper; Britain's Peril of Strikes and Drink, by David Lloyd George; "A Swiss View of Germany"; "Pan-American Relations As Affected by the War," by Huntington Wilson; "A Talk With Belgium's Governor," "General Foch, the Man of Ypres"; "Canada and Britain's War Union"; "American Aid of France," by Eugene Brieux, and "American Unfriendliness," by Maximilian Harden

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HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions. cash.

B. R. S. CO., 32 GREENE ST. Buys Mdse. for Cash.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c, A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1362 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers Will Sell

To-day, Thursday,

May 13th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises,
156 RIDGE STREET, N. Y. C.
Between Stanton and Houston Sts.,
Large stock of finest quality latest

Silks & Satins Dress Goods,

consisting of 5,000 yards best qualities Silks, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Failles, Silk Poplin in black and all latest shades up to $2.00 a yard; Taffeta Silks, Black and Colored Satins, Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, original pieces.

Black and Colored Broadcloth,

up to $2.50 a yard; highest grade Serges in blue, black and colored. Highest quality Dress Goods in Wool Crepe, Henriettas, Black and Colored French Serges, Checks, Plaids, Linens, and other desirable cloths.

A VERY HIGH GRADE STOCK OF

LACES

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS

Ranging in price as high as $27.50 per yard.
ALSO A STOCK OF
Silks, Velvets, Silk Ribbons, Nets, etc.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Sells Tomorrow, Friday, May 14th, 1915,
at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom,
15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

This stock consists of Real Bohemian, Real Princess, Real Venice, Real Cluny Net Tops, Oriental, French and German Val. LACES, also a very fine select line of Allovers, Flouncings, Bands, Edgings, Medallions and other extra fine EMBROIDERIES, a select stock of Pure Yarn Dyed Silk Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, etc.

NOTICE:—This entire stock is really of the highest quality and will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4299.

White Goods

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell on
FRIDAY, MAY 14TH, AT 10:30 A. M.,
at
539-541 BROADWAY,
200 Doz. Ladies'
Waists
AND
Underwear

The above is a fine up-to-the-minute lot of merchandise and will be sold in trade lots.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF HIGH-GRADE

CLOTHING

and Imported Woolens and Trimmings

In the matter of Holtz-Klein Co., Inc., we will sell at Peremptory Auction Sale today, Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 18 West 18th St., N. Y. C., the entire assets, comprising about 400 of the highest grade Suits and Overcoats that can be produced. Also about 4,000 yards of imported merchant tailoring woolens, and a large quantity of trimmings, including silks, satins, serges, alpacas, etc., etc.

☞The garments offered at this sale represent the latest and most extreme styles and are strictly merchant tailored. Wholesale selling prices were from $14.50 to $25.00.

By order of HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auctioneers.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell tomorrow, Friday, May 14th, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.
$15,000 Stock of Latest Model

CLOTHING

removed from a high-class concern, whose name we cannot mention.

600 SILK LINED MEN'S SUITS

all in latest designs and patterns in Stripes and Checks, Serges, Worsteds, all hand-tailored, including Skeleton Lined with Silk Binding.

150 FULL DRESS & TUXEDO SILK LINED SUITS.

Elegant assortment form fitting and loose back Spring Overcoats, hand-tailored Men's Worsted Trousers, Boys' Suits in serges and worsted.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
(1ST SESSION.)
Clarke's Art Rooms
5 West 44th St.
Adjoining Fifth Av. Bank.
The Great Absolute Sale of the Famous H. A. Leather Collection
FROM THE HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD OF KNOWLE PARK, SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Authentic English Furniture

of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries, including many exceedingly rare and interesting specimens, worthy the attention of Museums or the critical private collector.

Also early Italian and Spanish Furniture, Mirrors, Bronzes, Chinese Porcelains, Clock Sets and other valuable art objects. See illustrated catalogue.

The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
Furniture & Household Effects
Estate of the late A. C. Brown
By order of Theodore W. Morris, Jr. Executor, 2 Rector St., New York.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS

For account of Marine Underwriters or concern, 138 fine Turkish, Persian, Tabrez, Kermanshah, Royal Bokhara, Meshed Goravan, Cabistan, Moussoul, and Kazak Carpets, Rugs, and Hall Strips. All sizes and desirable weaves and colors. To be sold piece by piece without reserve

FRIDAY, MAY 14TH,
at 11:30 o'clock.
Burling & Dole, Auctioneers,
7 & 9 Greene St., N. Y.

BOOKSELLERS PLAN TO END CUT PRICES

Would Handle New Books on Memorandum, Publisher to be the Owner.

HIS PRICE THE ONLY ONE

Boy Scout Librarian Discusses Harm That "Nickel Thrillers" and Trashy Books Do to Youth.

The chief feature of yesterday's session of the convention of the American Booksellers' Association was the presentation of a plan formulated by the Board of Trade of the association to fix and maintain the retail prices of books, thus preventing the price-cutting, which, the association holds, has been so injurious to the trade. William H. Arnold of the Syndicate Trading Company presented the plan.

It contemplates continued ownership by the publisher after the books have passed into the hands of the bookseller. The latter is to have all new books on memorandum for a few months, with the understanding that at the termination of the period the bookseller will buy outright not less than 90 per cent. of the total of new books at the invoice price. Ownership during the period resting with the publisher, he will name fixed prices for that time, and it would be a violation of the owner's rights for the bookseller to make other prices.

This would mean at least during a fixed period after the appearance of a new book that the price-cutter would be eliminated. Whatever loss might confront the publisher could be made up by a slight addition to the wholesale and the retail price of the book. On the other hand, books that have proved unsalable at normal prices having been removed from the market, the publisher's salesman would find the bookseller much more ready to take new publications. Many new books that would have a limited sale are not bought by some dealers under the present arrangement; with the elimination of the new-book risk, such books would be taken in representative quantities and the number of booksellers would increase.

Franklin K. Mathiews, Chief Scout Librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, delivered an address on "Books as Merchandise and Something More," in which he discussed the harm done to boys by trashy books, and made an appeal to booksellers to eliminate such from their shelves.

"Happily, though," he said, "the volumes of the dime or nickel novel are fast disappearing." He quoted a letter that recently appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, signed by an author of "nickel thrillers," as evidence that the moving-picture show had helped to ruin the sales of such publications. But, he added, the nickel novel had lately appeared in the disguise of the bound book, selling at from 25 to 50 cents; and the results, even to many who had not figured in the records of the juvenile court, the reform school, or the penitentiary, were as definite and detrimental as that worked by the influence of drink.

"Three years ago," said Mr. Mathiews, "the Chief Scout Executive of our movement, James E. West, read in THE NEW YORK TIMES extracts from a paper that had been presented before this association. That article told of how widespread bad books are and how these books lower the moral standard, coarsen the character fibre, lead the child away from what is fine and true and honest and most worth while. The reading of that article by our Chief Scout Executive has had as much to do as any other one thing in leading him to persuade the National Council of our movement that, in their efforts to give educational value and moral worth to the recreational activities of the boyhood of America, they must not only influence the boy in his outdoor life, but also in the diversions of his other leisure moments."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A number of manufacturers of paints, colors, and varnishes have been forced, through the depletion of certain reds and blues and the advanced cost due to the limited supplies of these colors on the market, to withdraw prices on goods containing these colors.

Van Praag & Co.'s auction sale yesterday of a $35,000 stock of corsets manufactured by the Kalamazoo Corset Company, drew a large crowd at the auction rooms, 15 Greene Street, among whom were buyers from this and nearby cities. The offerings comprised American Beauty and Madam Grace High-Grade corsets, ranging in price up to $48 per dozen. Altogether, 50,000 pairs, the entire offering, went under the hammer in an hour and a half. The average price obtained was about 65 cents on the dollar. Among the heaviest buyers were Bernheimer Brothers and Brager's Department Store, Baltimore; E. Edwards & Sons, Syracuse; J. H. Foster, Perth Amboy; I. Jacobs & Co., Paterson; Goerke Company, Newark, and the Furst Company, Jersey City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

KRITERION FILM CORPORATION.—Samuel Strasbourger has been appointed receiver of the Kriterion Film Corporation, motion picture distributor at 1,600 Broadway, by Judge Mayer of the United States District Court in an equity suit brought by the Alhambra Motion Picture Company of Santa Barbara, Cal., a creditor, for $2,237. These creditors also joined in the request for a receiver: C. K. Film Manufacturing Company, $3,000; Alhambra Film Manufacturing Company, $2,500, and A. M. Kennedy, $9,868. The company is a New York corporation, incorporated on Nov. 28, 1914, with capital stock of $1,100,000, of which $100,000 is preferred and $1,000,000 common. Aubrey M. Kennedy was President. It succeeded the Mica Film Corporation, and began business on Feb. 1, 1915. It was stated that the company has failed to make payments to the manufacturers, failed to deliver weekly releases to various exchanges, and there has been dissension among the stockholders. The nominal assets are said to be $200,000. The company has 200,000 feet of negative films from which positives can be made at 3½ cents a foot, also various negative films which have never been released, and owns stock in various corporations which are distributing the Kriterion Program. Current liabilities are small. The receiver was authorized to continue the business.

CHARLES REIDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Reider, jobber in woolens and cottons at 103 Eldridge Street. He also made an assignment to L. Rowley Phillips. Liabilities, $40,000 and assets $15,000.

MAX KRONSTADT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Kronstadt, jobber in jewelry at 71 Nassau Street. He made an assignment on Tuesday.

DAVID ROTHSCHILD, contractor of 8 West Ninety-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $22,780; assets, $300, in a pew in Temple Beth-el.

SAMUEL RUBENSTEIN of 49 West 114th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,214, and assets $221.

JOSEPH L. SOLOMON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph L. Solomon, doing business as the Knickerbocker Cloak & Suit Company at 164 West Twenty-fifth Street. Liabilities, $3,000.

SAMUEL LEVINE, installment dealer at 71 East 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,015, and assets $3,776. An involuntary petition was filed against him on Tuesday.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN, salesman of 119 West 122d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,734, no assets.

SIMON KLEIN, clothing manufacturer at 308 East Houston Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $26,560, and assets, $19,551, consisting of stock, $7,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $10,946; notes, $743, and cash, $362. He has made an offer of composition at 25 cents on the dollar, which has been referred to Wm. Allen, as special master.

GOLDBERG & SAGMAN, wholesale dealers in diamonds at 87 Nassau Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $13,878, and no assets.

FRANK E. ROBERTS.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Frank E. Roberts, wholesale dealer in dairy products and eggs at 6 Harrison Street, formerly of Chicago.

KLEIN & NUSSBAUM.—Morris Klein and Isidor Nussbaum, composing the firm of Klein & Nussbaum, also doing business as the Crystal Hat Works, manufacturers of hats and hat frames at 11-13 West Houston Street, have made an assignment to Jacob H. Corn.

NATHAN L. RADER, Slate contractor, under the style of the Hamilton Slate Company, at 48 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Leopold O. Rothschild.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—John A. Olson, President of the J. A. Olson Manufacturing Company, picture frames, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, alleging liabilities of $111,389 and assets of $301. The company went into voluntary bankruptcy last week, and the action of its President in filing a petition is said to be to protect his private interests.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Earl D. Ostrom, retail tobacco dealer, petition in bankruptcy, with debts of $27,594 and assets of $17,475.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Boehm & Levine—City of N. Y., $168.50.
Consumers Park Brewing Co.—Same, $1,223.50.
Dunseath & Son Co.—Same, $168.50.
Cordts, Charles—Same, $259.28.
Duberstein, Fannie, admx.—Same, $741.34.
Feinberg, Alexander—Same, $259.38.
Gifford, Chas. H.—Same, $483.73.
Kemlein & Leahy, Inc.—Same, $257.34.
Engeman, Wm. A.—Same, $259.28.
L. Tannenbaum & Co.—Same, $949.23.
T. R. McMann Co.—Same, $483.73.
Standard Addressing Machine Co.—Same, $191.62.
Wallula & Oswegatchie R. R. Co.—Same, $972.49.
Arankay Amusement Co.—Strauss & Co., Inc., $605.67.
Antman, Abraham—H. Zeeman et al., $179.
Business Women's Hotel Co., Inc.—J. G. Wilson, Corp., $190.88.
Baudoine, Chas. A. and John F., trustees—L. Eisen et al., $100.90.
Barber, Frank—J. W. Van Gieson, $199.32.
Bernheimer, Samuel—F. E. Kneip, $125.15.
Berkowitz, Israel, and Sam Shapiro—A. Robinson et al., $100.15.
Beiser, Edw. C., John G. Doster, William Bender, Henry Cutting, and John B. Porter—Rural Pub. Co., $872.13.
Baumryter, Mary and Harry—J. G. Wallach, costs, $126.92.
Butterly, Geo. P.—F. Kiernan, $154.30.
Butt, W. Lawson—J. E. Rice, $461.03.
Burger, Marion, and Benj. Green—People, &c., $500.00.
Cosmopolitan Feature Film Co., Inc.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc., $1,005.66.
C. H. Lang, Inc.—C. Schenkoff, $143.21.
City of N. Y. and Board of Education of the City of N. Y.—Dimock & Fink Co., $488.38.
Same—Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., $261.21.
Same—Jasper Bayne Co., $2,225.41.
Century Opera Co. and Century Pub Co.—N. Cohen, $2,154.53.
Chayes, Louis J.—A. Bennett, $250.
Davaust, Elie—R. H. de Neufville, $1,605.74.
Duklauer, Eugene—Colwell Lead Co., $141.91.
Dudley, John L.—J. R. Clarke et al., $591.77.
Dolgoff, Max—S. Wunsch, $112.04.
Duell, James—Upper Hudson Stone Co., $197.08.
Dix, John A.—Kingsbury Leahy Co., $299.82.
Earley, Cornelius J.—P. Syms, $249.15.
Fillipini, Romeo—I. Fillipini, costs, $127.46.
Fitzwater, Frank S.—J. Metzger, $270.91.
Frisbie, Coon & Co.—Brunswick Realty Co., $979.93.
Friedman, Harris, or Hartis Frieman—S. Milkowitz, $117.06.
Fay, Charles E.—190th St. Realty Co., $111.91.
Finney, Thomas J.—P. Lair, $240.80.
Gold, Jennie, and Benjamin Green—People, &c., $300.
Gordon, Harris—S. Goldberg, $1,526.38.
Gormsen, Harold V.—C. S. Lorentzen, $226.22.
Gibson, Carrie, and Samuel Frankel—People, &c., $300.
Groschen, Alfred—K. Kishlansky, $500.
Haight, Clarence M., and Ambrose C. Todd—S. Cohen et al., $1,058.88.
Hecht, Richard, Alfred Levy, and Jacques R. Freedman—Cohen Bros., $101.30.
Hull, Harry S.—Oliver M. Farrand Co., $150.63.
Heim, Sidonia—A. Sussmeyer, $119.40.
Horner, Edw. A.—H. Lowenstein, $200.47.
Himmel, Max, and David Baral—L. Rovere, $531.04.
Hebberd, Harvey W.—American Sheet Metal Lath Co., Inc., $472.46.
Jenkins, Thomas G.—U. M. Robinson, $137.63.
Kiechlin, Henry—J. Schaffer, $4,971.45.
Krinsky, Sonie & Morris—S. Marcus, $3,130.75.
Katz, Abraham—M. Mesny et al., $173.99.
Kibel, Charles—B. Solomon, $319.70.
Kinkelday, Charles, and Nicholas Thoemes—Henry Kroger & Co., $325.85.
Leibowitz, Abraham—Louis Scheurer & Son Co., Inc., $286.83.
Levy, Abraham—M. Cohen, $131.04.
Levy, Benjamin—Tammany Times, $114.02.
Mackay, Annie B. and George D.—H. H. Cammann et al., $13,853.29.
Mitchell, Daniel or David—I. Ganapol, $490.
Mackenzie, William—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., $141.74.
Murphy Door Bed Co. of N. Y., Inc.—H. C. Anfenger, $112.92.
Mason, W. Leslie—E. D. Mason, $3,055.
Marson, Abraham, and Harry Halpern—A. Rosenfeld, $307.52.
Newmark, Joseph—S. Mekalsky, $419.13.
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.—E. Doppstadt, costs, $105.10.
173d St. Improvement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y., $262.
Palazzolo, Francesco—New England Navigation Co., costs, $111.79.
Post, Genevieve—A. Sutcliffe, $130.06.
Prevot, Lena—E. L. Brady Co., $138.11.
Reddy, Richard—Staten Island Supply Co., $394.02.
Ranger, John H.—H. E. Jacoby, $281.16.
Rehsen, Frank—A. Hall, costs, $131.50.
Skrilow, Davis—J. W. Newton, $3,012.92.
Smith, De Witt—F. E. Campbell, $497.96.
Smith, Edith—Ward Baking Co., costs, $108.85.
Schwartz, Max—M. Mendes, $261.62.
Sellis, Sam—J. Cohen, $1,547.02.
Savarese, Giovanni—G. Starace et al., $107.45.
Standard Meter Co.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., $233.17.
Schreiber, Kate—L. Levinson, costs, $108.45.
Singer, Charles—A. Steinfeld, $239.41.
Sussman, Jacob—A. Bakst et al., $253.60.
Smith, Max—A. L. Palmer Co., Inc., $835.20.
Steve, Charles F.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $248.85.
Thompson, Sarah G.—M. M. Johnson, $213.47.
Tumulty, Thomas—J. R. Clarke et al., $115.81.
Wilson, Katie—Robert Griffin Co., $117.60.
Wechsler, Joseph—Columbia Bank, $222.06.
Weill, Henry—State Bank, $162.66.
Yorkes, Samuel A.—A. J. Early, $542.17.
Zlotnik, Jacob—Sonn Bros. Co., $190.11.

In Bronx County.

Amolsky Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $33.06.
Bromberg, Adolph and Herman—N. Y. Telephone Co., $24.38.
Bender, Charles—R. Cronin, $259.97.
Crescent Cloth Sponging Co., Inc., and Max Fogelson—H. Sipkin et al., $36.97.
Dupont, Etta G.—J. H. Pierce, $788.10.
Goldberg, Wolf and Rebecca—Cosmopolitan Bank, $655.58.
L. H. Lang Co.—Manhattan Veal and Mutton Co., $1,415.72.
Murphy Door and Bed Co. of N. Y., Inc.—H. C. Anfenger, $112.72.
Rudick, Abraham—S. Sussman, $34.72.
Schwenk, William H.—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., $184.59.
Silverschein Benjamin—A. L. Newman et al., $41.41.
Stolberg, Joseph—M. Rubinstein, $25.66.
Schafino, Josephine—J. Slaff, $157.96.
Wawrzyniak, Albert—F. Wolska, $123.14.
Same—M. Cirzewski et al., $238.58.
Walsh—N. Y. Telephone Co., $62.82.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Progressive Merchandise Sales Co.
WM. LIVINGSTON, Auctioneer.
will sell at their salesrooms,
456 B'way, N. Y., to-morrow, Friday, at 10:30 A. M.
647 Doz. Ladies' Waists in Crepe Silk, Lawn and Lingerie.
200 Doz. Children's Dresses.
300 Ladies' fine Skirts.
100 Ladies' fine Suits.
250 Ladies', Misses,' and Children's Spring Coats.
200 Doz. Boys' Wash Suits.
All this season's production.
Auctioneer's Telephone, 9467 Spring.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Gross, Otto—W. Grossman, Oct. 31, 1914, $602.13.
Hitchman, John C.—O. Miller, April 29, 1915, $1,085.23.
Livingston, Claude—V. H. Youngman et al., June 19, 1911, $5,218.45.
Marks, Chapman—Paterno & Son Contracting Co., April 28, 1915, $310.60.
Empire State Surety Co.—A. Dunfee, Nov. 15, 1910, $21,470.87.
Forman, Virginia, or Virginia Lamonde—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $319.04.
Gorman, Wm. T.—De Laval Separator Co., Nov. 7, 1912, $514.44.
Ward Baking Co.—F. Curzio, May 11, 1915, $157.50.
Wellenkamp, John E. and Augusta—H. Persch, June 2, 1914, $316.42.
Wellenkamp, John E.—H. Persch, June 2, 1914, $534.42.
Wilmerding, Chas. M.—The Ansonia, Feb. 25, 1915, $104.14.
Birnkin, Samuel—G. W. Liebman, Dec. 11, 1914, $489.42.
Same—T. Tiedemann et al., Aug. 20, 1914, $104.60.
American Sheet Metal Lath Co., Inc.—H. W. Hebberd, Jan. 19, 1915, (reversed,) $586.10.
Gutman, Eugene, Sidney Gutman, and Alexander Nicholson—C. Kurlan, Nov. 5, 1914, (reversed,) $1,245.36.
Nusbaum, Louis—L. Cohn, April 28, 1915, $582.63.
Reardon, Mark S., 3d—M. Cooke, April 10, 1915, $100.
Mahr, Charles—J. Born, Nov. 18, 1913, (canceled,) $12,087.89.
Same—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., Nov. 28, 1913, (canceled,) $176.87.
Litchfield, Edw. H., and Grace D.—R. H. Booth, May 20, 1908, (canceled,) $64.33.
Leone, Luigi, and Sabastino Morreceino—People, &c., Nov. 11, 1907, (vacated,) $1,000.
Sutphen, John L., and Chas. R. Myer—E. E. Fairweather, March 27, 1914, (reversed,) $11,794.73.
Cunningham, John J.—F. Cook, May 1, 1915, $1,747.23.
Friedberg, Allwin—A. Petry, April 11, 1902, $107.27.
O'Donovan, Alfred J.—J. K. Stiefel & Co., Oct. 30, 1914, $3,851.
Squire, Chas. B.—H. Buxton, April 1, 1915, $1,384.37.
Van Boskerck, Elizabeth—L. I. Gallagher, April 12, 1915, $23,515.36.

AUTHORS' CLUB SALE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

630 Books and Manuscripts Will Be Auctioned at Anderson Galleries.

80 WRITERS CONTRIBUTE

Colonel Roosevelt Gives Carbon Copy of Part of "African Game Trails," with His Autograph.

An important collection of books, manuscripts, and autograph letters has been made by the Authors' Club of New York, and will be sold for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers on the afternoon and evening of May 20, at the Anderson Galleries, Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street. The entire collection, embracing 630 lots in the catalogue, will be on exhibition from Saturday morning to the day of sale.

The Committee of Arrangements from the Authors' Club is composed of Rossiter Johnson, James Howard Bridge, George Sidney Hellman, and Joseph Spencer Kennard. The fund obtained from the sale will be forwarded to the American Minister at The Hague, Henry van Dyke, a member of the club.

Among the many authors who are represented in the sale by copies of their books to which inscriptions, autograph letters, fragments of manuscripts, stanzas, quotations from prose writings, or autographs in other forms have been added by them are the following:

Oscar Fay Adams,
Jane Addams,
Felix Adler,
Irving Bacheller,
Arnold Bennett,
Cyrus T. Brady,
James Bryce,
John Burroughs,
Ellis P. Butler,
Nicholas M. Butler,
Bliss Carman,
William C. Church,
Samuel L. Clemens,
Mary S. Cutting,
Richard H. Davis,
Charles de Kay,
Margaret Deland,
Austin Dobson,
A. Conan Doyle,
George W. Edwards,
Maurice F. Egan,
Hamlin Garland,
George S. Hellman,
Henry Holt,
William D. Howells,
William James,
Helen K. Johnson,
Robert U. Johnson,
Rossiter Johnson,
J. J. Jusserand,
Joseph S. Kennard,
Julie M. Lippman,
Henry C. Lodge,
Hamilton W. Mabie,
W. D. McCrackan,
G. B. McCutcheon,
Percy Mackaye,
Edwin Markham,
Edward S. Martin,
Frederic Marvin,
Frank J. Mather,
Brander Matthews,
George Middleton,
S. Weir Mitchell,
John Morley,
Alfred Noyes,
Duffield Osborne,
Albert B. Paine,
Gilbert Parker,
Louis Pendleton,
Edward Peple,
Madison C. Peters,
Sarah M. B. Piatt,
Charlotte Porter,
Horace Porter,
George H. Putnam,
Arthur B. Reeve,
Agnes Repplier,
Anne Ritchie,
Rush Rhees,
Clinton Scollard,
Molly E. Seawell,
Frank D. Sherman,
Charles D. Sigsbee,
William M. Sloane,
Edwin E. Slosson,
Wendell P. Stafford,
Oscar S. Straus,
Ruth McE. Stuart,
William H. Taft,
Booth Tarkington,
William P. Trent,
J. T. Trowbridge,
Henry van Dyke,
William H. Venable,
Kate D. Wiggin,
R. L. Wright,
William Young.

Colonel Roosevelt sends a carbon manuscript of forty-six pages with his autograph, which comprises Chapter X. of "African Game Trails," published in 1910. At the end he has signed the manuscript as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt. April 9th, 1915. For the Belgian Sufferers Sale."

A copy of "African Game Trails," which is also in the sale, contains a typewritten letter signed by Colonel Roosevelt urging that the United States prepare for war "as an agent in producing the peace of Righteousness. Impotence is never impressive. China is entirely peaceful * * * and wholly unable to be of the slightest use on the side of International peace. The United States will be as impotent as China if she permits herself to sink into the same condition of helplessness."

Albert Bigelow Paine contributes an unpublished manuscript of twenty-nine pages by Mark Twain entitled "The New War Scare," which was written in 1898. Richard Harding Davis contributes the original manuscript of "The Bar Sinister" and of "The Boy Scout," and James Ford Rhodes gives the original manuscript of the three lectures on the civil war delivered in 1912 before the University of Oxford, England.

Among the many other authors who have contributed original manuscripts are John Burroughs, Robert W. Chambers, Walter Phelps Dodge, John Galsworthy, Montague Glass, Rossiter Johnson, George Middleton, Molly Elliot Seawell, Edward S. Van Zile, and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Among famous authors no longer living who are represented by copies of their books with autographs are Alscriptions, or other autographs are Aldrich, Arnold, Darwin, Gilder, Gladstone, Holmes, Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, Goldwin Smith, Stedman, Stevenson, Stoddard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Whittier.

Two very attractive oil paintings by Walter Russell are in the sale, "The Shore at Bar Harbor" and "Rocks at Great Head," each framed. Drawings by Howard Chandler Christy and Penrhyn Stanlaws appear in books by Henry van Dyke. Among those who contributed original drawings are George Wharton Edwards, E. Fuhr, Gordon Grant, Mary Wilson Preston, Henry Raleigh, Charles Sarka, F. D. Skidmore, and Eugene Zimmerman; and there are two by unknown artists.

Among the other interesting items are these: A document signed in full by Napoleon, which is rare; a photograph of James Whitcomb Riley, mounted with a poem in his autograph—"The Magic of the Seasons"; Bliss Perry's biography of Walt Whitman with a postal card from Whitman in which he refers to "November Boughs"; George F. Parker's "Recollections of Grover Cleveland," with an autograph letter signed by Cleveland of two and one-half pages; Laura E. Richard's "Little Master," which contains an autograph poem addressed to the buyer at this sale and an autograph poem by Julia Ward Howe; Robert E. Peary's "North Pole," accompanied by a fragment of Peary's flag and an autograph note signed reading as follows: "The discovery of the North Pole on the 6th of April, 1909, marks the closing of the 400-year books of North Polar efforts with the last chapter written by the United States."

Penrhyn Stanlaws offers to paint a portrait and give the money to this fund. Bids will be received at the sale, not less than $750, and the highest bidder will name the subject to be painted.

Strong Demand for Crossbreds.

LONDON, May 12.—The 7,840 bales offered at the wool auction sales today were quickly sold. There was a strong demand from the home trade and France for crossbreds, the best grades of which are now unchanged, while other grades are 5 per cent. below the last auctions. Merinos hardened.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds on coast.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in s. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in n. e. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

E. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

W. Texas and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Utah—Unsettled Thurs.; showers and cooler at night or Fri.

Okla., Mo., and Kan.—Fair, continued warm Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Thurs., cooler in n. Fri. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds near Lake Erie.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Ills.—Fair Thurs., cooler in n. e. Fri. fair; gentle variable winds, mostly n. e. near Lake Mich.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs., cooler in cen. and extreme s. Fri. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs., probably showers; cooler in s. w. Fri. fair; moderate variable winds, except fresh n. e. near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Fair Thurs., except possibly thunder showers and cooler in n. w. Fri. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

S. Dak.—Thunder showers Thurs.; cooler in cen. and e. Fri. fair.

Neb.—Fair in s., thunder showers and cooler in n. Thurs. Fri. fair.

FLORINS, NOT FRANCS.

Diamonds Valued in Money of Country Whence They Came.

In passing upon the legality of an appraisal of diamonds, Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official, yesterday reaffirmed the rule that merchandise must be invoiced in the currency of the country of exportation, and valued accordingly. The case before the General Appraiser involved diamonds shipped to this country by Malka Polak, of Scheveningen, Holland, and consigned to his nephew, David Linkowsky, of this city.

The gems, according to the papers in the case, were to be sold by Linkowsky, and all money received above the invoice price was to be his profit. The goods were purchased in the open market in Holland for 2,207.40 florins. Upon arrival of the diamonds and examination by Examiner Treadwell, a private memorandum was found expressing a value in francs of 5,259 francs. The merchandise was invoiced in florins. The examiner, on finding this memorandum, and believing the price mentioned in it to be the proper market value of the merchandise, increased the entered value to that amount in its equivalent in florins.

The American Express Company, acting as forwarder and Custom House broker for the owner, went before the single General Appraiser with the contention that the examiner's method of valuation was erroneous and contrary to law, and that the merchandise should be invoiced and appraised in the currency of the country of exportation. While several claims were advanced at the hearing by the Government counsel in support of the action taken by the appraising officers, Judge Sullivan said the sole question was based on the value of the diamonds in the currency of the country whence exported. He said there was but one course to follow under the facts, and the law as disclosed in this case, which was to sustain the importer's values as expressed in florins, wholly regardless of the presence of the memorandum computing a higher value in French money. The result of this action is that the entered value is sustained, and the Government officrs reversed.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very nervous and more or less erratic. Early in the day prices worked up to 1½c, but subsequently broke sharply, and at the close were steady, at a net loss of ⅜ to ¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.65 and No. 2 hard at $1.66½, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.62¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.63½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.60	$1.60½	$1.02¾
July	..	..	1.37½	1.38	94⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.59	1.56¼	1.57	1.57½	94⅛
July	1.33½	1.30¾	1.31⅜	1.32½	86⅜
September	1.26¼	1.24	1.25⅜	1.25¾	85⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was weak, in sympathy with wheat and owing to the sharp decline in the Buenos Aires market, due to much improved weather conditions in the Argentine. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86⅝c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.76	74¾	75⅛	76	67¼
July	.78⅞	77⅝	77⅞	78¾	66
September	.80	78⅞	79¼	79⅞	65

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the action of wheat and corn as well as the favorable crop and weather advices, although the May position in the West was relatively firm, closing ⅛c net higher, while the late months were ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59½c; No. 4 white, 58½@59½c; fancy clipped white, 60½@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.53¾	53⅛	53⅜	53¼	38¾
July	.53⅝	52⅝	52⅞	53¼	37⅜
September	.47¾	46⅞	47¼	47½	35½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market felt the influence of the decline in grain, and after a steady opening prices gave way and closed weak. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Thursday, 17,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.92	9.75	9.75	9.95	10.02
September	10.15	9.97	9.97	10.17	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.62	10.52	10.52	10.65	11.12
September	10.87	10.82	10.82	10.90	11.27
Pork—					
July	18.25	18.10	18.10	18.25	19.75
September	18.65	18.50	18.50	18.62	19.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm at the start, with more or less covering as well as buying by leading commission houses and refiners. The demand proved disappointing, however, and prices weakened toward the close under increased liquidation prompted by the decline in lard and the other commodities, closing at 7 to 15 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.30@6.45	6.35
May	6.39	6.35	6.30@6.33	6.39
June	6.47	6.47	6.43@6.47	6.50
July	6.66	6.58	6.58@6.59	6.65
August	6.82	6.75	6.74@6.75	6.81
September	6.92	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.94
October	6.98	6.98	6.87@6.90	6.96
November	..	..	6.65@6.79	6.73
December	6.74	6.74	6.65@6.68	6.76

COFFEE.

Increased offerings of new crop coffee from Brazil for forward shipment have created a more bearish sentiment in the coffee market. At any rate there has been more pressure to sell recently, and the market yesterday was easy in the absence of the stimulation of outside factors, and prices at the close of the day were 12 to 19 points net lower.

The local spot market was inactive and prices were easier with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c out of store, while for exshipment off the dock quotations were about ⅛c lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.82@5.84	6.01
June	..	..	5.86@5.88	6.05
July	7.00	6.93	6.90@6.91	7.09
August	..	..	6.94@6.95	7.11
September	7.10	6.99	6.98@6.99	7.13
October	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.16
November	..	..	7.04@7.05	7.19
December	7.15	7.06	7.06@7.07	7.23
January	..	..	7.11@7.12	7.26
February	..	..	7.17@7.18	7.32
March	7.25	7.23	7.22@7.24	7.38
April	7.30	7.30	7.28@7.30	7.40

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,516 packages. Most of the large buyers seemed to be pretty well supplied and the trade was much quieter. It is believed, however, that the bulk of the week's supply has come forward, and there was not much pressure to sell at the expense of any further reduction in values; at the same time, there were a few weak spots. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock lean more in buyers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, old common to prime, 24@26½c; State Dairy, finest, 28c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,003 cases. The general trading was quiet, but the proportion of strictly high-grade eggs was not large and the demand was chiefly for those. Prices for very prime to choice qualities were firm and tended slightly in sellers' favor at the moment, although there was not much speculative demand, and lines of storage packed eggs were not materially improved. The great bulk of the receipts were of medium and lower quality, and the range of values was widening. Nearby whites were in liberal supply and moved very slowly. It was very difficult to find outlets for the liberal surplus beyond current trade needs, and the great bulk of the business was in range of 22@23c, with some ordinary lots lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20¾@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21¼@22c; regular packed, firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 16@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17¼@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15¼@16½c; checks, good to choice dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 21½@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22½c; Western gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, 22@24c; Western, 18@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@21c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

65 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED.—TWO HUNDRED HIGH-GRADE SUITS; HUNDRED COATS, LINED AND UNLINED; PAY SPOT CASH. M. PERLSTEIN, PERLEY BUYING ASSOCIATION, 1,161 BROADWAY. 4028 MADISON SQ.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

WANTED.—Sub-manufacturers with snappy styles of better grade junior and misses' coats. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at popular-priced silk and cotton waists Thursday morning. 656 Broadway, 11th floor, Room 11.

LOOKING FOR JOBS of 100 Palm Beach men's suits. F. & W. Dress Co., Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER looking for jobs in skirts, waists, suits, and dresses. Write for appointment, N. H., Box 189 Times.

JOBBER open for Summer dresses. Call Thursday and Friday with samples. 37 West 19th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER of cloaks and suits will look all week from 2:30 to 5:30 P. M. 114 West 27th St., first floor.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples of coats and suits. 10 and 12 West 22d St., Rooms 11 and 12.

OPEN for jobs in any kind of silks; cash basis. National Petticoat Mfg. Co., 126 West 22d St.

JOBBER will look at ladies' and misses' Fall suits all week. 147 West 22d St., 9th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

GIRLS' COATS.—Jobber looking at good, snappy Fall styles. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats from 9 to 4 at 28 West 27th St., 10th floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labels. Warren Woolen Co., 40 W. 17th.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits and better-grade coats. Fourth floor, 129 West 27th.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits and coats. Cash Buyers, 8th floor, 57 East 11th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats all week, from 2 to 6 P. M. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style Mfg., 18 West 27th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

JOBS.—250 coats, 100 suits, and beach suits, $2.75. Solomon Brothers, 45 West 34th.

WILL Buy for cash navy taffeta. Windsor Costume Co., 19 West 36th St.

JOBBER is looking at Fall dresses. 164 West 25th St., 11th floor.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs Jap silk waists cheap and basement merchandise.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall coats Wednesday and Thursday. 37 West 28th St., 12th floor.

150 COATS in poplin, coverts, and silks; will close out at sacrifice prices. I. S. Pearlstein, 20 West 27th.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 200 coats. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 26th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! We have 225 assorted Summer dresses in 7 leading styles ready to close out; do not miss this opportunity. A call and inspection will bring great profits. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

PETTICOATS.—An exceptional job of all silk messaline and taffeta; very cheap. Room 508, Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

COAT MANUFACTURER, producing up-to-date, snappy, well-made merchandise, has Fall line ready for jobbers. T 1 Times.

HAVE 1,000 dozen cheap cotton waists and middy blouses to close out at low prices. Phone Chelsea 247.

MISSES' COATS.—Jobber looking at good, snappy Fall styles. 24 West 25th St., 3d floor.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

JOB OF HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES, at a sacrifice. 24 West 39th, 5th floor.

MANAGER WANTED.

Experienced to take complete charge of established department store doing successful business in Norfolk, Va.; amount of business exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum; only those capable from successful records of buying the merchandise and supervising financial management need apply; call between 12 and 2 P. M. and 6 and 6:30 P. M. at COHEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 63 Bleecker Street, N. Y.

DESIGNER.—Capable, experienced on fancy linens; one previously connected with large house; good references; state particulars. Write Fix Mfg., 138 West 22d St.

PARTNER WANTED.—Young man, selling and managing ability, wants partner in the cloak and suit line; will invest $2,000; good reputation. T 4 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

Withdrawing Colored Cottons.

The scarcity of dyestuffs, which has resulted in a goodly number of withdrawals, was responsible yesterday for further action in this direction. Frederick Vietor & Achelis, Haywood Department, announced that owing to the color shortage the firm has been compelled to withdraw Commonwealth, Texas and Invincible stripes. These goods have been produced by the L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company. Factors in the trade believe many other withdrawals will have to follow soon unless an unexpected improvement takes place in the dyestuff situation.

⁂

Conducive to a Change.

Buyers and sellers in the dress goods market are heard to express the opinion that the situation is well suited at the present time for the introduction of novelties in fabrics and colors. The cloths that have been selling for some time are still favorites, but the color range is so sombre that an innovation has very good chances of success. One seller pointed out, for instance, that there are just four colors upon which he is booking the majority of his business. They are navy blue, Belgian blue, African brown, and Russian green. The scarcity of dyestuffs may be held accountable to a large extent for this situation, but it is natural to expect that some change must be made for the reason that heavy colors cannot be used indefinitely.

⁂

Will Not Get Requirements.

Outside of the fact that it would be very impracticable for the clothiers to take, on a contract of five years' duration at a fixed price over that period, the contract for uniforms which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has to give out offers other difficulties. The cloth specifications call for the use of full-blood stock. If this quality of wool were used, the piece goods would probably cost fully $2.25 a yard, whereas the fabric probably desired should not cost much over $1.60. The specifications contained in the contract are almost identical with those formerly laid down in the Indian warehouse contracts. For a long time the full-blood clause appeared in the Government contracts, but as it was never possible to give such value and meet the accepted price, it was changed so as to read three-eighths and not full-blood.

⁂

French Orders Still Held Up.

The large orders for uniform cloth desired by the French Government are still held up for one reason or another. Factors in the market who have been following this business closely believe that conditions will remain unsatisfactory until there is some arrangement perfected for dealing directly with the mills making the goods. As it is at present, the contracts pass through several hands, all of whom get a commission, large or small, as the case may be. The result of this is that the mills, in their desire to meet the price which remains after various commissions have been shaved off the original quotation, must slight the fabric in some way or other. The French at the present time are willing to take a fabric containing cotton, the latest specifications calling for a cloth containing 90 per cent. wool and the remaining 10 per cent. cotton.

⁂

Dull Demand in Silks.

Just at present the demand for silks is very slack, although manufacturers anticipate a good Fall season when the buyers become active. There does not seem to be any perceptible indication of a change in the style trend, and manufacturers are of the opinion that what has been good during the Spring operations will run over into Fall. The fabric which buyers are most favorably disposed toward at present is taffeta. This cloth with crêpe de chine, georgettes and marquisettes will probably be the prime favorites for the coming season. In colors, pastel shades are stronger. Navy blues are much in demand, but in some quarters the trade is getting pinched for supplies of the necessary dyestuff to produce this shade. The strongest factor working for the popularity of pastel colors is the scarcity of dyestuffs.

⁂

Egyptian Cotton Embargo.

Fall River and New Bedford mill men visiting the offices of local selling agents here the last few days, have much to say regarding the effect of the British embargo on Egyptian cotton, as related to plants in this country producing fine yarns and cloth. While of late the production of fabrics requiring Egyptian stock has been far below normal, the demand is now improving for both classes of goods with a corresponding rise in prices. It seems to be the general sentiment that the embargo has come at a most unfortunate time for the American industry. Under normal conditions the amount of Egyptian cotton used in Fall River and New Bedford far exceeds the amount of Sea Island cotton used during the last year or two. Now that many mills are going back to the making of the finer products, it seems to be a mooted question whether enough of the Sea Island cotton can be supplied.

⁂

A Growth in Confidence.

The upward trend in business sentiment in the dry goods district was reinforced yesterday by the arrival of several Southern cotton manufacturers, who gave it as their belief that a big improvement is taking place in their section of the country. Business is picking up, with every indication that what has been gained will be held permanently. One of these men estimated that in certain sections of North and South Carolina, the cotton acreage has been reduced from 5 to 10 per cent. This, however, was not the result of intent on the part of the growers, but due to the lack of fertilizers shut out by the European war. Mail advices received by selling agents and jobbers from all sections of the country are discounting the danger of war with Germany as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania. The letters, further, tell of growing confidence and a good movement in seasonable goods at the hands of retailers and jobbers.

⁂

Duties on St. Gall Fabrics.

Board 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday made a decision in the case of Stoffel & Co., involving the prices on St. Gall fabrics at which duty is to be taken by the Government. The imports in question, which came in last June, comprised white transparent muslin, bleached plain. It seems that, although the goods were of different widths the prices as invoiced failed to make allowance for this circumstance. The Examiner raised values on the cloths of greater widths, and the Collector took duty on the increased valuations. The firm appealed for reappraisement. Witnesses summoned by the Government, jobbers and buyers for large department stores in this city, were of the opinion that the wider goods cost more than the prices at which they were invoiced. It also seemed to be agreed by trade representatives that they could not buy similar goods in the St. Gall market as low as the Stoffel invoiced rates. The board approved the advances made on the wider goods but imposed no advances on the narrower fabrics.

⁂

Good Tone to Gray Goods Market.

The gray goods market yesterday had a better tone than for some time. Nobody is looking for a break in prices. Experienced operators found little disposition to make concessions anywhere along the line for quantities, except possibly, where small lots were concerned. The general feeling is one of conservatism—mills not appearing to want to sell ahead, nor customers to buy for the future to any extent. No great amount of trading was recorded yesterday. Rumors of war buying made their usual appearance, but nothing of a concrete character developed. While inquiries are made in the market for war goods, ranging in size from 50,000 to 1,500,000 yards, no concessions can be obtained with the result that possible deals remain in abeyance. There was some shading for small lots in the 39 and 38½-inch goods, amounting in some instances to from an eighth to a quarter of a cent off. Otherwise, the market remained firm. Most of the sales of small lots were for nearby delivery. At the close of the market, leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4c
39 -inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27 -inch, 64-60s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅛c	27 -inch, 56-52s	2¾c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Ragan-Malone Co.; H. R. Callaway, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
ATLANTIC CITY—H. Abrams; M. E. Seuer, party, silk dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—J. Harris, cloaks, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE—J. Reppler, woolens; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. J. Estabrook, bodies; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. C. Tonollo, housefurn. goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, silk, cotton waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, embroideries; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. McDonald, notions, silverware, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Schofield, laces; Miss M. Palardy, ribbons; McAlpin; Miss J. Reagan, gloves; McAlpin; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. J. Coville, woolens; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss J. L. McClusky, dresses, costumes; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. J. McDonnell, millinery; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Moore & Holland; Miss M. Cunningham, infants', children's wear; Martha Washington.
BOSTON—Pierie-Billings Co.; C. W. Pierce, clothing; Park Av.
BOSTON—D. Caplan, woolens; B'way Central.
BOSTON—Tremont Store; Miss Gilligan, jobs neckwear, embroideries, handkerchiefs, gloves; Mr. Donaghue, jobs silk hosiery, women's knit underwear; 303 5th Av., Room 507.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; J. Smith, Jr., women's gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas, parasols; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, misses' coats; Mr. Eaton, misses' skirts; Mrs. C. Phillips, costumes, dresses; Miss Phulin, neckwear; Miss Jones, kimonos, negligees; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Lowenberg, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Golding, jobs, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. M. Hayden, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furn. goods; B'way Central.
BUFFALO—L. Michaels Co.; W. Michaels, carpets; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; G. C. White, dry goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—H. S. Given, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.
CHICAGO—H. Philipsborn; Mr. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' Fall skirts; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Constanzer, neckwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; E. McDonald, sweaters, umbrellas, buttons, toys, notions, stationery; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—R. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss L. Solomon, cloaks, skirts; 13 East 22d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; Mrs. A. H. Boehler, millinery; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; G. M. Evett, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Abrahams & Schultz; B. M. Abrahams, ready-to-wear; 7 West 32d.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. J. Lacey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furnishing goods; 50 Union Square.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. L. Streuber, laces, neckwear, veilings; 320 Church.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. O'Rourke, coats suits; 1270 Broadway.
LS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; A. E. Kretchmer, women's ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
MILLERTON, N. Y.—Hanford, Eggleston & Co.; H. Eggleston, pants, overalls; Park Avenue.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, Fall suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 581 B'way.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; S. Dudgeon, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Schoenfeld, millinery; Miss M. Burnham, gloves; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Mendel & Freedman; I. Freedman, ready-to-wear; 315 4th Av.
NORTHAMPTON—Consolidated Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Marsh, crockery; Marlborough.
OGDENSBURG—R. W. Dobisky, dry goods; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Wolfson, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Reliance Skirt Co.; M. Kramer, skirts; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. L. Kaufmann, women's ready-to-wear; Miss A. Eckert, misses', children's, juniors' ready-to-wear; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; L. Schwartz, jobs petticoats, muslin underwear; E. P. Albright, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; E. P. Albright jewelry; 1261 Broadway; McAlpin.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer & Co.; D. B. Burgess, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breztell.
POUGHKEEPSIE—G. Schulde & Sons; G. E. Schlude, carpets; Marlborough.
ROCHESTER—Solomon Brothers & Lempert; J. H. Lempert, clothing; Marlborough.
READING—M. Marcus; H. Kurtz, waists, wash, silk dresses, muslin underwear; 71 W. 23d.
READING—Lord & Gage; E. Mayer, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Brothers; F. A. Lyon, hosiery, corsets, underwear; 30 Union Square.
SAVANNAH—L. Mohr & Sons; G. L. Mohr, notions, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; C. M. Rohde, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; P. J. Donovan, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Bennett, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
STROUDSBERG, Penn.—A. B. Wallace; A. R. Wallace, dry goods; Breslin.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; J. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard; Park Avenue.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; Miss H. E. Le Hue, women's waists, kimonos, aprons, petticoats; 20 West 22d.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, stationery, art goods, trimmings; H. Barschkies, silks, velvets, satins; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss M. Adams, misses' clothing; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. D. Rosen, men's clothing; 15 West 26th.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKayle; J. Maher, leather, toilet, fancy goods; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER—S. Marcus, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; S. Weber, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.

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50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the **Bargain Basement**
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43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in LADIES' LINGERIE WAISTS at $8.50 per dozen. Immediate Delivery.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE
Retails at Wholesale Prices.
Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SKIRTS Headquarters for Wash, Gabardine, and Palm Beaches. Linenes at $4.50 Doz.
HIRSH BROS., 25 West 27th Street.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME
LET
NORTH SHORE
Wash Dresses that retail profitably at $1.00 to $7.50
help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES
Remember the "35's"
ROYAL MF'G. CO.
35 West 35th Str.
Phone Greely 3535.

MR. EDWARD MAYER
of Lord & Gage, Reading, Pa.,
will be at his office, 23-25 East 26th Street, today, the 13th, from 8:30 to 10:00 A. M., ready to look at Center Table Merchandise of all kinds.

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Collected in every State. Small charge.
Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'kman 3353.

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FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

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Ladies' Belts and Gate Bags at Popular Prices
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ARTISTIC PRINTING AT MODERATE PRICES.
STAR PRINTING CO., 301 W. 37th St. Greeley 883.

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Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices.
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WASH DRESSES
OUR SPECIALTY
To Retail from $2.00 to $7.50
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71 W. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 4414 New York

DYEING OF FANCY TEXTILE FABRICS
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

LEGHORN HATS
White Hats. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38-40 West 32d St.

MEN'S HIGH GRADE COATS.
English regular models, $10; uptown store price, $17. Andrews, 172 Fifth Ave.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS.
FULL DRESS
FROCK COATS.
PRINCE ALBERTS.
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties.
B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

OVERALLS.
"THE BOYS' FRIEND OVERALLS."
$1.50 Per Dozen.
S. COHEN, Mfr., 39 East Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS AND RAINCAPES.
B. Boonims, manufacturer. Job lots always on hand. See me first. 17 East Broadway.

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BLOOM & MILLMAN
WALDORF B'LD'G.
2-16 WEST 33d ST.
$9.00 WAISTS & MIDDIES

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-12 West 20th St.

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OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

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We recommend strongly the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan) This Company is showing a continuous and substantial growth in earning capacity. The sources of income are diversified. The duplication value of its property is materially in excess of all of its outstanding bonds and preferred stock. Present price to yield well over 6%.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Nervously After Further Advance—Closing Level Lower.

The stock market yesterday came much nearer to reflecting faithfully the situation with which the financial community is confronted than did the market of Tuesday. Then prices were bid up energetically partly, it is true, through the partial retirement of a short interest but also, it seemed, through disregard by traders of the uncertainties of the grave situation with which this country now has to deal. Yesterday for a time this same spirit dominated the market; there was renewed talk of war orders with the usual figuring of profits to accrue from them and prices were advanced further with a good deal of assurance. Then the market as though suddenly confronted with the plain import of the dispatches from Washington which recited that it was certain that this Government would stand firmly by the position which it had previously taken in respect to the loss of American lives through the sinking of merchant ships halted its advance and then receded. It was very nervous the rest of the day and closed with net losses in many of the active stocks.

In its latter stage the market recognized the uncertainty of the situation, an uncertainty which cannot be dispelled until our own demands have been presented to Germany and until Germany's reply to them has been made known. That is the dominent factor in the present market situation and very clearly it is a situation which induces caution. Wall Street thought that it found grounds for the belief that the demands which we are bound to make will lead to no open breach with Germany, but that is a matter which is hardly in our own hands and one about which the financial community can have no certainty in advance. It is one thing to show a feeling of confidence coupled with the reserve which a grave situation calls for, but it is quite a different thing to assume lightly that all the uncertainties of a very serious situation will resolve themselves in a way favorable to the market.

In such a situation as that with which the security markets have now to deal prudence is an asset of high value. That fact was more fully appreciated yesterday than it had been the day before. Purchases of securities for investment based on the feeling that the country is in a period of recovery which if halted would be halted only temporarily can lay up no market problems. It is hardly a time, however, for unreserved speculative commitments or for an increase in the volume of lightly margined accounts. Operations such as those weaken instead of strengthen the market position and it can hardly be open to argument from a financial point of view that a strong position is desirable at a time when questions as momentous as those now in the balance are being worked out.

The business position in some respects is one of unusual strength, thanks to the liquidation through which it passed and to the recovery which has since set in and it is clear that the stock market as nearly as possible should parallel that position of strength. Of rumor apart from the main issue there was plenty yesterday, but of news relatively little. The receipt of $5,000,000 gold from France added largely to the latest gold movement in favor of this country. It is typical of the position in which we now find ourselves that we should be drawing gold from Paris closely on the heels of having made a large advance to France.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	5	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2¼@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2¼	2

ON TIME.

60 days.......2¾@2 | 5 and 6 mos...3¼@3½
90 days.......2¾@3 | 8 and 10 mos...3¾@4
4 mos.........3 @3¼ | 11 and 12 mos...3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3½@4
60 to 90 days.....................3 @3½
Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅝	$4.79½	$4.79½
Cables	4.80⅛	4.80	4.80

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.80
Paris	5.33⅛	5.32⅝
Berlin	.82¾	.82⅞
Austria	15.65	15.70
Russia	..	42.50
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	25.95	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.26
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.91¼	5.90¾
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	25.60	25.70

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76⅝	$4.75½	$4.76½	$4.75⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $400,796,899; balance, $22,748,575; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $532,619.

The local banks have gained $5,213,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾@6.25.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, unchanged; New York, 50⅛c, unchanged.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Anti-German Agitation Attracts Most Attention.

LONDON, May 12.—Money and discount rates were quiet today. Treasury bills were in demand.

The stock market had a good tone, but business slackened, the anti-German agitation attracting the most attention. Bonds and speculative issues were neglected, and copper shares were about the only feature of strength on the rise in the price of the metal.

A moderate amount of business was transacted in the American section, and prices held slightly above parity. The closing was steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 12.—Trading was quiet on the bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 35 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 66 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	717,412
Same day last year	155,952
Year to date	46,175,285
Same period last year	31,874,674
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.88 — .10
Same day last year	68.24 — .07

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30 Jan. 31	65.24 Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33¼	33½	6,000	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅞	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	—1⅛
15¼	16	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	15¼	16⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
45¾	48	1,200	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	46	48	45½	45⅞	+ ⅞
67	67⅛	33,800	Amal. Copper	68⅝	69¼	67	67⅛	— ¾
50	52	400	Am. Agri. Chem	53½	53½	50	50	—3
45⅛	45¾	4,750	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	47⅛	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
34¾	35	27,200	Am. Can	35¼	36⅛	34	34⅛	+ ¼
96¾	98	300	Am. Can pf	96¾	97½	96¾	97½	+1⅜
50½	51	2,800	Am. Car & Found	52	52½	50½	51	— ⅞
112	114	100	Am. Car & F. pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ½
45¾	46½	600	Am. Cotton Oil	45¼	46½	45¼	46¼	+ ¼
30	31	625	Am. Hide & Leath	30½	31⅛	30	31⅛	+ ⅝
30	30½	700	Am. Ice Securities	31¼	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	—1
10⅝	11¼	100	Am. Linseed	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
44½	45	7,550	Am. Locomotive	46¼	47¾	44⅝	44⅝	— ¾
66½	66⅞	4,100	Am. Smelting & R	67½	67⅞	66½	66½	— ¾
150	155	300	Am. Snuff	151	151	150	150	...
105½	106	400	Am. Sugar Ref	108	108	106	106	...
60	62	65	Am. Tel. & Cable	62	62	62	62	...
119½	119⅞	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	120	120	119½	119½	...
230	234	200	Am. Tobacco	230¼	230¼	230	230	...
107½	108	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	107⅞	107⅞	107¾	107¾	...
28½	29½	400	Am. Woolen	28	29½	28	29½	+1½
86	87	200	Am. Woolen pf	85	86	85	86	+2
32⅛	32⅜	13,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	33	33¼	32	32	— ⅜
99⅞	100⅜	3,000	At., Top. & S. Fe	100⅞	101	99⅞	99⅞	—1
99½	100	200	At., T. & S. Fe pf	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅝
46	47	5,700	Baldwin Locomo	46	49	46	46	— ½
72½	72¾	2,700	Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73½	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅜
70	70¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
1	1⅛	900	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
137	139	8,700	Bethlehem Steel	138½	142	136¾	137	+ ⅛
110½	111⅛	100	Beth. Steel pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ¼
87¾	88¼	900	Brooklyn R. T.	88½	88½	88	88	+ ⅛
61¼	62¼	5,300	Butte & Superior	61⅞	63⅞	61	61½	— ⅛
16	16½	300	Calif. Petroleum	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅞
38¾	40	400	Calif. Petroleum pf	40	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
157¾	158¼	5,050	Canadian Pacific	159½	160	157	157⅞	+2½
36	36½	2,400	Cen. Leather Co	37⅛	37¼	36½	36⅝	—1⅛
102½	103½	200	Cen. Leather Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅜
43	43⅝	800	Ches. & Ohio	43⅞	44	43¼	43¾	...

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.	
87⅞	88	10,600	Southern Pacific
16¾	16⅞	1,800	Southern Railway
53½	54¼	300	So. Railway pf
49	50	100	Standard Milling
66¾	67¼	5,200	Studebaker Co.
99	100½	100	Studebaker Co. pf
31½	32	700	Tennessee Copper
15	16	200	Texas & Pacific
50¾	51¼	7,300	Third Avenue
5½	6½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf
97¼	99	100	Twin City R. T.
6	6¼	200	Union B. & P. Co.
25	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf
125	125⅛	30,700	Union Pacific
81	82	400	Union Pacific pf
43	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs
60	65	200	Un. Dry Goods pf
17½	18½	200	United Rys. Inv
33	34	1,200	United Rys. Inv. pf
39	42	500	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf
36	38	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol
62	63	7,000	U. S. Rubber
106	107	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf
53¾	53⅞	129,200	U. S. Steel
107	107¼	500	U. S. Steel pf
63⅞	64	28,700	Utah Copper
31⅝	32	3,100	Va.-Car. Chemical
97½	98	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf
⅞	1	1,300	Wabash
1¾	2	2,300	Wabash pf
23	24⅞	800	Western Maryland
66¼	66½	2,300	Western Union Tel
88½	88¾	73,810	Westingh. E. & M.
116	118	300	Willys-Overland
32¾	35	100	Wisconsin Central
103	103½	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co

$5,000,000 GOLD COMES IN.

Second Consignment from Bank of France to Lazard Freres.

Lazard Frères received $5,000,000 gold from the Bank of France yesterday on the steamship Rochambeau, making $7,000,000 brought in from Paris in about a week. The shipments were part of those comprised in the plan announced by the Bank of France recently of releasing gold from time to time for New York delivery.

This was the third consignment sent from Europe since the war began. The last two came on French liners, while the first, consisting of two lots amounting to $750,000, was sent from London on a vessel of the American Line.

Butte and Superior Prosperous.

The Butte & Superior Copper Company, Ltd., for the quarter ended March 31, according to a report issued yesterday by N. B. MacKelvie, President, treated 117,860 tons of ore, the largest quantity ever handled by the company in any similar period. The price received for spelter in the three months ranged from 7 cents to 8½ cents a pound. The estimated profits were $1,163,157, compared with $252,051 for the corresponding quarter in 1914. President MacKelvie says that prices much in excess of 8½ cents a pound have been contracted for future deliveries. A substantial increase in dividends, he says, is warranted.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.53	71.50	71.79	— .09
Industrials	65.60	63.58	63.98	— .11
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	— .44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.06	67.54	67.88	— .10

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.88
May, 1914	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25 May 26	69.45 May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.88
Year, 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 Jan. 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 11.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$729,956	$5,631,872	$179,923,409
Int. rev., ord.	1,493,326	9,619,600	280,331,397
Corpora'n & inc. tax	139,274	826,184	14,143,076
Miscellaneous	97,823	1,945,844	59,902,712
Total rcts.	$2,460,381	$18,023,501	$533,900,595
Expenditures	3,294,995	21,047,895	639,141,541
Deficit	834,614	3,024,394	105,240,946

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Third Day.

Viewed at the close of business, yesterday's stock market contained some of the elements of each of the two preceding days without being entirely like either. Strength marked dealings for most of the session, but weakness prevailed toward the end. This course of action was not unlooked for. Talk of war on Monday brought a violent swing downward; hope that war would be avoided caused a brisk reverse movement on Tuesday. Wednesday, when the edge of both these influences was worn away, reflected traders' opinions in a more normal fashion, and the product was an irregular price list at the close.

⁂

New French Rail Orders.

To date the removal of the French tariff on steel rails to be used for military purposes has not brought a great deal of business to American mills. About 10,000 tons were bought back in March and none since, according to information circulating in the steel trade. The concession made by the French Government affected only rails to be used in facilitating the work of the armies. Recently French interests made inquiries for about 5,000 tons of rails for roads carrying peaceful traffic. The duty of $18 a ton stood in the way of a sale at normal prices, and the bidders evidently did not need the rails badly enough to accept an offer at a high figure. It is said that rail mills of the South of France are turning out a substantial tonnage, and the orders they are unable to fill are going to England.

⁂

Steam Pump Certificates.

The removal from the Stock Exchange list of International Steam Pump common and preferred stocks might seem at first thought to forecast some embarrassment for both holders of the shares and others with short contracts outstanding. The stock can no longer be dealt in on the Exchange, but this does not mean that their market has been wiped out. Outstanding shares may be turned into the Protective Committees looking after stockholders' interests and exchanged for certificates of deposit. These certificates will be a good delivery in case a person desires to cover a short contract, and, by the same token, they will probably be the paper received by buyers of long stock until the company is reorganized.

⁂

New Haven Stockholders.

The list of holders of 1,000 shares or more of stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, as of April 1 last, contains 156 names. The list for April 1, 1914, contained 161 holders of thousand-share lots. A comparison of the two lists does not reveal that New Haven stock passed from one set of owners to an entirely new set of owners. The lists show that twenty-seven of the large holders in 1914 liquidated their holdings during the year and that eleven new purchasers of large lots appeared on the books. The great mass of the stock, it appears, is still held by the old New England and New York families who received many dividends on their stock when the New Haven was in its prime. Trading on a big scale in New Haven was not carried on by individual holders, it appears, but only by the prominent banking and brokerage houses here and in Boston.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100½	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	98¾	99¾	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98⅞	99⅛	4.95
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	5.00
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅝	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90¼	90¾	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅞	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100¾	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅝	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97½	5.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96	96¾	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98⅛	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100¾	101⅛	3.70
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98¾	99⅝	5.15
Lack Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100¾	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100½	100⅞	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	90	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	95	96½	7.95
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100¾	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅞	2.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Seab. A. Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99¼	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96¾	98½	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100½	101½	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98	98¾	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100¾	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	90½	93
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	66
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	28	31
American Public Utilities pf.	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	65	68
Cities Service	49	51
Cities Service pf.	57	60
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	55	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	58½	61
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	29	33
Northern States Power pf.	84¼	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74	†77
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6½	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	28	32
United Light & Rys.	47	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70	72½
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	14	17
Western Power pf.	57	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	100½	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	190	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R.J.Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 12, 1915	$3,206,500
Same day last year	1,599,500
Year to date	311,172,200
Same period last year	295,117,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	88.80 — .01
Same day last year	87.36 ..

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	84.48 Apr. 29	81.51 Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42 Feb. 4	86.40 Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Argentine Gov 5s
1,000.......... 90
1,000.......... 88
2,000.......... 85
2,000.......... 80
City of Tokio 5s
5,000.......... 80
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
2,000.......... 75
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
10,000s30f...... 96¼
2,000.......... 96¼
N Y Canal 4¼s, 1965
2,000..........104⅜

C, M & P Sd 4s
10,000.......... 90
Chi Rwys 5s
2,000.......... 95¾
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.......... 82½
1,000.......... 82
ref 4s
5,000.......... 66½
11,000.......... 66¼
4,000.......... 66½
4,000.......... 66¼
deb 5s
11,000.......... 32½
Chi & West Ind con 4s
2,000.......... 79⅛

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000.......... 76
1,000.......... 75⅞
6,000.......... 76
1,000.......... 76¼
9,000.......... 45¼
1,000.......... 46
2,000.......... 45½
2,000.......... 45
conv 5s
5,000.......... 42½
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
1,000.......... 91

St L & S F R R ref 4s
1,000.......... 67
St L S W 1st 4s
10,000s30f...... 76¼
St P, M & M 4½s
10,000..........100¾
5,000s30f.......100¾
5,000..........101¼
8,000s20f.......100⅝
4,000..........101¼
2,000..........101
San Fr & N P 5s
1,000..........100⅛
Seab Air L gold 4s, stamped
5,000.......... 80¼
adj 5s
1,000.......... 65¾
4,000.......... 66

cv 5s, Ser B, sub r, full pd
8,000..........103¼
500..........103¾
12,000..........103⅛
15,000..........103⅛
26,000..........103½
conv 4½s
10,000s20f...... 96¾
1,000.......... 96½
2,000.......... 96¼
C & P Wn 5s
13,000..........102½

Inter Merc Mar col tr 4½s
10,000s30f...... 43¾
5,000s20f...... 43¾
Mil, Sparta & N W 1st 4s
2,000s30f...... 91¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
3,000..........100¾
3,000..........100⅞
7,000s30f.......100¾
5s, 1920
1,000.......... 91

Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
5,000.......... 93
1,000.......... 92⅞
Rio Gde West col trust 4s
2,000.......... 59⅛
1st 4s
5,000s30f...... 72½
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
5,000.......... 98¾
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000..........101

W & S P 1st 7s
4,500..........103½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¾	98¾
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	..
3s, c, 1918	100½	..
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	98½
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	98½
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	85	90
Am Ag Ch pf.	91½	96
Am B Sug pf.	82	87
A B S & Fdy	95	102½
Do ctfs.	95	101
Do pf.	..	149
Do pf cts.	145	150
Am Coal	80	..
Am Coal P	90	95
Do pf.	107	109
Am Cot O pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	83	90
A H & L.	5¼	6
Am L pf.	28½	30
Am Lo pf.	95	98
Am Malt.	4⅝	4⅞
Do pf.	20	26
A S pf, B.	80	82
A S & R pf.	105½	107½
Am Sn pf.	104	108
Am St Fd.	32	35
Am Sug R pf.	113	114¾
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	12
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
Atl C L.	107⅛	111
Bald L pf.	101	104½
B Un Gas.	124	134
Brown Sh.	..	35
Do pf.	75	80
Bruns T.	6¼	7
B R & P.	65	90
Do pf.	101	..
But'k Co.	27½	30
Canada So.	56	60
Case (J I) pf.	80½	92
C R R of N J	295	320
C & S A Tel	120	..
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	10	25
C, M & St Paul pf.	124½	128½
C & N W pf.	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	130
Do pf.	125	150
C, C, C & St L.	28	35
Do pf.	57	60
Cleve & P.	157	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Do pf.	100	103
Col & So.	28	30
Do 1st pf	51	54
Do 2d pf.	35	45
Cont C pf.	94	95½
Crex Carp.	40	60
C-Am S pf.	93	96
D & Co pf.	89	92
Del & H.	146½	150
D, L & W.	400	420
D & R G.	7	9
D M & Ft D	6⅛	8
Do pf.	31	..
Det Ed.	114¾	115¼
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	60	70
D, S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	6¾	9
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	33	36
F M & S.	11	12
Do pf.	25	32
Hock Val.	..	115
Homestake.	117¼	120
Helme (G W) Co.	165	190
Do pf.	115	119
Int Agric.	4	14¾
Do pf.	17	50
I H, N J, pf.	109¾	115
Int P pf.	38	40
Int Stm P pf.	10	20
Iowa Cent.	6½	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	65	..
Kayser (J) & Co.	82	85
Do 1st pf	105	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	104	109½
L E & W.	7	8½
Do pf.	19	22
Ligg & M.	210	225
Long Isl'd.	30	37
L-W Bis.	20	22
Do 1st pf	..	97¾
Do 2d pf.	60	68
Lor Co pf.	113	117
M'kay Cos.	79	83
Man B'ch.	2	8
Man Elev.	125	127
Man Shirt.	55	56
Do pf.	100½	104
May Dep S	41½	43½
Do pf.	94½	98
Mich Cent.	100	..
M & St L.	13	16¼
Do pf.	28	43
M, St P & S S M.	115½	119½
Do pf.	123	130
Do l l.	75	85
Mor & Es.	168½	170
M & B pf.	66	..
N O & St L.	120	125
Nat B pf.	119⅞	122
Nat En pf.	82	87
Nat C & S pf.	105	106
Nat L pf.	108	112
Nat Rys of M 2d pf.	6½	7½
N Y C & St L.	34	35
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf.	40	65
N Y L & West	111	123
N Y S R.	..	53
Norf So.	15	20
Norf & W.	102	103
Do pf.	85	89
N O T & Light	..	50¼
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	3	3¾
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & Tel pf.	90	94
Peo & E.	6	10
Pett-Mull.	20	25
Do 1st pf	83	100
P, C, C & St L pf.	90	110
Pitts C pf.	89⅝	91
Pr Stl Car pf.	95	100
P S, N J.	106¾	108½
P'man Co.	153¾	157½
Quicksilver	½	⅝
Do pf.	1¼	1¾
Ry Stl Spr pf.	85	98½
Rdg 1st pf.	83	90
Do 2d pf.	80	85
Rutl'd pf.	15	..
St L & S Fran	5	5¼
Do 1st pf	8	14
St'd M pf.	67	70
St L S W.	16	18½
Do pf.	33	36
S-S S & I pf.	78	85
So P R S.	50	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	85
Tex Co, ex rights	125	128
T P L Tr.	102	..
Tob Pr pf.	98	99
T, St L & West	2	2½
Und Type.	60	66
Do pf.	..	100
Un Cig M pf.	103	104¾
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	60	65
U S C I P.	12	15
U S Exp.	64	66½
U S I A pf.	84	87
U S R & Imp	39	40
Va I C & Coke	38	43
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul Det.	7	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	86	97
W Md pf.	30	40
W E & M 1st pf.	120	130
Weym-B.	233	280
Do pf.	114	119
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf	5	12
Do 2d pf.	3	4
W-Ov pf.	100½	102⅛
W'w'th (F W) pf.	120	121½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05
Belcher	.13
Best & Belcher	.05
Caledonia	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12
Con. Imperial	.01
Crown Point	.10
Gould & Curry	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03
Mexican	.30
Occidental Con.	.79
Ophir	.09
Overman	.02
Savage	.02
Seg. Belcher	.02
Sierra Nevada	.11
Union Con.	.17
Utah Con.	.02
Yellow Jacket	.18
Silver Bars	.50⅛
Montana	.35
North Star	.17
Rescue Eula	.12
Tonopah Ext.	3.42½
Tonopah Merger	.37
West End	.79

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.37½
Jim Butler	.85
MacNamara	.03
Midway	.16
Mizpah Ext.	.27

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.33
Booth	.39
C. O. D.	.04
Comb. Fraction	.09
D'dfield Daisy	.05
D'dfield B. B.	.03
Florence	.50
G'dfield Con. M.	1.45
G'dfield Merger	.23
Jumbo Ext.	1.12½
Lone Star	.07
Silver Pick	.07
Vernal	.05
Nevada Hills	.20
Round Mountain	.42

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Con.	.01
Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9⅝	10
Elkton	43½	44½
El Paso	100	125
Findlay	4⅛	5
Gold Dollar	4	4½
Golden Cy.	180½	181
Gold Sov.	4½	6
Isabella	10¼	19½
Jackpot	6⅝	8
McKinney	35	36½
Portland	120	125
Vindicator	170	173
Rav. B. H.	3½	4

ANALYSIS of **New Influences** in the **Security Situation**

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices but Little Changed in a Comparatively Quiet Market —Bonds Slightly Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 172,537 shares of stock and $338,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 30,020; railroads, 4,400; oils, 9,102, and mining, 129,015; rights, $3,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,850	American Zinc	39	‡39⅝	37	37
300	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	16	16	15¾	15¾
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bear.	17	17	17	17
870	Car, Lt. & P.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Cramp Shipb'g.	30	30	30	30
970	†Electric Boat	74	75	74	75
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	102	102	102	102
700	Emerson Phono.	14	14¼	14	14
340	†Inter. Motors	12	13½	12	12
65	†Inter. M. pf.	30	31	30	31
7,500	†Inter. Pet.	9¼	9⅜	8⅞	9
170	Kelly Sp. Tire	133	133	131	133
55	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf.	82½	82½	82	82
30	McCrory Stores Corp., w. i.	55	55	51¾	53
500	N. Y. Transpor.	13	13¼	13	13
20	†Pyrne Mfg.Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
1,000	Corp.of R.& H.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
300	†Riker & H., new	6	6	6	6
500	Sterling Gum	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,900	Un. Cig.Stores, new	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
100	†Un.Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	95	95	95	95
6,000	Un.Profit Shar.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3,500	†World Film	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Ang.-Am. Oil	17	16⅞	16⅞	...
5	Atl. Refining	565	565	565	+10
7	Cres. P. L.	41	41	41	...
40	Illinois P. L.	132	130½	130½	− ½
7,500	Int. Petroleum	9¼	9⅜	8⅞	− ¼
25	Ohio Oil	139	137	138	+1
575	Pierce Oil	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅜
195	Prai. O. & G.	330	318	318	−9
87	Prai. P. L.	134	130	133	...
31	So. Pipe Line	210	208	209	+1
51	So. Penn Oil	286	280	282	...
50	St. Oil of Cal.	294	291	293	+3
32	St. Oil of Ind.	425	420	420	...
36	St. O. of N. J.	404	400	400	−2
125	St. O. of N. Y.	188	185	185	...
5	St. O. of Ohio	430	430	430	...
10	Union Tank L.	81	81	81	+2
28	Vacuum Oil	207	206	207	+2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Amal. Copper	1 3/16	1 5/16	1 3/16	1¼
400	Texas Oil	4¾	5	4¾	5

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Interbor. Con. w. i.	25	25	24	24½
2,400	Interbor. Con. pf. w. i.	75½	77½	75½	76½
600	Wabash w. i.	14	14	13¾	13¾
200	Wabash pf. (b)	24½	24½	24	24

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	†Al. Jun. w. i.	14	14½	13⅞	13⅞
2,800	†Al. C. M. Co.	83	87	83	84
11,000	*†Atlanta	32	34	32	33
3,200	*†Big Cot'w'd.	10	11	10	11
8,700	†Booth	40	40	37½	38
3,900	Braden Copper	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅜
2,000	Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,500	†Chile Copper	19	19⅜	18¾	18⅞
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
5,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	13/16	⅞	¾	13/16
1,700	Con. Nev. Ut.	¼	5/16	¼	5/16
500	Dome Mines	13	13¾	13	13¾
2,000	Ely Con.	10	10	10	10
2,600	†Emma Copper	33	33	33	33
500	*Florence	50	50	50	50
1,000	*Foley O'Brien	35	35	35	35
5,300	*Gen. Val. C.	40	41	39	41
1,700	Goldf. Con.	1 7/16	1½	1 7/16	1 7/16
10,000	†Goldf. Merger	23	24	23	24
250	Greene-Can.	29½	31	29½	31
12,500	Jumbo Ext.	93	1	93	1
500	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,000	†Kewanas	15½	15½	14	14
500	*McIntyre	46	46	46	46
550	*McK.-Dar.	26	28	26	28
100	New Utah B.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	*Nevada Hills	22	22	22	22
2,000	*North Star	17	17	16	16
2,000	*†Oro	9	9½	9	9½
2,500	†Sandstorm K.	7	8	7	8
1,800	*†Sells	33	33	33	33
5,000	*†Silver Pick	7	7	6½	6½
650	Stewart	1 11/16	1¾	1 11/16	1¾
3,700	*Super. Min.	21	22	21	22
100	*Temisk.	38	38	38	38
365	Ton. Belmont	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
5,700	*Ton. Jim. B.	78	88	78	88
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	3⅜	3 7/16	3⅜	3 7/16
1,000	*Tono. Merger	36	36	35	35
200	*Tono. Mizpah	27	27	27	27
300	Tono. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,500	Tri-Bullion	¼	9/32	¼	9/32
600	Tularosa	3/16	3/16	3/16	3/16
800	Tuolumne Cop.	⅜	7/16	⅜	7/16
2,700	*†Wasatch	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
4,200	W. End Cons.	72	76	72	76
5,000	*W. End Ext.	5	5	5	5
100	White K. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$70,000	†Chile C. 7s	115	115	114	114
268,000	Penn. 4s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	98	98⅛

*Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot. †Unlisted.

* * *

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 12. Bid.	Asked.	May 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Thrift Socy. pf., w. i.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Fisk Tire	62	60	62	60
Houston Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	¾	1	¾	1
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	5	5½	5	5½
Internat. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Leh. Val. Coal Sales	165	170	165	170
Manhattan Transit	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Marconi of America	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tobacco Products	52	55	52	55
U. Cig. Stores pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
Wayland Oil & Gas	2¼	3	2¼	3

RAILROAD.

Wabash pf., (a)	46	48	45	50

MINING STOCKS.

Florence	49	52	48	50
La Rose Consol.	½	⅝	½	⅝
Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	6	5⅞	6
Standard Silver-Lead	1 3/16	1 5/16	1½	1⅝
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7¼
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	190	210	185	210

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	560	565	550	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	265	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	50	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Galena-Signal Oil	153	157	153	157
Illinois Pipe Line	130	132	130	132
Indiana Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Internat. Pet. Co. Ltd	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
National Transit	30	31	30	31
New York Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	139
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	77	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	315	320	320	325
Prairie Pipe Line	132	134	130	132
Solar Refining	230	240	230	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
South. Penn. Oil	278	283	280	283
South West. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	291	293	290	293
Stand. Oil of Ind.	415	418	418	422
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.	240	245	240	250
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	399	401	400	403
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	185	187	185	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	117	123	117	123
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	203	207	203	207
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry Russell, General Counsel of the Michigan Central Railroad, was elected a Vice President of the road yesterday. His headquarters are in Detroit.

C. C. Griswold was yesterday elected Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company to succeed the late Carson C. Peck.

F. S. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co. has become a member of the Bondholders' Protective Committee for the general mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. The other members of the committee are Charles H. Sabin, Harry Bronner, Samuel L. Fuller, J. H. McClement, and Gordon Abbott.

E. K. Boisnot of Chicago, Charles R. Butts of Norwich, Conn., and John J. Pulleys of this city, representing large holdings of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, have been added to the Platten Protective Committee, organized on March 15.

Twenty-five shares of New Yorker Staats-Zeitung stock were sold at auction in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, yesterday for $12,500. This made the price per share $500. At the last previous sale a small lot changed hands at $600 a share.

J. Wallace Adams of Baltimore has been added to the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

CUT OUT STEAM PUMP STOCK

Stock Exchange Committee Acts on International Dissolution.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday struck from the trading list $9,486,000 5 per cent. bonds, $17,762,500 outstanding common and $11,350,000 outstanding preferred stock of the International Steam Pump Company because the company was ordered dissolved by the New Jersey Court of Chancery on April 28. With the corporation legally out of business, there were no officers to sign stock certificates, and the trust company acting as transfer agent refused to transfer any more stock. Under the ruling of the court the Steam Pump stock could not be made a good "delivery" even on assignment.

The bulk of both classes of stock has been deposited with Protective Committees and certificates of deposit have been issued in place of these shares. These certificates will hereafter be the medium of transacting business in the stocks until the company is reorganized. It is expected that application will shortly be made to the Committee on Stock List to have the certificates listed on the exchange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.52	4.40
Buff., R. & P.	1914-30	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.90	4.80
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	7.75	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-24	5	4.75	4.65
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.52	4.38
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.85	4.62
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.57	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.50	4.30
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-23	5	5.88	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cen. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	4.95	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.00	4.75
Southern Railway	1914-24	4½@5	4.90	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.55	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	5.05	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin		41.00	40.00	42.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.17½	4.22½
Iron, 2X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Ant'y. oth. bs.	35.00	38.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £.	s.	d.	Tuesday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	80	0	0	77	12	6
Copper, futures	80	15	0	78	12	6
Tin, spot	164	0	0	164	0	0
Tin, futures	164	0	0	164	0	0
Lead	19	17	6	19	17	6
Spelter	61	10	0	62	0	0

Weekly cable from London to the local Metal Exchange quoted antimony as follows: Hallett's, £105; ordinary brands, £100.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	100 13/16	100 15/16	100⅞	100 15/16
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	104	104⅜	104	104⅜
4½s	March, 1963	104¾	105⅛	104½	105⅛
4½s	May, 1957	104½	105	104	104⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	104½	105	104	104⅞
4½s	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4¼s	March, 1964	99⅞	100	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s	March, 1962	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅞
4¼s	March, 1930-60	99⅞	100	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1959	96½	97	96½	97⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	96½	97	96½	97⅛
4s	May, 1957	96½	97	96½	97⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s	Nov., 1936	96	..	96	..
4s	1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	99¾
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅜	86½	..
3½s	May, 1954	87	..	86½	..

COMMEND NOBLE'S WORK.

Stock Exchange Governors Praise Their President.

Governors of the Stock Exchange commended in a resolution yesterday the rule of H. G. S. Noble as President during the troubled year ended May 1. The resolution read:

> At the close of a year's most successful and admirable administration by Henry G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, under the most alarming and exacting conditions, with business transactions suspended for five months, with the whole world in chaos and disorder, and a quiet and orderly settlement of our affairs effected through the firm and masterly grasp of the situation, be it
>
> Resolved, That the Governing Committee place upon the records its unbounded confidence in, its admiration and affection for Mr. Noble, its great appreciation of his distinguished service and executive career, which have brought the highest honors to himself and the greatest credit to the New York Stock Exchange.

The resolution was signed by W. W. Heaton, James B. Mabon, a former President of the board, and Donald G. Geddes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Forecasts of President Wilson's note to Germany caused a sharp reaction in the late trading on the Consolidated Exchange. The market opened considerably higher, and for a time on the early trading marked strength was shown. Business was on a good scale with both the room traders and the commission houses active, the latter handling a good balance of orders in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	34	34	33½	33⅝
40	Allis-Chal.	15½	15½	15½	15½
4,520	Amal. Copper	68⅜	69¼	67⅛	67⅛
520	Am. Beet Sug.	45⅛	47	45⅛	45½
1,320	Am. Can	35	36¼	34½	35
60	Am. Car & Fy.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼
10	Am. Cot. Oil	46½	46½	46½	46½
80	Am. Ice Sec.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜
390	Am. Loco.	46½	47⅜	45⅞	45⅞
610	Am. Smelting	67	68⅛	66⅜	66⅜
10	Am. Sugar	106½	106½	106½	106½
450	Anaconda Cop.	32⅜	33⅜	32	32
10	Baldwin Loco.	48	48	48	48
110	Balt. & Ohio	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
30	Beth. Steel	140	141	140	141
190	B. R. T.	88	88¼	87⅜	88¼
70	Can. Pacific	158⅜	159⅜	157⅞	157⅞
420	Cent. Leather	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio	43⅛	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
120	C., M. & St. P.	91	91½	90	90
200	C., R. I. & P.	24⅜	25	24½	24½
70	Chino Cop.	44⅜	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛
70	Cal. Fuel & I.	27	27⅜	27	27
60	Corn Prod.	13½	14¼	13½	14¼
80	Dist. Sec.	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
940	Erie	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26
50	Erie 1st pf.	40⅛	41⅜	40⅛	40⅝
140	Goodrich Co.	44½	45⅛	44¼	44¼
30	Gt. North. Ore	33½	33½	33½	33½
190	Inspiration	30⅜	31	29⅜	29⅜
5,730	Inter.-Met.	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜	21½
200	Inter.-Met. pf.	71½	72	70⅝	70⅝
30	Kan. C. S.	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½
80	Lehigh Valley	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜
20	Max. Motors	43	43	43	43
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
820	Mex. Pet.	75⅝	76¼	73	73¼
50	Miami Cop.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
40	Mo., K. & T.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞
190	Mo. Pacific	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞	14
20	Nat. Enam.	15½	15½	15½	15½
90	Nat. Lead	60	61⅜	60	61½
60	Nevada Cop.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
80	N. Y. Central	86½	86½	86	86¼
120	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	64⅜	65⅜	64⅜	65
20	N. Y., O. & W.	30	30	29⅜	29⅜
130	North. Pacific	106	106½	106	106¼
80	P. Steel Car	44½	45⅛	44½	45⅛
10	Ry. Steel S.	31	31	31	31
150	Ray Copper	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23
8,260	Reading	144⅜	145⅜	143⅜	144¼
40	Rep. I. & S.	26½	27⅜	26½	27¼
100	Rumely	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	South. Pac.	88½	89⅛	88	88
80	Studebaker	66	68⅛	66	68⅛
180	Third Ave.	51½	52	51¼	51¼
4,390	Union Pac.	125¼	126⅜	124⅞	125¼
380	U. S. Rubber	62⅜	64¼	62⅜	63⅜
20,410	U. S. Steel	53⅝	55⅜	53¼	53⅜
1,780	Utah Copper	64⅜	66¼	64⅜	64¼
50	Va.-C. Chem.	31½	32⅜	31½	32⅜
30	West. U. Tel.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
4,950	Westing. Elec.	88¼	93¼	88	88⅜
59,610					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Atlanta	.33	.33	.33	.33
500	Elkton	.44	.44	.44	.44
900	Goldf'ld Merg.	.23	.23½	.23	.23½
800	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.83	.84
500	Jumbo Exten.	.95	.96	.95	.96
400	Round Mount.	.43	.43	.43	.43
100	Tono. Belm't	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
500	Tono. Exten.	3.37½	3.50	3.37½	3.50
400	Union Con.	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	West End	.73	.75	.73	.75
6,100					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3	3	3	3
10	Ahmeek	390	390	380	380
2,053	Alaska	33⅜	34½	33	33⅝
235	Algomah	2½	3⅛	2½	2⅝
470	Allouez	53	53½	51	51
265	Amalgamated	68⅜	69	67	67¼
7,332	Am. Zinc	38¼	39	36¼	36⅞
50	Anaconda	32½	32½	32⅜	32½
2,590	Ariz. Coml.	7½	7⅝	7	7¼
14,645	Butte & Sup.	61	63¼	60⅝	61
1,460	Cal. & Ariz.	66	66	64	64
153	Cal. & Hec.	588	595	580	580
125	Centennial	19	20	19	20
50	Chino	44½	45	44¼	45
2,183	Cop. Range	52½	53½	52	52
10	Daly West	3	3	3	3
1,440	East Butte	11¾	12¼	11¾	12
720	Franklin	11½	11½	10¼	10¼
725	Granby	85	85	81½	82
150	Greene Can.	29¼	30	29¼	29¼
195	Hancock	22	22	21¼	21¼
110	Indiana	8	8	7¾	7¾
235	Inspiration	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
70	Island Creek	43	44	43	43
440	Isle Royale	28	29	27¼	27¼
60	Kerr Lake	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
50	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
305	Lake	13	13	12½	12½
540	La Salle	7	7	6½	6½
115	Mason Val.	3½	3¼	3½	3½
2,030	Mass. Con.	14½	14⅝	13¼	13⅝
200	Mayflower	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
750	Mohawk	71	71½	70	70
25	Nevada Con.	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼
2,043	New Arcad.	10¼	10⅞	9¾	9¾
90	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
2,650	North Butte	32½	33	31⅝	32
50	North Lake	3	3	3	3
60	Ojibway	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
70	Old Colony	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
1,080	Old Domin.	52½	54	52½	54
225	Osceola	79½	83	79½	80
430	Quincy	86	88½	85½	88½
120	Ray Con.	22⅞	24	22⅞	23½
660	Santa Fe.	3	3¼	3	3
525	Shannon	9⅛	9⅛	8¼	8⅞
175	Shattuck	27	28¼	27	27½
660	St. Mary's L.	55	57½	54½	56
1,325	Sup. & Bost.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
455	Sup. Cop.	32	32	31	31½
225	Tamarack	34	35	33½	34½
410	Trinity	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5⅜
765	U. S. Smelt.	36	36	34	34½
47	U. S. Smelt. pf	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
200	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
330	Utah Con.	12½	12½	12	12½
545	Utah Copper	65½	66¼	64	64¼
80	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
225	Winona	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
175	Wolverine	57½	59½	57½	58

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
49	Bos. & Albany	182	182	182	182
350	Boston El.	76½	76½	75	75
35	Boston & Me.	35	35	34	34
13	Fitchburg pf.	68	68	68	68
350	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	65	66	64	64
5	Rutland pf.	20	20	20	20
22	West E. St. Ry.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Ag. Chem.	54	54	51	51
14	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92	92	92	92
10	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
130	Am. Sugar	107	108¼	106	106
40	Am. Sugar pf.	114	114	114	114
403	Am. Tel. & T.	119⅞	122	119⅞	120
48	Am. Woolen pf	85½	85½	85	85½
10	A.,G.& W.I. pf	19	19	19	19
22	Edison	236¼	236¼	236¼	236¼
171	General Elec.	151½	153	151	151
25	Inter. Button	4	4	4	4
10	Mass Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
65	N. E. Tel.	128	129	128	129
35	Pullman	156	156	156	156
41	Swift & Co.	108	108⅛	108	108⅛
75	Torrington	33	33	33	33
279	United Fruit	137	138	135	135
71	Un. Shoe Mach.	58	58	57⅞	57⅞
570	Un. Shoe M. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
1,405	U. S. Steel	53½	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
10	West. Union	66⅜	67	66⅜	67

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
200	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	100
2,000	C.,B.& Q. jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, registered	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101	101	101	101
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	102	102	102	102
10,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	99	99	99	99
1,000	U S Steel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Can	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
55	Chi. Pn. Tool	55	56½	55	56½
555	Chi. Ry. 2s	26⅜	27	26¼	27
50	Com. Edison	134	134	134	134
60	Dia. Match	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	H., S. & M. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½
10	Illinois Brick	64	64	64	64
20	Mont Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
15	People's Gas	116	116	116	116
294	Sears-Roebuck	136¼	137	136	136
740	Ster. War.	65½	66⅜	65	65½
323	Swift	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
315	Union Carbide	157	157½	156	156

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Armour 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	City Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	Chi. Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Chi. Phone 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Di. M. deb. 6s	102½	102½	102	102
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	90	90	90	90

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Bank of Balt.	158½	158½	158½	158½
10	Com. Credit pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	Cons. Power	106	106	106	106
53	Cosden	7	7	7	7
50	Cosden pf.	7	7	7	7
5	Mer.-Mec. Bk.	29	29	29	29
122	Un. Rys. & El.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
900	C. Bal. 3½s,'40	90½	90½	90½	90½
200	C. Bal. 3½s,'80	82½	82½	82½	82½
3,000	C. B. 4s,'58,w.i.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	C. Bal. 4s, '62	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	99	99	99	99
5,000	G. & A. con.5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
19,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96½
2,000	St. J. Ry., H., L. & P. 5s	98	98	98	98
6,000	S.A. Line 4s,st.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
5,000	U.R.& E.1st 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
5,000	Va. Mid. 5th	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
5,000	W. B. & A. 5s	80	80	80	80

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, May 12.—The closing Boston curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3	4
B. St. Gas.	.10	.11	Iron Bloss.	.65	.70
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.53	.57
Bohemia	2⅜	3	Majestic	.42	.44
Boston Ely	.24	.28	McK.-Dar.	.28	.30
Butte & L.	.22	.24	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Calaveras	2⅛	2¼	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Nev. Doug.	.75	.80
Con. Ariz.	.80	.90	N. Baltic	3	3½
Cortez	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.25	.30
Cornelia	7	10	Oneco	1⅜	2⅛
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	So. Lake	7	7¼
Crown Res.	.75	.87	Stew't M.	1 1/16	1⅛
Davis-D.	.99	1	U. V. Ext.	3⅜	3½
Eagle & B.	1⅛	1¼	Utah Mets.	2	2⅛
First N. C.	1⅛	1 3/16	Yukon G.	2⅝	2⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
10	Am. Railways	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
400	Baldwin Loc.	47	48⅜	47	48⅜
40	Baldwin L. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
315	Cambria Steel	48½	48½	48⅛	48⅛
200	Chino Copper	45	45	45	45
10	Chi. G. West.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
255	Elec. Storage	51	51⅜	51	51⅜
196	Gen. Asph. pf.	65	65	65	65
10	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
30	Keystone Tel.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
550	Lake Sup.	7½	7½	7½	7½
130	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73½	73½
120	Lehigh Val.	70	70	70	70
25	L. V. T. pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
6	Minehill	55½	55½	55½	55½
45	Mo., K. & T.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13
294	Penn. R. R.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
20	Phila. Co.	35	35	35	35
275	Phila. Electric	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
10	Phila. R. T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
565	P. R. T. t. c.	8⅞	9	8⅛	8⅛
12	Phila. Trac.	75	75	75	75
165	Reading	72	73	72	72½
200	Studebaker	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
607	Tono. Belm't	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
660	Tono. Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼
855	Union Trac.	31	32½	31	32
85	United G. Imp.	83	83	83	83
10,700	U. S. Steel	53⅝	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
100	Westing. Elec.	46	46	46	46
20	Westm'land C.	61	61	61	61
1,072	W. M. Cramp & Sons t. c.	27	33	27	32⅞

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5,000	Beth. Steel 6s	116	116	116	116
1,000	C. 4s, '41, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Elec. & P. 4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
10,000	Lake S. inc.	30	30	30	30
1,000	L. N. gen. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	L. N. con. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	L. V. gen. con.	90	90	90	90
5,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4s, 1948	98	98	98	98
22	Phil. Co. scrip, 1918	93	93	93	93
5,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
100	Phila. Elec. 5s	102	102	102	102
4,000	Peo. P. 4s, t. c.	80⅜	81	80⅜	81
3,000	Read. gen. 4s	94	94⅛	94	94⅛
1,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s	67	67	67	67

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Col. Gas & E.	10¼	10¼	10	10
1,055	Crucible Steel	23⅛	23⅜	22½	22½
10	Cruc. Steel pf.	88	88	88	88
148	Elk. Nat. Gas	109	110	109	110
20	Har.-Walker pf.	98	98	98	98
70	La Belle Iron	31	31	30½	30½
200	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47	47
50	Nat. Fire. pf.	18	18	18	18
270	Ohio Fuel Sup.	44½	44½	44	44
20	Pitts. Brewing	5½	5½	5½	5½
380	Pitts. Coal	21	21¼	20½	20½
45	Pitts. Plate Gl.	105	105	105	105
385	Pure Oil	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼
860	Westing. Elec.	44½	46⅜	44½	45¼

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Col. G. & E. 5s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	51	51	51	51

New Issue

$11,781,000

State of Tennessee

Refunding Loan 4% and 4½% Serial Bonds

Dated July 1, 1915 Due July 1, 1917-1955

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, exchangeable for registered bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or $10,000

Principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York City, or at the Office of the State Treasurer, Nashville, Tennessee.

EXEMPT FROM THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX AND OWNERSHIP NEED NOT BE REPORTED IN INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Connecticut and other States.

Legality subject to the approval of Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay, of New York City.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(From official statements)

Real value of property in State (estimated)	$1,500,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1914	672,754,691
Total bonded debt (this issue only)	11,781,000
Certificates of Indebtedness, redeemable at option of the State	636,000

These bonds are issued to refund $10,381,000 bonds maturing July 1st and $1,400,000 maturing October 1st, 1915, after which date, except for $636,000 Certificates of Indebtedness held by charitable and educational institutions in Tennessee, **they will be the sole outstanding funded indebtedness of the State.**

State of Tennessee bonds maturing July 1st and October 1st will be taken in payment for bonds of this issue.

We offer the above bonds, subject to sale or advance in price, to yield 4.20%

Redmond & Company
Kean, Taylor & Company
Rhoades & Company
Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y.
Brown Brothers & Company
White, Weld & Company

The above statements are based on data derived from official sources. We believe them to be correct but do not guarantee.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them."

UNSOUND financing of growing enterprises may often be avoided by consultation with bankers and the formulation in advance of a comprehensive and successful plan.

Our Officers are ready at all times to discuss with depositors their banking needs and if possible to aid them in the solution of their financial problems.

ESTABLISHED 1888

Franklin Trust Company

New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague Street *Fulton St. Office:* 569 Fulton Street

Mass.-Mo. Zinc

Bought either for cash, margin, or on the

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

We are specialists in both "Zincs" and "Coppers," many of which are earning fabulous profits, insuring greatly increased dividends later. We believe such stocks will show handsome profits to present buyers.

Brown, Lorimer & Co.
Specialists in Odd Lots,
413 Exchange Building,
53 STATE ST., BOSTON.

A Timely Suggestion

Something that you ought to consider carefully in these unusual times. Our special **Circular No. 689** is exceptionally newsy. It tells about the legal action of the *"Independent Retailers"* against the **Whelan Companies.**

It also contains late information regarding

Int'l Motors Chile Copper
Marconi Wireless Consolid. Arizona
Braden Copper McIntyre
and other active issues.

Interesting Facts About the Copper Market.

Write or 'phone for it.

Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York, from May 14th to 31st, 1915, both days inclusive.

J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

South American Trade

has developed many new banking problems, growing out of conditions that call for a readjustment of Northern ideas. It is carefully described in "Financing Latin America" in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

10c on news stands. $4 a year.
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

See "The Open Market for Unlisted Securities" in The Annalist every week.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of **Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927,** at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee,** 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Tuesday, May 18, 1915,** at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., **and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.**

E. B. O'CONNOR.
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS
DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES,
May 1, 1915. Asst. Treasurer.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 20th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $38,782.99.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
May 1st, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,960.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BINGHAM & GARFIELD RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Convertible Gold Bonds,
Due July 1, 1920.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided by Article V. of the Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated July 1, 1910, made by the Bingham & Garfield Ry. Co. to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem all the remaining outstanding bonds of this issue, amounting to Twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($25,500) par value, on July 1st, 1915, at 110% of par and accrued interest to July 1st, 1915, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, No. 140 Broadway, New York City. Coupons due July 1st, 1915, should be presented for payment in the usual manner. After July 1st, 1915, interest on the above bonds will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
May 4th, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY
6% Sinking Fund Bonds,
DUE MAY 10, 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated May 10, 1911, securing the above bonds, that offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 28th, 1915, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 107½% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-seven cents ($50,141.47).

Offers should be sealed and addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT,**
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
May 11th, 1915.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of June 17, 1915, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $46,598.12, the sum payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M. June 3, 1915.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

69th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-ninth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable May 29th, 1915, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, May 17th, 1915. Transfer books will not be closed.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY held this day at 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, a semi-annual dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared payable June 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business June 7th, 1915.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.
Dated New York, May 11th, 1915.

THE NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
111 Broadway, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable June 15, 1915. Transfer books close May 21 and reopen May 26, 1915.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS CO.
New York, May 10, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on May 24, 1915, at 3 P. M.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.

A semi-annual dividend of 7% has been declared, payable June 2, 1915, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on May 21, 1915. Books will open June 8, 1915.

E. PAVENSTEDT, Secr.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.
New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company at 26 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of May, 1915, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

R. C. VEIT, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street,
New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 8th, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N. Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Financial Improvement

The important banks of the largest inland cities will publish their statements next Sunday in The New York Times.

These statements indicate the nation's growing prosperity.

Whatever your financial interests, you should read the statements in next Sunday's New York Times.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MOVE TO PROTECT ROCK ISLAND BONDS

Committee Will Aid Holders of $100,000,000 First and Refunding Mortgage Issue.

HARRIS, FORBES & CO. ACT

Big Insurance Companies Are Large Owners of These Securities—Next Interest Due Oct. 1.

A protective committee, according to an announcement made yesterday by Harris, Forbes & Co., will be formed for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway first and refunding mortgage thirty-year gold 4 per cent. bonds. This issue, of which about $100,000,000 are outstanding, and of which an additional $12,000,000 are held in the Rock Island treasury as collateral for other securities, represents one of the largest individual issues of bonds ever sold in this country by a railroad. The announcement, coming on the heels of the formation of a protective committee for the $20,000,000 5 per cent. debenture bonds, and the formation of another protective committee for the stock of the Rock Island, attracted much attention in Wall Street.

The banking house made this formal statement:

> Harris, Forbes & Co., who have marketed a large amount of the first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, have been in conference with some of the large holders of these bonds, including the important life insurance companies of New York. These interests have concluded to organize a committee for the protection of this issue of bonds, the personnel of which and other details will be announced in due course.

The next interest on the $100,000,000 first and refunding bonds in the hands of the public does not fall due until Oct. 1. The last interest fell due April 1, and it was paid promptly. In the past the Rock Island has been able to meet all of its interest obligations out of earnings, but the receivership, apparently, has put many big holders of Rock Island securities on the anxious seat. The fact that a protective committee should be formed four and a half months prior to the next interest date addded to the surprise in Wall Street.

It appears, from the developments of the past two weeks, that there will be some fighting for supremacy among the holders of the various Rock Island securities in case of a foreclosure. The first to get into the protective field were the holders of the debentures. A committee was formed on April 29. It consists of Seward Prosser, A. Barton Hepburn, Edwin G. Merrill, E. K. Boisnot of Chicago, and James Speyer, of James Speyer & Co., whose firm placed the debentures on the market. The next interest on the debentures, amounting to $500,000, falls due on July 15.

The Stockholders' Protective Committee, formed by Charles Hayden, one of the newly elected Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was the next in the field. The announcement of the membership of this committee was made only the day before yesterday.

It is expected that the names of the men on the latest protective committee will be announced within a few days. Large blocks of the first refunding mortgage bonds are owned by the life insurance companies, and it is expected that the insurance companies will be represented on the committee. The bonds are on the list of eligible securities for savings banks.

There is also the Amster Protective Committee, which is looking after the interest of Rock Island security holders. It was said yesterday that N. L. Amster, head of this committee, had the support of many men in the financial district who had not openly come out as his sponsors. None of the protective committees now in the field has asked for the deposit of securities.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the aumendment ratifying same, and of the numthorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$2,948,159+	$15,452
Seven roads	2,978,432—	121,669
Total (14 roads)	5,926,591—	510,217

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$84,248	$86,242	$93,483
Oper. deficit	11,111	4,119	*1,947
Def. after chg.	31,270	22,761	13,380
10 mos. gross	1,003,190	1,096,041	1,152,887
Net	63,088	43,934	216,097
Def. after chg.	165,476	158,556	*31,838

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total receipts from oper.	2,547,856	2,361,889	*14,033
Exp. privileges	1,196,717	1,261,317	*64,600
Total transpor. revenue	1,151,139	1,100,572	50,566
Non-trans. rev.	33,448	25,404	8,044
Total oper. rev.	1,184,587	1,125,976	58,611
Total oper. exp.	1,415,147	1,296,532	118,615
Net oper. def.	230,560	170,556	60,004
Taxes	17,210	18,132	*921
Oper. deficit	248,299	188,688	59,610
Seven months:			
Total receipts operation	20,081,460	20,634,267	*552,807
Exp. privileges	10,326,949	10,927,894	*600,944
Total transpor. revenue	9,754,510	9,706,372	48,137
Non-trans. rev.	292,151	221,670	70,480
Total oper. rev.	10,046,661	9,928,043	118,617
Total oper. exp.	10,810,648	10,004,468	806,179
Net oper. def.	763,986	76,425	687,561
Taxes	119,454	116,743	2,711
Oper. deficit	880,708	193,168	693,540
Mileage:			
Steam roads	37,854	33,672	4,082
Other lines	7,028	4,993	2,025

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

To. rcts. fr. op.	3,111,765	2,828,022	283,743
Express priv.	1,518,718	1,510,649	8,068
Tot. tran. rev.	1,593,047	1,317,373	275,674
Non-tran. rev.	153,893	166,932	*13,038
Total op. rev.	1,746,941	1,484,305	262,635
Total op. exp.	1,854,299	1,859,540	*5,240
Net op. deficit	107,358	375,235	*267,876
Taxes	33,240	32,250	980
Op. deficit	140,846	407,576	*266,729
Seven months:			
To. rcts. fr. op.	27,089,551	25,397,427	1,692,123
Express priv.	13,557,123	12,716,614	840,509
Tot. tran. rev.	13,532,427	12,680,812	851,614
Non-tran. rev.	1,233,005	1,304,638	*71,632
Total op. rev.	14,765,433	13,985,451	779,981
Total op. exp.	14,723,782	13,811,360	912,422
Net op. rev.	41,650	174,090	*132,440
Taxes	246,351	213,335	33,015
Op. deficit	205,892	39,403	166,489
Steam roads	69,994	57,234	12,760
Other lines	2,197	2,558	*360

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

Total rcts., op.	2,596,555	2,182,234	414,321
Express privs.	1,351,618	1,125,676	225,941
Tot. trans. rev.	1,244,937	1,056,557	188,379
Non-trans rev.	48,222	44,477	3,745
Total op. rev.	1,293,159	1,101,035	192,124
Total op. exp.	1,362,882	1,140,424	222,457
Net op. deficit	69,722	39,389	30,332
Taxes	32,891	33,000	*108
Oper. deficit	103,389	72,389	30,999
Seven months:			
Total rcts., op.	22,177,418	19,076,828	3,100,590
Express privs.	11,357,041	9,554,600	1,802,441
Tot. trans. rev.	10,820,377	9,522,228	1,298,148
Non-trans. rev.	421,633	388,681	32,951
Total op. rev.	11,242,010	9,910,910	1,331,100
Total op. exp.	10,571,523	8,806,818	1,764,705
Net oper. rev.	670,487	1,104,091	*433,604
Taxes	254,033	228,000	26,033
Oper. income	410,369	876,091	*465,722
Mileage—			
Steam roads	75,819	63,339	12,480
Other lines	37,641	36,340	1,300

*Decrease.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

By Order of Isidore I. Haber, Receiver.

438 shares Sevilla Lumber Co., Inc., common, $100 each, $810 lot.

For Account of Trustees.

6 shares United Gas and Electric Co. of New Jersey preferred, $100 each, 77.

2 shares Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $100 each, 119.

1 share Gray National Telautograph Co., $100, $8 lot.

4 shares Copper Range Consolidated Co., $100 each, 53⅛.

2 shares German-American Insurance Co., $100 each, 509.

5 shares Franklin Mining Co., $25 each, $11 per share.

8 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $30 each, $31 per share.

8 shares St. Mary's Mineral Land Co., $25 each, $55 per share.

3 shares Niagara Falls Power Co., $100 each, 140½.

$2,000 New Jersey Steamboat Co. consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, interest May and November, 77.

$9,000 Niagara Falls Power Co. refunding 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, interest April and October, 104½.

$5,000 New York City 3 per cent. corporate stock, (issued for water mains,) due 1920, registered, interest May and November, 92½.

$2,000 Ramapo Iron Works 5 per cent. bonds, due 1923, interest February and August, 75.

$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1989, interest January and July, 100.

66 shares American Light and Traction Co. common, $100 each, 330.

2 shares Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, $100 each, 355.

2 shares First National Bank, Jersey City, $100 each, 326.

3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 160.

5 shares Berkeley Lyceum Association, Ltd., $68.45 paid in liquidation, $3 lot.

20 shares Cedarhurst Co., $100 each; $96 Cedarhurst Co. scrip, and 9 shares Ocean Causeway of Lawrence, L. I., $50 each, $5 lot.

40 shares Hercules Iron and Supply Co., $100 each, $14 lot.

$250 Chamber of Commerce Building Fund non-cumulative income bond, 13.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

$20,000 Interborough-Metropolitan Co. collateral trust 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due April 1, 1956; April, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 84.

$25,000 Central Electric Railway Co. of Kansas City (Mo.) 5 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due May 1, 1914; May, 1914, coupons attached, 30.

$2,000 Potosi & Rio Verde Railway Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due Oct. 1, 1918; April 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 10.

$38,000 State of Jalisco (Mexico) 6 per cent. gold bonds, issue of 1900, due Feb. 1, 1930; Feb. 1, 1914, and subsequent coupons attached, 35.

$20,000 Havana Tobacco Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 1922; interest June and December, 53⅞@55.

51 shares Corning Light and Power Corporation, $100 each, 40½.

$1,000 Roslyn Estates, Inc., 6 per cent. registered bond, due 1917, interest March and September, $15 lot.

10 shares Hall Switch and Signal Co. common, $100 each, $3 per share.

15 shares New York Realty Owners, Inc., $10 each, $7 lot.

3 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 310.

25 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $12, 500 lot.

All the right, title, and interest in and to the following:

$500,000 The North American Smelter and Mines Co. convertible first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, stamped; credit allowed by District Court of the State of Colorado, Jefferson County, as of Aug. 11, 1913, $392.39 as to $1,000 bonds, $196.195 as to $500 bonds, $98.975 as to $250 bonds, together with any and all coupons which may accompany the same; 556,904 shares The North American Smelter and Mines Co., of which 555,904 shares are represented by actual stock certificates and 1,000 shares by affidavits, &c., as to the loss of the certificates; 6,622 57-100 certificates of indebtedness, notes, and receipts for approved indebtedness of the aforesaid The North American Smelter and Mines Co. All the right, title and interest of the Reorganization Committee and of Margaret T. Dugan in and to all the real estate and personal property formerly owned by the said The North American Smelter and Mines Co. and acquired at foreclosure sale, and evidenced by a bill of sale from one George L. Irvine, receiver of said Margaret T. Dugan, and a certificate of sale from the Sheriff of the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado, to said Margaret T. Dugan, and by a deed of said Sheriff to said Margaret T. Dugan, $35,643.05.

COTTON PRICES OFF IN UNEASY MARKET

Traders Fear Wilson's Note to Germany May Be Less Pacific Than First Expected.

DECLINE OF 22 TO 24 POINTS

Weekly Weather Report Is Favorable Except in Texas and Oklahoma.

Although cotton yesterday gave evidence of a strong technical position resulting from recent liquidation, there was enough pressure of contracts to send prices about 22 to 24 points below the closing on Tuesday. Liverpool again made the showing somewhat above a recent parity with New York, but the local market failed to respond. Cotton was for sale upon the opening and inside of the first half hour there had been a decline of about 10 points. This was followed by a rally to the opening figures, but in spite of the steadiness which frequently characterized the feverish undertone, prices receded rapidly toward the close.

Selling was probably inspired by the belief that the communication of the Washington Administration to Germany might be less pacific in character than had been expected. There was a disposition to believe that the President's note would be fully in keeping with the firmness demanded by the American people, and it was realized that this might lead to renewed selling.

On account of the fact that the Lusitania incident has developed renewed bitterness, the cotton trade is prepared for almost anything, even the declaration of contraband on cotton shipments which might by any possibility reach Germany.

The weekly weather report was quite favorable. The summary said that in the central and western parts of the cotton belt the wheather had been everywhere good. Rains broke the severe drought and planting proceeded under favorable conditions, while the early planted seed germinated rapidly and cultivation was progressing in the more southern districts. In Texas and Oklahoma the week was considerd unfavorable on account of further rain and wet soil. Much replanting must be done in the northern districts, and in other parts poor stands will necessitate considerable replanting. All work is said to be delayed. The following report from Memphis attracted some attention:

> One serious feature facing growers in the South is the competition to be encountered with cotton owned by buyers and hedged with sales of contracts in New York and New Orleans. The decline in the contract more than compensates for the loss which has taken place in cotton values. The buyer who is fortunate enough to own such hedged cotton is in a position to sell at prices which would be disastrous to cotton factors or the original growers. The vast quantities purchased when cotton was selling around 11 cents for January and December, not on orders from spinners nor for purposes of filling engagements, but because of the relative difference in prices between spots and contracts, leaves much hedged cotton to be sold before factors will be able to make such headway with what they have left. The buyer with his stock hedged with futures occupies a very enviable position at the moment.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Houston, 20 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 9.85c. for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed steady:)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.38	9.22	9.22@ 9.24	9.46@ 9.47
July	9.71	9.39	9.45@ 9.46	9.71@ 9.72
Oct.	10.04	9.75	9.82@ 9.84	10.04@10.05
Dec.	10.22	9.97	10.03@10.04	10.26@10.27
Jan.	10.24	10.01	10.06@10.07	10.27@10.29
March	10.45	10.25	10.30@10.32	10.50@10.53

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,916	5,372	4,663
New Orleans	2,234	4,670	2,364
Mobile	42	107	96
Savannah	950	2,680	1,635
Charleston	357	278	5
Wilmington	112	179	25
Norfolk	792	1,967	679

Total port receipts, 16,065, against 9,685 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	251	1,361	74
Memphis	569	2,661	591
St. Louis	446	1,825	697
Houston	2,825	3,370	821

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,000 to 6,000	5,712	2,205
New Orleans	2,000 to 2,400	1,678	3,091

Total exports yesterday, 22,226; so far this season, 7,485,093, against 8,383,456 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
1,100	New Orleans	9.00	293,146	138,925
25	Mobile	8.75	23,839	18,479
—	Savannah	9.50	87,617	54,967
54	Galveston	9.30	341,614	226,711
—	Wilmington	Normal	46,603	17,684
—	Norfolk	9.00	68,981	37,278
—	Augusta	9.13	111,289	32,580
1,000	Memphis	9.12	129,331	63,934
—	St. Louis	9.125	29,378	28,265
361	Houston	9.20	105,953	84,544

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advance at 536 d. Sales, 4,000 bales. Receipts, 9,300 bales. All American. Closed feverish.

STEEL TRADE IS ACTIVE.

War Orders Continue, but Domestic Business Is Very Slow.

Talk of war has not disturbed the steel market this week, according to reports from manufacturing centres. Heavy contracts placed here by the Russian Government for cars and rails are mentioned, with others in sight. The Iron Age says:

> As yet the possibility of war has not proved disturbing to the steel trade. There are no cancellations or any other of the features that might be looked for in a grave crisis. The situation, in fact, holds the strength gained in the last two months. War orders and other foreign business have figured so largely in the industry of late that the chance of more war does not cause alarm. A first effect would be an increased home demand in some lines, and deliveries on foreign orders would suffer.
>
> Russian rail and car requirements are of immediate interest. Contrary to reports, rail contracts have not been placed, but two steel companies expect to roll 30,000 tons each for Russia, and the total purchases will be around 100,000 tons. Still larger amounts are talked of for the Trans-Siberian Railroad.
>
> Steelmakers do not disguise their dissatisfaction with the volume of purely domestic business, and the more or less precarious charcter of the foreign demand. At the same time it is pointed out that if a real railroad demand develops, the industry will soon be running to capacity.

The Iron Trade Review says:

> May starts off with the steel companies in a better position on bookings and operations of any time during the slow but progressive movement spread over the last four months. Higher prices, which on the average are about $1 a ton above the low point of the recent market, are being netted on present shipments, with some companies, notably the Steel Corporation, the operating position at present is the best in more than six months. That producer last week ran at better than 75 per cent. of ingot capacity, and this week is scheduled to exceed that figure, with the chances that it may reach 80 per cent. Large foreign orders still are a most important factor in maintaining the present activity of the industry, and the advance in the domestic trade still is coming slowly.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 12.—Charter filed: Harrison Market, Caldwell, market business, $100,000; Norman A. Oppenheim, Montclair; Ferdinand B. Kauffman, Montclair, and Rose G. Higgins, East Orange.

WOOL MARKET DULL.

Foreign Goods, Especially Australian, Continue to be Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"With the between-seasons period not yet over, the wool market was as quiet this week as last. The total sales were about 1,500,000 pounds. The buyers on the heavyweight account have not yet sent in their orders, and it is not expected that the new lightweight goods will be sold until July.

"Foreign wools, especially Australian and Cape, continue to be in great demand. Sales of the week included several hundred bales of greasy Capes and Australians, and a good number of South Americans.

"The Western clip is the centre of much interest, and wools are being marketed chiefly from Utah. Growers are still firm, and dealers seem to be more willing to pay the price. A wild market has prevailed in Wyoming, and the wool sold has gone largely to New England manufacturers.

"The highest value of wool which ever came into Boston harbor arrived on the Colusa last week with 22,000 bales, valued at $1,980,000. The Hacknas, with 26,000 bales, left Australia about the same time.

"Among the favorites of the buying are novelty woolen goods and plaids. Uniform contracts are interesting manufacturers greatly, because orders for this cloth have helped a great deal in keeping the industry reasonably active. Conditions in the dress goods market seem to be rather better than in the men's wear market.

"The manufacturers in the cotton goods market continue optimistically and and give no concessions. A moderate demand for sateens and twills compares favorably with that of a week ago. In the fine and fancy goods trade, the situation is better."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—Fifty corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $1,935,000 were chartered today, they included:

De Mayo Operating Company, conveying systems, machines, devices for coal, sand, grain, $400,000; L. A. Demayo, G. E. Learned, J. T. Abell, 1 Broadway.

James A. Webb and Son, ethyl menthyl, denatured alcohol distilled products, $250,000; A. F. Wortman, W. A. Davis, P. Harrison, Montclair, N. J.

Fowler Emergency Horse Shoe Co., $100,000; A. E. Smith, J. H. Ferster, J. Odell Fowler, 11 Broadway.

Mushroom Growers, Tuckahoe, mushroom cultivation, farm, dairy products, $200,000; J. V. Baylis, W. O. Hoffman, H. E. Patrick, Fairview Avenue, Tuckahoe.

Halcyon Real Estate Corpn., realty, constn., auctioneer, appraisals, $170,000; C. Vanderbilt Barton, A. Ball, Jr., G. M. P. Murphy, Cedarhurst.

Fischer Bros. and Clarke, Queens, brushes, sanitary devices, $150,000; G. W. Clarke, O. and M. H. Fischer, 70 West 94th St.

Far Eastern Trade Co., international commerce, $100,000; L. Segal, J. and S. Doniger, 1,980 Seventh Av.

Dyckman Street and Englewood Ferry Corpn., Dyckman Street North River to Englewood, N. J., $100,000; A. S. Gilbert, H. B. James, H. L. Joyce. No address given.

The McClure Book Co., printers, stationers, electrotypers, $50,000; M. T. Walsh, C. J. Kulberg, R. W. France, Port Washington.

Beck and McCarty, merchandise, restaurant, cafe, $50,000; H. H. Frieder, C. F. Beck, L. McCarthy, 63 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Joseph Vidootzky & Son, herrings, $40,000; H., J., and M. Vidootzky, 421 West 120th St.

Worcester Rag Co., woolen clips and rags, $30,000; H. Levy, L. Stowel, J. Brownshield, 1,664 Wallace St., Bronx.

Kromer & Griffin Silk Co., Buffalo, textiles, $30,000; A. G. Griffin, A. A. and F. L. Kromer, 40 Lowell St., St. Catherine's, Ont., Canada.

Ventilouvre Co., ventilators, transoms, $25,000; F. L. Guggenheimer, W. D. Potosky, C. M. Wills, 30 East 42d St.

A. W. Harris & Co., produce, petroleum, oil, $25,000; H. M. Simon, W. Bigelow, D. F. Hiscock, 44 Pine St.

Clifton Specialty Co., Buffalo, machinery, apparatus, implements, rubber, leather goods, cloth, fabrics, wood, $20,000; C. H. Timerman, J. P. and M. E. Clifton, Buffalo.

Rexsirap Corpn., realty, manufacturing goods, merchandise, $10,000; H. Tuthill Spence, W. L. Sayers, F. R. Kaldenberg, 95 Fifth Av.

Central Station Equipment Co., contracting, constn., electrical works, $10,000; J. Sarano, J. Landers, F. C. Joutras, 114 Liberty St.

Ostrich Feather Importing Co., $10,000; C. H. Meyer, W. H. Milholland, L. A. Green, 48 West 4th St.

Hillsdale Mausoleum Co., Middletown, community mausoleums, $10,000; C. H. Shaw, H. B. Royce, J. J. Blanchard, 16 West 109th St.

The McMillan-Crawford Corpn., realty, constn., garage, hotels, restaurants, theatres, moving pictures, $10,000; A. C. and S. McMillan, G. Crawford, 252 West 73d St.

Nugent Knitting Mills, fabrics, knit goods, $15,000; T. P., Helen P., and F. E. Nugent, 517 Rutger Street, Utica.

B. C. Economy Drug Co., Hudson, $10,000; E. Allen, J. Cohen, A. Bergeron, Warren St., Hudson.

The Hilton Building Co., Hilton, real estate, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; E. S. Bigelow, M. F. Rowley, E. J. Snults, Hilton.

James Gordon Henry, Inc., clothing, haberdashery, $10,000; W. H. Florence, H. and J. Gordon Henry, 196 Liberty Road, Englewood, N. J.

Construction Publishing Co., $10,000; E. W. Marshall, Shelley F. and B. C. Austin, 76 William St.

Cozens Cabinet Co., cabinets for musical instruments, $10,000; J. L. and A. Herschmann, F. C. Cozens, 188 Claremont Av.

Vineyard Avenue Canning Co., Lloyd, canning factory, $10,000; M. I., E. A., and A. E. Merritt, Highland.

Factory Distributors Co., commission, selling agents, manufacturers of fireproof materials, $10,000; Y. P. Brundin, W. Kobel, F. M. Eagan, 12 West 92d St.

The Newton-Bolle Co., merchandise, $5,000; I. N. Deitsch, G. and D. B. Wemnian, The Darlington.

The John A. Carter Engineering Co., engineering, contracting, construction, $5,000; J. J. Klein, J. Kahn, J. A. Carter, 205 West 101st St.

Smith & Smith, Buffalo, real estate, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; C. D. Cummings, G. G. and W. H. Smith, 24 Dun Building, Buffalo.

Winsome Amusement Co., restaurant, amusements, $5,000; E. Mitchell, C. Bohm, W. L. Daniels, 8 Linden Court, Jersey City, N. J.

Concrete-Engineering Corp., contracting, engineering, construction, $5,000; C. N. Hunt, M. S. Lindgrove, H. L. Shado, 38 Park Row.

Singer Art Printing Co., printing, photographing, $8,000; S. Pett, H. Van Emden, C. Jacobs, 1,128 42d St.

B. G. Sammis, Inc., Huntington, bicycles, motor cycles, motor vehicles, $6,000; P. Moufort, L. B. Smith, B. G. Sammis, Huntington.

The United Public Emporium, furriers, haberdashers, hosiers, dressmakers, tailors, dry goods, $5,000; A. Brody, A. K. Ott, J. Herbert, 646 East Second St.

The I. Weinberg Clothing Co., $5,000; L. and I. Whitestone, I. Weinberg, 205 East 79th St.

Henry Meyer & Sons, Richmond Borough, farm, market gardening, $5,000; H. M. Frederick, W. and H. M. Meyer, Jr., Rockland Av., Springville.

Sterling Devices Co., gas fixtures, electroliers, engineering, $5,000; F. H. Stokes, E. W. Smith, W. H. Brady, 559 West 26th St.

Frank A. Beyer, Inc., Buffalo, realty, timber, construction, lumber, wood, pulp, products, $5,000; C. H. Timmerman, F. A. and F. A. Beyer, Buffalo.

Authorizations: The Carlson Co., Newark, N. J., hats, furs, leather goods, repres., Elbert Montena, 132 Bleecker St., Utica.

Capital increase: Benetone Remedy Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $45,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Buckley Constn. Co., Plattsburg; Popper & Co., Manhattan; Bicycling World Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 12.—Charters filed:

American Merchant Marine Company, New York City, $3,000,000, to construct, maintain, and operate all kinds of sailing vessels for either passenger or freight service; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Wilmington, Del.; Clement Egner, Elkton, Md.

Economy Profit Sharing Company, New York, $1,200,000, to devise plans for more efficiency in business and to reduce the cost of living by the selling of stamps and profit-sharing coupons; incorporators, same as above.

American Cuban Estate Corporation, New York, $600,000, to construct, maintain, and operate railroads in the Island of Cuba; Alexander F. Garbe, New York; Arthur A. Oakley, Robert A. Van Voorhiss, Pearl River, N. Y.; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; H. A. Burham, Cedarville, N. J.

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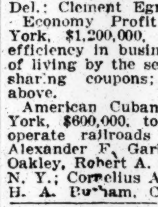

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinction Between Jewelry and Articles of Adornment.

A. J. Hague & Co., were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that mirrors having small balls which roll into a receptacle are "mirrors" within the meaning of the tariff law. The firm asked duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem under this classification. The Collector classified the articles as toys and took duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Sullivan said in his decision for the board that it was apparent that the articles are designed solely for the amusement of children. The Collector was affirmed.

Milbank, Leaman & Co., and others, in entering certain cloth, deducted from the invoice value various items covering shrinking and damping. Appraiser Sague found the value of the cloth after the deductions had been made to be correct. The Collector, however, disregarding repeated decisions of the board, added the shrinking and damping charges to the dutiable value and exacted duty accordingly. The board, following its usual custom in such cases, reversed the Collector and ordered a reliquidation of the entries minus these charges.

Abraham & Straus protested the Collector's classification on a big variety of women's ornaments. It was claimed that the articles were improperly assessed at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment, it being asserted that the correct classification was as jewelry at only 60 per cent. The board sustained the claim as to necklaces, brooches, lavallieres, pendants and earrings, but affirmed the Collector in the higher rate on pins, chains, and shoe buckles. Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., were sustained in the contention that hatpins imported under the old tariff are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry.

Several importing firms, who failed to give testimony when their cases were called for hearing, or make appearance by counsel, were overruled in claims affecting the classification of different kinds of merchandise. The importers, apparently relied on the submission of samples representing the goods, but the board held this insufficient. The protestants included R. F. Downing & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne and F. L. Kraemer & Co.

Protests against the construction placed by the Treasury Department on the fish schedule of the present tariff continue to accumulate on the files of the board. So far, importers have not been very successful in having the Government's classifications upset by the board. The Smith & Nessie Company, lost in claims regarding fresh water fish packed in tins, and similar action followed protests by Von Bremen, Asche & Co., relating to fish packed in oil, in bottles, jars, tin boxes, and kegs.

RESORTS.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schackno, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.

FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., CAPACITY 250
The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H., CAPACITY 225
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., CAPACITY 150
New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., CAPACITY 500
Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H., CAPACITY 325
Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H., CAPACITY 300
The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H., CAPACITY 350
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H., CAPACITY 200
Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H., CAPACITY 135
Arlington Hotel, BETHLEHEM, N. H., CAPACITY 50

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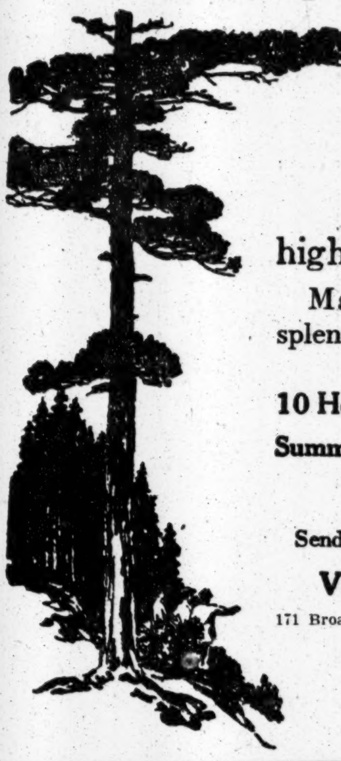

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Buckwood Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Opens May 29. Superb Golf, Tennis, Boat'g, &c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Francis Rooney of New York was admitted to practice.

284—W. Toop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Motion to reverse pro forma without prejudice and remand cause denied. Leave granted to file brief as amici curiae.

203—United Security Co. v. American Fruit Product Co.—Submitted.

285—J. McMicking v. R. G. Shields.—Submitted.

776—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway v. J. T. Craft.—Argued.

273—Charleston & Western Carolina Railway v. Varnville Furniture Co.—Argued.

274—W. T. Price v. People of State of Illinois.—Argument commenced.

277—Patsy Perriman v. Peggy Woodward.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 13: 277, 279, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, (and 289 and 290,) 291, and 293.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P O. Building.

Brookheim<Greenbaum
US<Marshall.
Underwood Co<Stearns.
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Freeman<US.
Safety Co<US L & H Co.
Thurlow<Wranget.
Kennedy<United Cork.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Sanborn<McAllister.
Thomsen<Barber & Co
Feeney et al<Tugs John Rugge et al.
Beach<Tug Jas McWilliams.
McWilliams<Tug P RR 32.
Ocean SS Co<Corn Prod Mfg Co.
Golden<Tug James Roy.
Dickinson<Tugs G H Keller and Windber.
Bates<Cornell Stbt Co and Barges.
Schacht<Tug Pocahontas.
Union Ferry Co<Tug Black Diamond.
So Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line.
Beard<Moran T & T.
Same<St lighter Saville.
Weehawken D D Co<Scow J J F 3.
Bleakley<Stbt Providence.
Daly<Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine.
Hudson Nav Co<SS Iroquois.
Burrows<Tug H B Keene.
Weber-Bunke Co<Scow Hemstreet.
Jamieson<Tug Geo S Tice.
Ocean SS Co<Oelssner.
Payne<Stbt Old Colony.
Johnson<CNY.
Petition of Schussler (Scow Imp.)
Halifax S & G Co<Tug Buccaneer.
Bailey<Mfrs Lumber.
Brown-Pattison Co<Tug John E McAllister.
Jamieson<SS Manna Hata.
N Y & Balt Transp Co<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping Co<SS Manna Hata.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty. Re Titanic.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 337, 3d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Lindhe<Laminated Shin Co, Inc.
Du Pont<Gardiner.
Townsend<Cohan & Harris.
Winslow<Staab (2.)
Victor Talking Mach Co<Thos A Edison, Inc.
Stromberg Mot Dev Co<Arnson.
Rubes<E J Willis Co.
General Elec Co<Gen Ry Signal Co (2.)
Witzel<Butler Bros.
Am Graph Co<Am Parlog Co.
General Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co (2.)
Ruud<Beier Water Heater Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co<Power Specialty Co
Power Specialty Co<Babcock & Wilcox.
De Laski & Thorp<U S Tire Co.
Clements Co<U S Exp Bolt Co.
Hescock<same.
Newhall<same.
Diamond Exp Bolt Co<same.
Thowless<Nernst Lamp Co.
Demayo Coaling Co<Robins Conv Belt.
Warren Featherbone Co<Jos W Schloss.
Grand Rapids Showcase Co<Straus.
Webb<Samuels.
Wing<Riesner (2.)
Lavers<State Bk.
Dolan<Metro Bk.
Bosselman<St George & Co.
Oliphant<Scher (3.)
Am Grocers Socy<Am Grocers Socy, Inc.
Picker<Brecher.
Levis<Lang.
Appo<McCall Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<Tug Walter Luckenback.
Luckenback<US.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Kempozinski<Chelsea Fibre Mills.
Gardner<Buffalo St Roller Co.
Richards<Wells Fargo Express Co.
Scofield<Powers.
Strong<Gambier et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Adjourned until Friday, May 14, at 2 P. M.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Matt<James.
Hamilton<Thomas.
Re Guggenheim.
Wolf<McAbee.
Phillipson<Smith, (2.)
Scardefield<White Co.
Cutter<N Y Fire Ins Exchange.
Furst<Mashowitz.
East River Sav Inst<Gilsey.
Mut Life<Clarke.
Henshaw<Macdonald.
Macdonald<Cassidy.
People, &c<De Villers
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Curtis<Curtis.
Borscher<Borscher.
Farash<Farash.
Re Leibholz.
Re Klein<Marx.
Gilmore<Nixon.
Lamberti<Lamberti.
Wacker<Wacker.
Cohen<Horwitz.
Hess<Otto.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Jacobson<Salvin.
Black<Goldsmith.
Schmitt<Harwood Barley Mfg Co.
Buckman<I R T Co.
Clarke<same.
Schwarz<same.
Weeks<same.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Beth Steel Co<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Re Lyth Tile Co.
Berkowitz<Aaron.
Ruff<Brown.
Sussman<Sussman.
Re Hahl.
Re Columbia Union.
Salmon<Colonial Mantel & Ref Co.
Clark<Madison Av R E Co.
Sirgutz<Sirgutz.
Kiesewetter<Wood.
Weill<Cohn.
Saltz<Meiser.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Diaz Bldg Co<Empire City Lumber Co.
Re Behrman.
Re N East River Bridge.
Pierdon<Pierdon.
Parkin<Von Raitz, (2)
Clark<Madison Av R E Co.
McMurray<Deimel.
Pivar<Pivar.
Smith<Halpern.
Szechenyi<Szechenyi.
Merc Nat Bank<Van Nordan.
U S Trust Co<Cook.
Kingsland<Block.
Slotnick<N Y Butchers' Meat Co.
Van Lennep<Deker.
Richman<Richman.
Lieberman<Coppins.
Bonetta<Biotta.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Toledo Traction, Light & Power Co<Smith.
People<Keitel.
People, &c<Maleta.
Friedman<Friedman.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Riviera Rty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Rosen Baum<Rosen Baum.
Re N Y Transatlantic SS Co.
Mann<Ferdinand Munch Brewery.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Haan<Haan.
Toledo Light & Trac Co<Smith.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Plaia<Plaia.
De Vito<Birnbaum.
Barney<Barney.
Doctor<Hughes.
Caulfield<Caulfield.
Ritter<Ritter.
Roach<Roach.
Preferred causes:
Crossin<Woolf.
Berkman<Berkman.
Undefended divorces:
Weber,
Cohen,
Levine,
McAnanny,
Jarvis.
General calendar:
Dressler<Keystone Film (2.)
Lee<Lee.
McNamee<Doctor.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Levenson Wreck Co.<Lambert.
Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.
State Bank<Cohen.
Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co.
McCurdy<Foreign Import Co.
Fanning<Champion.
Bogoly<Bogoly.
D'Anci<Saitta.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Herbert<World Film Corp'n.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
Oothout<Frost.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Ferrone<Ferrone.
Le Boutillier<Kosofsky.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Architects & Builders Co<Hebron.
Seymour<Thomas.
Columbia Paper Box Co.<Back.
Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet.
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros.
Burr<Burr.
Markow<Masor.
Fager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Internat High Speed Steel Co<Ingersoll-Rand Co.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Kelsey<Gibson.
Same<Barbey.
Cranston<Cranston.
Robertson<Rouss.
Hartman<Hartman.
Hasbrouck<CNY.
La Croix<same.
Hayes<Israel.
Leslie Bros Eng Co<Stokes.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Meeker<Media.
Walter<Field.
Matthew Sales Co<Hutcheson.
Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley.
Calef<Nat Export, &c, Co.
Cutler<Taylor.
Van Lennep<Dekker.
Fisher<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Renner<Bergkamp Realty Corp.
Gruenhagen<Irving Sav Inst.
Meeker<Medeci.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Willner<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Valich<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co.
Bishop<Am Home Mag Co.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Bitollo<Bradley Cont.
Stern<Laemmle.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Armstrong<I R T.
Javna<Ward Bak Co.
Javny<same, (3.)
Kopcynski<N Y C & H R R R.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Mearns<Hollins.
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Curtain<Van Beuren.
Nyquist<Cauldwell Wingate Co.
Lynch<Board of Ed.
Simons<Simons.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rodriguez<Beach.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
De Rand<L I RR.
Leonard<Int R T.
Lurich<Levy.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Taparowsky<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg.
Chillan<Goldstein.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Bord Cond M.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Callahan<McGovern.
Di Leva<NY Cent RR.
Patti<Cent RR of N J.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T.
E Quinn<same.
Gross<H G Vogel Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove.
Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Brew.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McCauley<W Bradley & Son.
Weinmann<NY Rys.
Feldman<NY Rwys.
Jacoby<Molle.
O'Donohue<48th St. Co
Merritt<Slade.
Schoenbrun<L I RR.
Clear.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<So Brooklyn Ry.
Reilly<Early.
Radoff<Merrill Haviland Oyster Co.
Sigrist<The Mirror.
Stromenger<Rockaway Beach Bathing Co.
Alexander<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fischer<Pardua.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Green<Consol Gas Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley<BH RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Clapper<CNY.
McMahon<CNY, (2.)
Altman Furn Co<CNY
Hechter<London, (2.)
Malcolm<Montana Realty Co (2.)
Orazio<Metz.
Root<NY Cons RR.
Vallen<Lesher.
Alton<Hill.
Caudrlic<Cannizzaro.
O'Malley<CNY.
Florsheim<Cohen.
Case on.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Thermoid Rub Co<Smith.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Model Fireproof Ten. Co.<Fields.
Composite M L Co<Glasco Ince Co.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
M J McCloskey<Natl Surety Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Clear.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Cohen<Grant Silk Mfg Co.
Case on—Odell<Chadbourne.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fallert<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Progressive C & L Co<Sayre.
Lyons<Gillette.
Swift<Quigg.
Bozenhardt<Ott.
Halloway<CNY.
Realty Adv, &c, Co<Oakland Chem Co.
MacDonald<CNY.
Ommen<Little.
Beck<Only Shirt Co.
Vermont Marble Co<Gray, &c, Co.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Neebe<Levene.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Millett<Globe Ind Co.
Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg.
Equities Real Corp<Cobe.
Wolff<Kline Rty, &c.
Blum<Waite.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Realty Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Werner<Martens.
Operatic Program, &c, Co<Century Opera.
Beaver Eng Cont Co<Am Fidelity Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Herisson<Friedman Inst of NY.
Royce<Farson.
Nat Exch Bank of Wheeling<same.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Blumberg<Barnett.
Natl Sur<Breuchard.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Camella M Lathrop,
William R Schmelzel,
Anna Splitdorf,
George Nickly.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mary E Pearce,
Patrick Melody, (Action 1.)
Same, (Action 2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Pearlstein<Jasper.
U S Litho Co<Rork.
Harson-Langham Corp<Van Ness.
Barnett<James.
Dryfuss<Lazaroff.
Tammany Times Co<Muir.
Jarvis<Internat'l Agts Prot Assn.
Harris<Toplitz.
Krasilovsky<Gilbert.
Eckelman<McElfatrick.
Aeolian Co<Macauley.
Spader<Baldwin.
Bernstein<Fulson Rty Co.
Zlotchev<Schreyer.
Czwerinski<United Dressed Beef Co.
Frank<St'd Mail Order Co, (3.)
M & L Hess<Carstein & Linnekin.
Pekar<Gen Baking Co.
Berg<Katz.
Bellok<Rosenthal.
Schwartz<Delancy Rty Co.
Arbeitel<Stampler.
Yochnowitz<Gottlieb.
Robillard<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Rosenbaum<Aetna Mtge Co.
Miller<Isaacs.
Pollack<Bernanke.
Brodsky<Perlbinder.
Frank<St'd Mail Order Co.
Schwartz<Woldenberg.
Goldberg<Broder.
Hanly<H S Horton & Co.
Wimmer<Giannini.
Breslow<Trontz.
Von Bayer<Eastman Rty Co.
Kreitman<Hamershlag.
Dreber<Marham.
Ocean Pub Co<Audubon Hotel.
Greenberg<Weisberg.
Levy<Brinn.
Rosenblum<Westin.
Lax<Feldman.
Dworkis<Gabel.
Gable<Ernst.
Bauer<Smith.
Knit Goods Exch<Am Surety Co.
Spivack<Gorelich.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lehrer<Sup Lodge K L H.
Andur<Kommisky.
Dunker<Lang.
Rudderman<Kohan Const Co.
Potter<Marshall.
Phelan<Durham.
Battle<Int R T Co.
Devine<N Y Rys.
Scimeca<Schmohl.
Price<Yordt.
Lavigue<Lefkowitz.
Edelman<Union Rys (2.)
Wirt<McNaughton.
Butchin<Solomon.
Schoenberg<Hirsch.
Ferrara<Int R T.
Schwartz<Wersenberg.
Henke<Lowrie.
Fasona<Staten Island R R.
Kenney<Kuhle.
Friedman<N Y Leather Trimming Co.
Rosenberg<Lutz.
Ulman<Bates.
Magnus<I R T Co.
Vanderveghe<Friedman.
Manskop<Rosenthal.
Nemchin<Krakower.
Dritz<N Y Rys.
Kreber<Black.
Perlus<Greenbaum.
De Luca<Bradley Cont Co.
Schott<Workingmen's Sick, &c, Fund.
Loughram<Paul Co.
Feinglass<St'd Sample Co.
Arm<Arve.
Eckert<Austro-Am SS Co.
Capalo<N Y Rys.
Rosenthal<same.
Paduziner<Int R T Co
Schector<same, (2.)
Fitzger<Wolf.
Rosenkoff<Int News Co.
Kaplan<Obringer, (2.)
Jakopsen<Cons Gas Co, (3.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Polstein<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Ryan<Waters.
Leibowitz<Leibowitz W S Co.
Essankay Amuse Co<Schleicher.
Imp NY Prop Co<Anderson Elec Co.
Leibowitz<Leibowitz W S Co.
Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Weidler<Schwartz.
Baumsee<Cohen.
Lasher<Miller.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Gable<Ernst.
Gaynor Co<Silberman S Co.
Merck<Kaempfer.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Counes<Cranides—Ely Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Sterling<O'Brien—N. Taylor Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Veris Land Co<Anchor Lamp Co—Percival H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Connelly, J.—Empire City Racing Assn<Natl Fair & Exposition Assn—James A. Farrell. Mullalland<Otten—Chas M Russell. Dry Dock Sav Inst<Baum—Jos R Truesdale. Germania Life Ins Co<Ross—Elek J. Ludvigh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co<Directors Realty Holding Co, (2,)—Henry W Showers. Max Kobre<Herman F. Bindsell—James F Dempsey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Peo of State of N Y<Sabatina.
Riesenburger<Riesenburger.
Hayes<Popper.
Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Ch of Our Lady of Mercy<Smith.
Corell<Henderson.
Grotta<Neal.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Renig<A Bryant Co.
Prince<B R T.
Collins<Jacobs, (2.)
Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Braun<I R T.
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Braun<I R T.
Kooden<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Ill Surety Co<De Feo.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Nolan<Goettle.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Tanzer.
Gillian<Rlty Hld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Bernstein<I R T.
McNair<NY Rys Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.

Highest number reached in regular order, 261.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Hollander<Jackson—Isaac F Cohen. Grossman<Schneider—Joseph P Hennessy. Hirschfeld<Haven Realty Co—Edward D Bolton.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co<Gately Fur Co.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR at 1 P. M.

Sahli<Scovil.
Larkin<NY Tel Co.
Glantz<Bregstein.
Cloonan<McMullen.
People<Scharf.
People<Donovan.
People<Diemer.
Cooper<Vierengle.
Hottenroth<CNY.
Bell<McConnell.
Glasgow<CNY.
Queck-Berner<Ward Baking Co.
McLevy<NY C & H R RR.
Edwards<same.
Peo<Le Rose.
Peo<Schulz.
Greve<Graf.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part. I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Johnson<Pellegrino.
Wagner<Williams.
Davis<Dimand.
Re Tehama St.
Coon<Hamburg-Amer Line.
Re McWilliams (Richardson.)
Abramson<Abramson.
Re Amboy Road.
Re Elkema (Buskirk.)
Satriani<McGovern (2)
Youmans<Youmans.
Re Foster Av (Hein.)
Re Securities Co.
Newman<City.
Lindroth<B H RR.
Johnson<same.
Beringer<NY Con RR.
Kissel<N E RR.
Loeser & Co<Saunders
Friedman<Friedman.
Re E 17th St (Goetz.)
Dwane<Miller.
Re Bay 34th St (Pelton.)
Klei<Storch.
Clark<Braue.
Peo<Tarpey.
Mastriano<Josephson.
Mellilo<Russell.
Same<same.
Hochenberg<Natl Bis.
Gregg<Gregg.
Rich Assts Collg Co<Bache.
Bakerman<Poust (2.)
Lewis<Farley.
Hunt<Man Beach Cottage Co.
Evangel Church<Granneman.
Hastrich<Pilcher.
Re Farley (Perococo.)
Schmalholz<Schmalholz.
Enners<Eidlitz.
Babitz<Berman.
Price<Price.
Poen<Furry.
Leibman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Brinsky<same.
Brust<NY Con RR.
Caricolo<B H RR.
Greenberg<Greenberg (Adjd.)
Re Rogan (Rogan.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

McDermott<Peo SNY.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Rath<Temple.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<Eagan.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
Manno<Perasso.
Campiciano<Rotolo.
Apfel<Apfel.
Steiner<Steiner.
B, Q Co & Sub RR<CNY.
Offenhauser<same.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Acken<Congregation Ohel Moshe.
Eagle Oil & Sup Co<Herman.
Bashist<Bashist.
Lotus Theatre Co<Hill
Wieland<German Sav Bank, Bklyn.
Brennen<Brennen.
Galvin<Rickard.
Liturn<Liturn.
McElligott<McElligott.
Reserved calendar:
Fettig<Wendeburg's Express, Inc.
Usher<Callanan.
Doyle<Doyle.
Geller<Geller.
Kubinski<Kubinski.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2087.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Saltus<Nas R R.
Menzies<B H RR.
Liss<C I & B RR.
Pensick<B H RR.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
Enterprise Metal Bed Co<Gately Furn Co.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Matthews<N RR.
Emanuel<Arcanum Cafe.
Bishon-Freedberg<Nas RR.
Swindell<CNY.
Kory<C I & B RR.
Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg Co.
Katz<Rubin et al.
Owens<NY & Q Co Ry
Schoeller<CNY.
Goldowitz<Gair Co.
Fay<Witcoff & Altmen Contg Co.
Siegman<Nichols.
Browning<C I & B RR.
Masmar<N RR.
Maslanka<Amer Mfg.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Kopec<N Y Rys Co.
Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co.
Radtke<CNY.
Beck<CNY et al.
Bevier<Dikeman et al.
Ajello<Faggiano et al.
Teahan<B H RR.
Mastriano<Josephson.
Sullivan<Penn RR.
Kreuscher<Miller et al
Willis<N RR.
Menger<Manha Showcase Co.
Moore<Salit.
Carr<Carr.
De Hunt<Swirson.
Webb<Nas RR.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Flanagan<Nas RR.
Schless<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Goldman<Citizens Ins Co of Mo.
Meyer<B H RR.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Hurley<B H RR.
McCormick<No East Const Co et al.
Fideler<Linch.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Neustadt<Soper et al.
George<McCall.
Anderson<B H RR et al.
Bell<B H RR.
Kelser<Murphy et al.
Gowland<B H RR.
Friedman-Mirsky<Malesko et al.
Hamilton<NY State Const Co.
Marcus<Remsen Bond & Mtg Co.
Ferguson<I R T.
Dubee<L I RR.
Thompson<Nassau RR
Genoy<Berresford et al.
McArdle<Fuller Co.
Saltz et al<CNY.
McCormick<N E Cont.
Petruska<Jamison et al.
Boldman<Mechanics Bank.
Igoe<Garbutt et al.
Ward<B H RR.
Baker<L I RR.
Hasenstab<Edwards.
Heath<Steeplechase Pk
Higgins<Hud Riv Lgte
Johansen<Mapp.
Golden<Lorence et al.
Bakerman<Poust.
Wilson<Crowell.
Fischett<Corcoran.
Behlmer<M W of Am.
Burns<B H RR.
McManus<same.
Gill<Nassau RR.
Sand<Figuerrea.
Gallo<B H RR.
Batterson<Cohen.
Jenson<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Galvin<B H RR.
Wilson<C I & B RR.
Trani<Smith & Sons.
Ward<Suydam.
Long<I R T.
Minerva<B H RR.
Durward<King.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6950.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Louis Brown,
John Mahoney,
Catherine A Hopkins,
John Bunny,
Catherine Baumann,
Israel Cohen,
John Mason.
Accountings of:
George H Barton,
Lulu A Cross,
James Judge,
Jane W Spencer,
Martha McLaughlin,
Clara Griffen,
John Wortman,
Lewis F Hicks,
Eliz Dinsmore, (2.)
F Gottsberger, (2.)
John S Andrews,
Sam Lippman,
Elizabeth Tuesch,
Thomas Rosecrans,
Mary Hearn,
Matilda E Webb,
John J Hayes,
Theophilus Gilman,
Adolph Pauel,
Mary Schmalz.
Estates of:
Charles G Pottebaum,
John Huner,
Michael Raymond,
Augustus G Ramppen,
Ernest Bereche,
Flinn infants,
Gattavara infant,
Harry Levine,
McDermott infants,
Joseph De S Purcell,
Bernard Roak,
Sophie Woylasiewitz,
William Kissich,
Stephen H Farnham,
Elizabeth Glynn.
Temp adm'n of:
Regina Schwanewedel.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Murphy<Nassau RR.
Ebert<B H RR.
Leiz<same.
Fastorsky<Nas RR.
O'Neill<same.
Itsovitz<B H RR.
Corcoran<McCarager.
Penstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Travoulski<B H RR.
Hopkins<same.
Rosenberg<NY Con RR.
Tauber<B U Gas Co.
Slutsky<Nassau RR.
Levittman<B H RR.
Serafino<B H RR.
Turkobetsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Casella<Waller.
Lerner<B H RR.
Brown<same.
Conzo<same.
Posey<Sorenson.
Barbero<Nassau RR.
Amato<Gaugliardi.
Silberman<NY Con RR
Corportino<Palmer.
Padarano<Shults B Co.
Trabold<S Bklyn RR.
Gorsch<Prehn.
George<WilliamsStores
Rudeloff<Levinson.
Bell<B H RR.
Loverro<C I & B RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McQuade<Baker.
Munter<Staub.
McNichol<Sliney.
McCoy<Finck.
Bonta<Knight.
Ross<Rogers & H.
Levine<Hebrew S G Socy of N Y.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Wetmore<Hamilton.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewing Co.
Mazel<NY, NH RR.
Cooke<City of Yonkers
Griffith<Cupples, (4.)
Abrams<D & L Bldg.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Rippatti<NY Cent RR.
Shaw<NY, NH RR.
Hayden<C of N Roch.
Montaruli<Home S Bk.
Oakland S'boat Co<Wenck.
Wofsy<NY, NH RR.
Carry<Page & Co, (2.)
Hollenbach<T A Gillespie Co.
Kelley<Reardon.
Blasko<Ham-Am Line.
McManus<Gilsey.
Miseyko<Kornblum.
Koster<Moore.
Sleeson<Douvres.
Kasberg<Ebling Bwg.
Wilson<Yonkers RR.
Odell<Fed Sugar Ref.
Bantz<Yonkers RR.
Liberty Bwg Co<Olt.
Donnelly<NY Cent RR
Scully<same.
Healey<Bradley Con.
Herrick<Crawford.
Fisher<C of Yonkers.
Allen<Braker.
Craig<Yonkers RR.
Higgins<same.
Adams<Warburton Hall Assocn.
Kopances<Ocean SS.
McArdle<Int R T.
Covino<Glyndon Con.
Rich<Kalck.
Kearney<Roman Cath Orphan Asylum.
Murray<Cox.
Howland<Creighton, (2)
Kunz<Moeller.
Vaughan<Fairchild.
Artyskewitz<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Johnson<Springsteel.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1150.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Dietz<Dietz.
Rose<Barrett.
Roehrs<Bates, (2.)
Fell<Solfanell, (2.)
Leary<Cobb.
Hafele<Baker.
Campo<Nicolosi.
Keeler's Vans<Swanston.
Osborn<Havey.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. Case on—People of State of N. Y. v. Scanlon.

No day calendar.

Remainder of calendar passed for the day.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:46 | Sun sets..7:07 | Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:04	7:22	1:09	1:09
Governors Island	7:45	7:58	1:50	1:50
Hell Gate	9:35	9:48	3:30	3:30

Arrived—Wednesday, May 12.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, May 2.
SS Saxonia, Liverpool, May 1.
SS Missouri, London, April 28.
SS Havana, Havana, May 9.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, May 7.
SS Homborn, Havana, May 4.
SS Bellagio, Boston, May 11.
SS Kronberg, Copenhagen, April 20.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, May 10.
SS El Alba, Galveston, May 6.
SS Topila, Sabine, May 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Michigan	London	April 27
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle	London	April 22
Santiago	Cienfuegos	April 29
Missouri	London	April 28
Taquary	New Orleans	May 5
Cloughton	London	April 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	April 28
Wico	Shields	April 27
Oregonian	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia	Manzanillo	May 6
Noordjk	Rotterdam	April 29
Damara	Balboa	May 4
Caracas	San Juan	May 8
Stephano	Halifax	May 11
Radiant	New Orleans	May 5
Huron	Jacksonville	May 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 10
Almirante	Kingston	May 8
Proteus	New Orleans	May 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Arabic	Liverpool	May 5
Orduna	Liverpool	May 5
Marken	Rotterdam	April 29
Discoverer	Falmouth	April 30
Navajo	Avonmouth	April 29
El Norte	Galveston	May 8
Maraval	Grenada	May 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Calabria	Glasgow	May 3
American	Amsterdam	May 1
Kura	Newport	April 30
Chicago City	Bristol	April 30
Maryland	London	May 1
Aral	Port Talbot	April 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	May 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 12
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	May 6

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	May 8
Panama	Cristobal	May 8
Gregory	Barbados	May 8
Pathfinder	Macoris	May 7
Silvercedar	Leghorn	April 28
Powhatan	Algiers	April 30
Rio de Janeiro	Bahia	April 22
Royal Prince	Balboa	May 6
Cushing	Rotterdam	May 2
Justin	Liverpool	May 4
Seguranca	Rotterdam	May 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Frances, S. Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Constantinos XII., Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 12.

SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz to New York, was 350 miles E. at noon; due 13th, late, or early 14th. Spanish Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 242 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 45 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, passed Sabine Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 425 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS Damara, San Francisco to New York, was 137 miles S. at noon.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 56 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Santiago, Santiago to New York, was 146 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Leelanaw, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, May 12.
SS Labor, at Naples, May 6.
SS River Orontes, at Naples, May 6.
SS Escaut, at La Pallice, May 7.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, May 10.
SS Gunborg, at Kirkwall, May 10.
SS I. D. S. Adolph, at Copenhagen, May 8.
SS Eembdyk, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Parkhaven, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Raold Jarl, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Vauban, at Havre, May 10.
SS Pyreneu, at Rio Janeiro, May 10.
SS Palermo, at Genoa, May 11.
SS Oscar II., at Christiansand, May 11.
SS Le Coq, at Gibraltar, May 11.
SS Middleham Castle, at Cebu, May 11.
SS New York, (tank,) at London, May 12.

Sailed.

SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, May 11.
SS Ambra, from Rotterdam, May 12.
SS Edward Pierce, from Santos, May 11.
SS Highland Harris, from Buenos Aires, May 12.
SS Manhattan, from London, May 12.
SS Inveric, from Hongkong, May 9.
SS Bacchus, from Amsterdam, May 7.
SS Aymeric, from Oron, May 9.

Passed.

SS Goronta, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Samland, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Rywjk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai	May 21
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 16; Shanghai, April 20; Kobe, April 24, and Yokohama, April 25—which arrived per steamer Talthybius, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 9, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 10; Hongkong, April 13; Shanghai, April 19; Yokohama, April 24, and Honolulu, May 4—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, were dispatched east on May 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 15.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 12.—There were no well marked disturbances over the country tonight, although pressure is moderately low from the St. Lawrence Valley southwestward to the Ohio Valley and thence westward. It remains high over the West, Atlantic Ocean, and moderately high north of Lake Superior, and this distribution has resulted in the continuance of the general showers in the South and their extension into the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. Thunder showers continue in the upper lake region, with scattered showers in the Northwest.

It is much warmer in Northern New England and cooler in the north upper lake region. In the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, and the Southwest temperatures are abnormally high, ranging from 90 to 102 degrees, the latter in Southern Arizona.

There will be showers Thursday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, continuing Friday in the Northeast. There will also be showers Thursday in the Pacific States and Nevada, and Thursday night or Friday in Utah, Wyoming, and Western Colorado. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday.

It will be cooler Thursday in the lower lake region and Northern New England, and warmer in the East Gulf States, but over the remainder of the country temperature changes will not be of importance.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming northwest by Friday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday; Friday unsettled.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Western New York—Showers, cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday; cooler except on extreme East Maine coast; Friday unsettled; probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	56	57	4 P. M.	52	64
6 A. M.	52	57	6 P. M.	49	61
9 A. M.	54	63	9 P. M.	46	58
12 M.	58	68	11 P. M.	43	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.28 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:50—1,792 Lex. Av.; Louis Hartman	Slight
5:50—433 W. 56th; Sadie O'Brien	Slight
6:00—411 E. 8th; S. Silver & Co	Slight
8:40—81 W. 45th; Helen Lobet	Slight
9:15—Provost Av. and Light St.; Daniel Russell	$1,000
10:00—186th St. and Hughes Av., (vacant lot;) not given	None
11:40—163 E. 31st St.; George Smith	Slight
P. M.	
12:27—864 B'way; Leo Weinstock	Slight
1:05—1,587 Bathgate Av.; Nathan & Wolf	Slight
4:45—1,843 Crotona Av.; Frank Schneider	$50
5:05—16 W. 99th; Helena Sundeley	$1,000

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M., May 13: C. J. McCarthy, 69, to 66, assigned to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 146, to B. B. H Sq., duty in office of Assistant Property Clerk, 10 days, 8 A. M., May 12; Patrol. F. A. Monahan, 7, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., May 13; M. J. Kelly, 149, to 8 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., May 11; M. Bonnano, 145, to D. B., 3 days, 8 A. M., May 12; J. Simmons, 283, to D. B., 5 days, noon, May 12; H. J. O'Connor, 290, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., May 15.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. L. Halpern, 21, to D. B., 4 P. M., May 11; T. J. McGlone, 66, to mounted duty, 4 P. M., May 13.

Leaves, without pay: Patrol. T. J. Carney, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 15; A. Strauss, 63, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 16; F. Lawless, 146, 2 days, 8 A. M., May 12; G. Noll, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 11; C. W. Thon, 161, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 16; J. A. Dowling, 276, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 5; F. S. Ayres, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 30 days, 8:30 A. M., June 1.

Full pay while sick: Act. Det. Sergt. (second gr.) J. L. Massie, Jr., D. B., 2:15 A. M., Apr. 8, to 12 P. M., Apr. 30; Patrol. D. S. Leahy, 6, 7:35 P. M., March 12, during disability; E. F. Doyle, 14, 2:30 P. M., Apr. 26, to 12 P. M., May 3; T. J. Heaney, 63, noon, Apr. 5, to noon, Apr. 27; R. A. Mulholland, 79, 4:30 P. M., May 2, to 12 P. M., May 4; E. Rieckhoff, 278, 9 P. M., May 2, during disability; R. E. Ferdon, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, 3 P. M., May 5, during disability; W. F. Walker, B. B. H. Squad, 1:30 P. M., Apr. 17, to 12 P. M., Apr. 24.

Reprimanded: Patrol., A. J. Dickson, 155, absent from post; J. W. Mulder, 158, improper patrol; T. Troy, 167, absent from post; H. Argue, 168, failed to make report promptly; H. C. Peterman, 172, improper patrol; P. J. McGowan, Traf. Div., Subd. C, absent from post.

Charges Dismissed: Serg. J. F. O'Grady, 169, failed to report patrolman absent from reserve. Patrol., J. J. Gallagher, 6, improper patrol; J. E. Brogan, 26, abandoned assignment; T. Hartnett, 26, abandoned assignment; C. C. Schrimpf, 82, absent from fixed post; A. Nelson, 37, failed to report; W. Baumker, 61, absent from post and seen coming from liquor store; G. Joiner, 63, absent from post; C. D. Loskamp, 153, failed to take proper police action; G. Henenlotter, 153, failed to promptly report as ordered; J. A. O'Donnell, 156, absent from post, in liquor saloon; J. F. Browne, 279, shoved a man.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. C. Hoagland, 23, 11:45 A. M., May 11.

Suspended from duty: E. C. Hoagland, 23, 12:02 P. M., May 11.

Appointment as Spec. Patrol. revoked: W. P. Finn, with the Court of Special Sessions, May 10.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ALEXANDER, JAMES A., connected with insurance firms of J. M. Talbot & Co. and Talbot, Bird & Co., (Dec. 3, 1913;) net estate, $18,246; under will Henry C. Alexander, brother, got $20,000, but this was abated to $8,109; Louisa A. James, cousin, $10,600, abated to $4,054; Elizabeth T. Fowsmith, niece, $5,000, abated to $2,027; Ellen A. Cornelisen, not related, life estate in $10,000, abated to $4,054; deposits, $380; salary due, $1,300; jewelry and silverware, $475; furniture, glassware, rugs, and personalty, $767; books, $6,218; engravings, $2,070; paintings, $1,700; watch, $50; stocks, $11,221; interest in insurance business, $10,500; real estate in New Jersey and Arkansas, but value is not indicated.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM, member of firm of Lanman & Kemp, toilet preparations and drugs, 135 Water Street, (Dec. 24, 1912;) net estate, $46,306; Mrs. Margaret Hutton Kemp, widow, given personalty appraised at $4,935 and life estate in $141,371; at her death remainder passes to Margaret Kemp, daughter; deposits, $5,720; automobile, $2,000; notes receivable, $5,099; personalty and jewelry, $2,949; stocks and bonds, $34,799; interest in co-partnership of Lanman & Kemp, $102,125; due from estates of William Kemp and Edward Kemp, deceased, $5,765.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRADY, DANIEL, (May 1;) personalty, $400; St. Alphonsus's Church gets $250 and Joseph Kennedy $150.

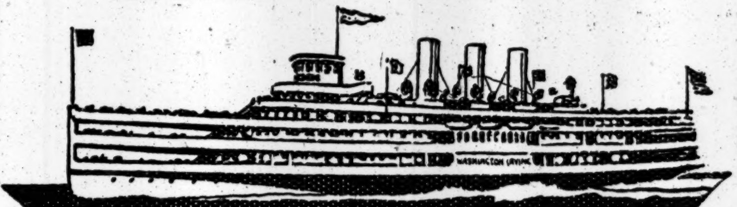
DAILEY, JENNIE T., (April 13;) personalty, $2,500; realty, $1,000; sister, Della L. Conway, residue; Mary A. Dailey, $500; William F. Dailey, Jr., $150 and diamond ring; Margaret L. Quinn, $150.

DOKTOR, BENJAMIN, (April 25;) personalty over $10,000, all to widow, Esther.

JEFFORDS, MARRIETT F., (Sept. 2, 1914;) personalty, $6,000; realty, $15,000; ¼ each to son, Jefferson L., and daughters, Minnie J. Smith and Gertrude J. Pennock; ½ each to grandchildren.

MACRI, ALFRED, (March 6;) personalty, $500; all to relatives.

PFEIFFER, MARY ELLEN; personalty, $1,500; son, Charles H., gets $1,000; $150 each to sister, Jennie P. McEwen, and cousin, Catherine Neenan.



FIRST TRIP UP THE HUDSON
Thereafter Daily Except Sunday
MAY 14
First Trip Down Saturday, May 15
Leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M., making usual intermediate landings to Albany.
TEL. 4141 SPRING.
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.
Hudson River Day Line

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00.
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

STEAMER
MANDALAY
ROUND TRIP FARE 25 CTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
From Pier, W. 131st St., Every 2 Hours.
Tickets on sale Tyson & Co., Macy's and at Pier. Pier Telephone, Morningside 4399.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—7:45 P. M.
5736 Gramercy—8410 Bryant.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M. *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day. See the warships & enjoy delightful afternoon sail. $1 round trip.

SAIL AROUND THE WARSHIPS
ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL 50c
SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMER
"MONMOUTH"
MAY 9TH TO 18TH INCLUSIVE.
Leave foot Cedar St. (adjoining Liberty St. Terminal), daily and Sunday, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 2:15, 4:15 and 7:15 P. M.
UPTOWN LANDING—From May 11 to 16, inclusive, will leave foot W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. (Night illumination.)
TICKETS LIMITED—Good only for date and trip for which sold. Now on sale at Liberty St. Station and 42d St., 50c. round trip.

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Largest and Finest River Steamships.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M. West 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

Day Line Warship Trips
The new steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M. and West 42nd St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M., and West 42nd St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1 each trip.
Orchestra, Restaurant, Lunch Room.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier—Telephone 4141 Spring.

Iron Steamboat Co.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
12 M., 2 and 4 P. M.
TO VIEW WARSHIPS 25c Round Trip

TO VIEW THE WARSHIPS
TAKE THE SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS "HALCYON" and "OBSERVATION"
Around Manhattan Island, passing fleet, daily from Battery Pier 10.30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
Moonlight Trip to the Warships 7:30 P. M.

RED BANK LINE, SUNDAY MAY 16TH For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Lvs. Franklin St., Pier 24, at 8:30, Battery Landing at 8:55 A. M. Round Trip, 60 cts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—1st Lieut. F. L. Whitley, Inf., is relieved from attachment to 1st Inf.

Col. G. P. Sands, 4th Cav., is assigned to that regt.

Orders of May 7, directing Maj. W. T. Hannum and Capts. N. W. C. Jones, E. L. Daley, and L. H. Watgins, Corps of Eng'rs, to report to Fort Leavenworth Aug. 25, amended to direct those officers to report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15.

Major T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C., will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty until necessary for him to proceed to the U. S.

The retirement of Col. W. F. Blauvelt, Inf., unassigned, is announced.

Orders of April 19 revoked. Capt. R. C. Davis, F. A., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., about July 7, and report to commanding officer of the camp there for duty with Field Art. of regular army and organized militia, upon termination of which he will return to his station.

Capt. F. H. Cameron, Jr., retired, is relieved from duty at Grand Rapids, Mich., and from further duty on recruiting service.

2d Lieut. E. C. Canady, 13th Cav., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from May 3.

Leaves: Major F. E. Harris, General Staff, 1 month, and Col. E. F. Ladd, Adjutant General, 3 months and 28 days.

Navy.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson, the General Board, to command the Virginia, May 16.

Lieut. W. W. Smyth, to Washington Navy Yard.

Ensigns: R. S. Field, the Paulding to the Connecticut, and J. E. Austin, receiving ship at New York to the Prairie.

Surgeons: K. C. Ryder, to Great Lakes, Illinois, training station, and R. R. Richardson, Great Lakes training station to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

P. A. Surgeon D. C. Walton, Naval Academy, June 7, to the Ohio.

A. Surgeon S. D. Hart, Las Animas, Hospital, to wait orders at Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jupiter at Tompkinsville, Chattanooga at San Diego, Raleigh at La Paz, Jason at San Francisco, Vulcan at Beirut, Machias at Key West, Arethusa at Charleston, Galveston at Chinkiang, Cyclops at Sewall Point, Marietta at President Roads, Boston Harbor; Glacier at Mare Island; Fanning, Jarvis, Beale, Jouett, and the Jenkins at Lynnhaven Roads; Burrows, Paulding, and the Patterson at North River, New York City.

Sailed—Brooklyn, Boston for Newport; Trippe and Birmingham, Boston for New York; Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head.

Cruise to California
THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL
Seventeen Days of Delight Aboard
Large American Trans-Atlantic Liners
"KROONLAND" From New York MAY 22 10:00 A.M.
580 FEET LONG 22,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT 60 FEET BROAD
Sailings every three weeks thereafter.
Highest Standard Trans-Atlantic Cuisine and Service
Deck Swimming Pool Professional String Orchestra
FIRST CABIN $125 and up
Meals and Berth Included
INTERMEDIATE $60 and up
Also Combination Round Trips One Way All Water—The Other Way Rail.
Passages to Isthmus of Panama.
First Cabin $75 and up—Intermediate $40 and up.
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE, 9 Broadway, N.Y.—Tel. Rector 9000

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna .... Tues., May 18, 10 AM
Tuscania ..... Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
Orduna .... Sat., June 19, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna .... Sat., July 17, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Orduna .... Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis, May 15 | St. Paul, May 22
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA .... MAY 22
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric.....May 14 | *Arabic.....May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

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NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside War Zone 250 miles north of Scotland.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Daily Connections with All European Cities
HELLIG OLAV, May 13 | Frederik VIII., May 19
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

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*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
*DUCA D'AOSTA........MAY 15, NOON
†Stampalia.May 22, noon | †Europa...June 12, noon
*Duca D'Abruzzi,Ju.5,n'n | ‡Ancona...June 15, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N.Y.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

New Zealand—Australia
Via HONOLULU and SUVA
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
"MAKURA," 13,000 tons displacement
Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C.
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 458 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.......June 8 | ROMA.......Aug. 8
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta......June 25
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO.. 31 B'way, N. Y.

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10-Day Summer Vacation Sea Trip
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6 days at sea.
4 days on shore.
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Sailing Under the American Flag
From NEW YORK to
CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA
Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA.
Sailings fortnightly Thursday noon to SANTIAGO, CUBA; PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA; BARRIOS, GUATEMALA; CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
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HAVANA—PANAMA—COSTA RICA
Additional weekly sailings from New Orleans to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.
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§SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
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†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
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SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to
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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP
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equal in interest, novelty, and healthfulness to a European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia*, the land of Evangeline, and *ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland*, the Norway of America, via the
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New tourist steamships, STEPHANO and FLORIZEL fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Write today for illustrated booklet T 72.
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N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
†Noordam.May 18,noon | *Rotterdam.....June 1
†Ryndam..May 25, noon | †N. Amst'dam..June 15
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
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Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
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MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
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8-10 Bridge St.. New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Bronx Market, Including Block Purchase by Society for the Blind—Adolph Lewisohn Enlarges Upper Manhattan Block Front—Briarcliff Estate Sold—Forty-second Street Lease.

Several Manhattan deals and two sales of more than average importance in the Bronx gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday. Both of the Bronx deals were in the Concourse locality, one being in the upper Washington Heights section where there has been a great deal of building activity, and the other a few blocks north. The latter, which was the larger of the two, involved the purchase by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the entire block bounded by Kingsbridge Road, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Creston Avenue and 193d Street. The society now occupies the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 104th Street, but upon the completion of plans for new buildings on the Bronx property, it will move from its upper west side location.

The new site has been bought from the estate of William Wicke. In the transaction John N. Golding represented as broker, Frederick de Peyster, attorney for the society, and George R. Read & Co. represented the Wicke estate. Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss acted as attorneys for the Wicke estate in the sale.

In the Fordham Heights section Richard H. Scobie sold for the Keary estate the block front on the south side of Fordham Road, 159.45 feet between Marion Avenue and Elm Place, with frontages of 115.47 and 57.55 respectively. It was a cash sale and was bought by a builder for future apartment house improvement.

Lewisohn Increases Heights Holdings.

Adolph Lewisohn has increased his upper Manhattan holdings by purchasing from the Markey estate the vacant plot, 25 by 100.10 feet on the north side of 169th Street, 143 feet west of Broadway. It has been owned by the selling family since 1895, and the old residential restrictions will soon expire. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Mr. Lewisohn owns the entire westerly Broadway block front from 169th to 175th Streets, except the single lot on the 169th Street corner. His 175th Street frontage is 215 feet, and his recent purchase gives him 50 feet on 169th Street. His plottage will contain about thirteen lots.

Builders Get West End Avenue Corner.

Negotiations for a new apartment house on the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street have been closed through Slawson & Hobbs, and a building syndicate proposes to erect five apartments there. The property acquired has a frontage of 81 feet on West End Avenue by 100 feet on the street, now covered by six dwellings, 592 to 598 West End Avenue, and 274 and 276 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Buys to Protect Light.

The 601 West End Corporation, Albert Saxe, President, which a few weeks ago purchased the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, as a site for a thirteen-story apartment structure, has purchased to protect the westerly light of the proposed structure from Dr. John J. Moorhead, 301 West Eighty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100.8.

Sale on East Eighty-second Street.

The Ess Eff Realty Company has sold to a client of Pease & Elliman 109 and 111 East Eighty-second Street. The building, which is occupied as a livery stable under lease to the Carnegie Hill Livery Company, covers a plot 50 by 100 feet.

Estate Increases Its Holdings.

Valentine Dietrich has sold to the Donovan estate a lot 25 by 150 on the east side of Broadway north of 207th Street. The estate recently enlarged its holdings and now controls a plot 175 by 133. Hall J. How & Co. negotiated the sale.

Buys Harlem Residence.

William A. White & Sons have sold for a client 141 West 120th Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100, to the Crest Realty Corporation, Abraham D. Weinstein, President.

Tenement Property Sales.

Ernest N. Adler has sold for Amelia S. Lansing, née Newschafer, and Charles E. Lansing to Elias Rosenbaum, 1,490 First Avenue, a four-story tenement on a plot 25.6 by 65 by 26 by 77.7. This property has been in the family since 1881. The new owner will alter the property into a modern store building.

Emma J. Eagan has sold to the Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, 136-138 West Twenty-eighth street, a five-story flat, with stores, on a plot 50 by 100, located midway between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The property was held at $100,000. J. S. Maxwell negotiated the deal.

An investor has purchased from C. R. Protze 306 and 308 East 118th Street a six-story tenement on a plot 40.9 by 100.11.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold for Alice C. Williams to Mrs. Frank G. Burke, Jr., the five-story tenement, 21 by 100, at 60 East 122d Street.

Bronx-Long Island-Harlem Trade.

The Hudson Realty Company, Maximilian Morgenthau, President, has sold to Mrs. Jennie S. Armstrong the four houses at 1,214, 1,216, 1,218 Boston Road and 729 East 168th Street. The sellers took in part payment twenty-six acres on Central Avenue, near Valley Stream, Long Island, known as the Finn farm, and the private dwelling at 132 West 121st Street, 20 by 100.11.

The farm will be subdivided into little farms.

Henry J. Leist and A. J. Norman were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

Smith Williamson has sold to an investing client of Richard Dickson the one-family frame dwelling 2,414 Maclay Avenue on a plot 38 by 92 feet.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Hubener-Escher Company the two five-story apartment dwellings, 27 by 100 each, having two families on a floor and known as 373 and 375 East 137th Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to a builder, for the Benenson Realty Company, a plot on Bathgate Avenue, near 182d Street, 48 by 97, and also procured a building loan of $32,000.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. has sold the three-family brick house 358 Bay Ridge Avenue, for Mrs. Catharine Grace to an investor.

New Jersey.

The New England Colonial residence on the north side of Melrose Place, Montclair, has been purchased by J. Norris Oliphant of New York.

F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale, the price being $35,000.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company has leased for the Cimiotti Estate the property at Verona, N. J., consisting of fifteen acres of ground with residence and outbuildings, to Miss L. G. Shepard for a long term.

C. P. Case Buys Braeview.

Braeview, at Briarcliff Manor, the estate of George McNair, has been sold to C. P. Case, formerly Vice-President of the F. W. Woolworth Company. The property consists of a large Colonial mansion and about thirteen acres. Fish & Marvin were the brokers in the sale.

Suburban.

Arthur Hess, of Manhattan, has purchased, through Nichols & Hobbie, from D. O. Pierce, the Willard home on Castle Ridge, Tarrytown, New York. The property consists of about two acres. Extensive improvements will be made to the property by the buyer.

Frederick E. Jones, of Baltimore, has purchased an estate at Brookridge Park, near the Greenwich County Club, comprising four and a half acres of land, with residence and outbuildings, and expects to take possession at once. The sale was made through the real estate agency of Thomas N. Cooke.

The same broker also sold to Mrs. Alfred D. Mittendorf of New York the estate of Eleander Darr, at Field Point Park, on the water front, consisting of about five acres of land, residence and outbuildings.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the store at 25 West Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for Walter J. Salomon, to David & David, haberdashers. The lease is for a term of years beginning June 1.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Incorporated, have leased for the Holland Holding Company, (Judson S. Todd,) the store and basement at 31-33 West Twenty-first Street to Frederick Hacker & Co., laces and embroideries, now at 15 West Seventeenth Street. Bastine & Co., were associated as agents for the building.

Pease & Elliman have leased to a client for a term of years for Moritz Kollender, the five-story buildings, on a lot 75 by 100 feet, at 340 to 344 Manhattan Avenue, between 114th and 115th Streets.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., have leased the store at 1,643 Broadway for John Kerregan to Frank & Co.

Country House Rentals.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., have rented at Rye, the Brookside, estate of Mrs. William H. Parsons to George Arents, Jr., and also leased to John Philip Sousa the Alexander Trowbridge place, at Sands Point, L. I.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Summer the country estate of J. G. Phelps Stokes at Wallacks Point, Stamford, Conn., to Edward M. Conger of New York, and also the Herbert M. Cowperthwait property at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to Mrs. S. Wanger.

$438,000 for Queens Buildings.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens last week showed a steady gain and the indications are that the month of May will show one of the largest volumes of transactions that the borough has had for several years.

The total estimated cost of new buildings was $438,000; of alterations, $46,300, and of plumbing $60,500. There were ninety-seven applications for new structures, fifty-seven for alterations, and eighty-one for plumbing.

The total estimated cost of operations for the week was $544,800, making $1,200,000 for the two weeks in May.

Real Estate Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $31,000 to Archibald H. Rowan on two four-story apartments, 233 and 235 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Jacob H. Schiff took title yesterday from John A. Sonntag to the nine-story Lido Hall apartment on the northwest corner of Cathedral Parkway and Seventh Avenue, a plot 70.11 by 100. It is subject to a mortgage of $250,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 325 West, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 21x98.9, four-story flat; adjourned to June 9.

37th St, 259-263 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, three four-story dwellings; voluntary sale; knocked down to Michael Donohue for $73,500.

40th St, 265-267 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, two five-story flats; voluntary sale; knocked down to John McNamara for $84,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 164, n e corner of Fletcher St, 32.5x93x31.7x93.2, four-story loft and store building; City of New York against Carson Brevoort et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $94,886.50; taxes, &c., $6,462.57; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

142d St, 102-104 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100, two six-story flats; Sound Realty Co. against Joseph Bloch et al.; L. S. Marx, attorney; M. E. Kaplan, referee; due, $36,407.79; subject to two mortgages aggregating $100,000; to the plaintiff for $125,000.

138th St, 105 West, n s, 599 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.1, five-story flat; T. F. O'Brien et al. against Moses Hess et al.; A. H. Mittleman, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $24,401.04; taxes, &c., $178; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

9th St, 734 and 736 East, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11, six-story tenement and stores; Joseph Zimmerman et al. against Benjamin Sonnenschein et al.; Breithart & B., attorneys; Albert Blumenthal, referee; due, $7,684.60; taxes, &c., $1,097.12; subject to a mortgage of $40,000; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

By Samuel Marx.

148th St, 412 to 420 West, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11, six-story apartment house; Seaman's Bank for Savings against N. E. Peck et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Klein, referee; due, $149,084.42; taxes, &c., $4,442.50; to the plaintiff for $140,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Watson Av, 2,128, s s, 240 ft e of Olmstead Av, 50x103, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Duncan, deceased; to H. I. Henning for a client for $2,950.

165th St, 200 East, s s, block front between Sheridan Av and Sherman Av, 200.11x46.2x201.10x54.1, vacant; Ida Lyons against Fram Building Co. et al.; Alfred Frankenthaler, attorney; J. P. Joyce, referee; due, $5,791.15; taxes, &c., $2,041.22; subject to prior mortgage of $7,500; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

181st St, 440 East, s e corner of Park Av, 91x25; A. M. Cordier et al. against Samuel Weiss et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $4,830.67; taxes, &c., $100.50; to the plaintiff for $4,600.

Railroad Av, 2,978, e s, 83.9 ft n of 153d St, 27.11x66.1x25x78.6, two-story tenement and stores; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven against M. M. Mallow et al.; Herbert Reeves, attorney; S. E. Day, referee; due, $4,134.01; taxes, &c., $406.83; to Helen B. Warrington for $4,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

New Chambers St, 55, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 27.3x20.2x—, five-story tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Moses Blank et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; H. M. Lewy, referee; due, $3,361.76; taxes, &c., $165.64.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Lind Av, 1,132, e s, 283.7 ft s of Union Av, 25.9x162x25x155.4, two-story dwelling; H. R. Viele against Mary Hassels et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $4,987.30; taxes, &c., $750.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bassford Av, 2,275, s w corner of 183d St, 115x35.8, six-story flat and stores; East River Savings Institution against Bassford Realty Co. et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $42,536.95; taxes, &c., $1,780.10.

By J. H. Mayers.

Intervale Av, 1,129, w s, 330.7 ft n of 167th St, 23x120x irregular, three-story tenement; Charles Spengler against Carmine Cioffi et al.; Rabe & K., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; due, $5,167.88; taxes, &c., $92; subject to a first mortgage of $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

172d St, 642 to 652 West, for two five-story tenements, 65.4x82 and 50x82; Raymond Construction Co., 507 West 13th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost $95,000

Lorillard Place, e s, 374.39 ft s of 187th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Russo Iodice Realty Co., John Russo, 2,364 Lorillard Place, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $40,000

Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88; Soward Building Co., Frank Begrish, 800 East 149th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost $100,000

Stebbins Av, w s, 104.74 ft n of 163d St, for a two-story brick synagogue, 78x132.7; Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, William Daub, Lebanon Hospital, President, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost $75,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, n w corner of 80th St, to a four-story and basement dwelling; S. Levy, 77 East 80th St, owner; J. F. Rieger, 154 Nassau St, architect; cost..........$10,000

Division St, 7, to a three-story loft; S. Bernstein, 88 Division St, owner; M. Muller, 115 Nassau St, architect; cost.......$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 247-251, n e corner of 177th St, 107.11x100, (foreclosure Nov. 17;) Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Drexel Holding Corporation, April 30; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row..................$5,000

AVENUE A, 215, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.9x100; A. Salkin to James Friedberger, 164 Commercial Av, New Brunswick, N. J., mtge $27,000, all liens, May 5.......$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of Ellwood St, 201.9x192.6; Premium Holding Corporation to Haven Construction Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $80,000,) May 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, 484, n w corner of Corlears St, 21x50; Ellery O. Anderson to Samuel P. Schlansky, 17 East 97th St, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, May 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........$100

CONVENT AV, 26-34, w s, 24 ft s of 129th St, 136.11x71.10; Lawrence Holding Co. to Leonidas Realty Corporation, 223 Wooster St, (mtg $118,500,) May 11; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway..................$100

COOPER ST, s s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; City Realty Co. to Fifteen Cooper St Co, Inc., 11 Cooper St, all liens, May 12; attorney, C. B. Augustine, 261 Broadway..................$100

WOOSTER ST, 69-71, w s, 185.8 ft n of Broome St, 55x200.1 to West Broadway, 383.5; Lawrence Holding Co. to Leonidas Realty Corporation, 223 Wooster St, (mtg $147,000,) May 11; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway..................$100

7TH AV, n w corner of Cathedral Parkway, 70.11x100; John A. Sonntag to Jacob H. Schiff, 965 5th Av, (mtg $250,000,) all liens, May 10; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St..................$1

9TH ST, 624 East, s s, 313 ft e of Avenue B, 20x76; David L. Machlowitz to Annie, his wife, 624 East 9th St, all liens, May 10; attorney, Isadore Apfel, 320 Broadway...$1

16TH ST, 24 West, s s, 455 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; John J. Dwyer, referee, to Kate B. Belloni, 14 East 66th St, May 11; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.........$25,000

16TH ST, 415 West, n s, 175.3 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; Isaac Berlin to Max Wachsman, 108 West 115th St, 1-3 part; Joseph Isaac, 51 East 97th St, 1-3 part; Jacob L. Isaac, 1,010 East 163d St, 1-6 part, and Isidore R. Isaac, 1,945 East 163d St, 1-6 part, all liens, Dec. 26, 1911, rerecorded from Jan. 3, 1912; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St..$100

36TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x98.9; Emma L. Reaney to the James Humes Building Co., 1,790 Broadway, (mtg $100,000,) all liens, May 11..............$250,000

47TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; D. & H. K. Corporation, Inc., to 256 West 47th St Co, mtge $40,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, Albert M. Levy, 45 Cedar St.$1

48TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; George W. Plunkitt et al. to B. Theresa Kelly, 166 West 96th St, April 26.........$1

60TH ST, 229 East, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5, (foreclosure, April 15;) John H. Corwin, referee, to Lazare and Paul Bader, 552 McDonough St, Brooklyn, May 12; attorneys, Gerlich & Schwegler, 1,511 3d Av......$13,000

62D ST, 131 East, n s, 126.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 23.6x100.5x irregular; Ruth Rosenthal to Hy. R. Stern, 563 Park Row, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, May 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

64TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Edith S. Graham, Bernardsville, N. J., to Annie E. King, South Portsmouth, R. I., (mtg $25,000,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..............$100

72D ST, 161 East, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102; Mary A. Thornton to Julian A. Benjamin, Garrison, N. Y., all liens, (mtg $30,000,) May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..................$100

72D ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Argell Le R. Hull, New Haven, Conn., to Thomas Crimmins, Noroton, Conn., May 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..................$1

80TH ST, 320 West, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Isabella N. Doremus to Rhoda F. Greene, 283 West 83d St, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, May 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

88TH ST, 405 East, n s, 86 ft e of 1st Av, 20x125.10; Morris Schlossman to Minbert Realty Corporation, 339 East 79th St, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, May 10; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 61 Park Row..........$100

100TH ST, 315 West, n s, 207 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; Arnold B. Heine to Efrem Zimbalist, Lake George, N. Y., all liens, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..................$100

102D ST, 209 East, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure, April 21;) Patrick J. Walsh, referee, to Mary L. Howlett, 265 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, May 7; attorney, Charles E. Fiske, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn..................$15,000

114TH ST, 349 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Anna S. Stemme, executrix, &c., of John Stemme, to Francesco Fums, 349 East 114th St, (mtg $7,500,) B & S, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway........$10,000

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Montrose Realty Co. to Samuel Stern, 518 West 143d St, mtge $20,000, May 10; attorney, Finance Mortgage Co., 140 Nassau St..................$100

121ST ST, s s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; M. Davis & Son, Inc., to Ida Davis, 316 East 164th St, all liens, May 5; attorneys, Siegeltuch & Silverman, 233 Broadway..................$1

121ST ST, 132 West, s s, 360 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; William F. H. Armstrong to Hudson Realty Co, 30 East 42d St, mtge $17,500, all liens, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

122D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 19x100.10; Hyman and Lena Kallman to Gussie Kallman, 2,840 8th Av, mtge $5,000, May 11. $100

141ST ST, 519 West, n s, 430 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11; Van Kannel Realty Co. to Alexander Charlton, 89 8th Av, May 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..................$100

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w s, 147.11 ft s of 179th St, 50x131.9x50.8x140; Jacob Friedland to Rose Pinover, 16 Bay 31st St, Brooklyn, May 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..................$100

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 25 ft s of 216th St, 50.6x75; Martin J. Keogh to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 3; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn..........$2,607

CLINTON AV, 2,077, w s, 41.1x71.8; Alexander Boyd to August C. Ohle, Howland Av, Spring Valley, N. Y., May 12; attorney, A. C. Ohle, Hackensack, N. J..............$1

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 262, s s, 40x96.3x40x98.6; Ella R. Flynn to Mary R. Collins, 2,493 Valentine Av, Aug. 31, 1912; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary R. Collins to Arthur T. Brown, 224 West 105th St, May 11, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, same...........$100

FAILE ST, w s, 205 ft s of Aldus St, 238.10x100x239.8x100; American Real Estate Co. to B. & W. Building Co., Inc., 1,630 Park Av, May 10, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..................$100

HOE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Josie E. Ernst to Jackson Construction Co., Camden, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1914; attorney, Jackson Construction Co., Camden, N. Y..$1

KELLY ST, n s, 78.5 ft s of 165th St, 22x69.4x22x70.4; Margaret R. Patton to James G. Patton, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1910; attorney, James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av..................$1

LOTS 55 and 56, map of 71 lots of Kingsland estate; Lena Schiele to Frank Schiele, 101 East 90th St, Dec. 16, 1912, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, A. J. Connick, 244 5th Av....$100

NEWELL AV, w s, 225.8 ft s of Julianna St, 25x290 to centre line of Bronx River x 22.8x3.3x283.5; Ernst Queisser to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 11; attorney, United States Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn..$1,737

PARK AV, 3,428, e s, 25x90.10x24.8x95.2; Alexander U. Zinke, referee, to Kate B. Murray, 39 West 70th St, May 12; attorney, S. W. Levine, 271 Broadway........$12,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 168 ft n of 168th St, 24x150; Elias Pitzele et al to Sarah Goldberg, 1,475 Washington Av, May 10; attorneys, Goldman & S., 41 Park Row...$1

139TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; Morris Schlossman to Minbert Realty Corporation, 339 East 79th St, May 10, (mtg $32,500;) attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row..................$100

161ST ST, 770 East, s s, 21.9x76.2; Peter L. Mullally, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..................$5,000

197TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of Creston Av, 15x140; Amalia Pirk to Joseph E. Dutey, 1,415 Crotona Av, April 24; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St..................$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e s, at s w s of Ellwood St, runs s 201.9 x e 150 x n 50 x n e 32.2 x w 192.6; Haven Construction Co. to Premium Holding Corporation, 149 Church St, May 10, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, May 10, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same, $80,000

CATHARINE ST, e s, 23.1 ft n of Henry St, 23x104.4; Nathan Silver to Abr. L. Berman, 55 West 110th St, May 8, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob J. Berman, 346 Broadway $1,000

CHAMBERS ST, 101, —x—; Charles Kreutzer and another to Fred Hollender & Co., 123 Lafayette St, May 10, due as per notes; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.. $19,030

4TH AV, 386, —x—; Marie Kinkelday and another to Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Co., West Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 8 years, percentage as per notes; attorney, A. J. Westermayer, 90 Nassau St............$7,500

7TH AV, e s, 149.1 ft s of 14th St, 15.5x100; Charles T. Hogeman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 10, due as per bond $10,000

19TH ST, s w s, 1,978 ft e of 7th Av, 44x93.3; Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. to Max Weinstein, 1,884 7th Av, May 6, (prior mtg $275,000,) demand, 6 p. c.........$2,500

38TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Kath F. Lindemann to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $26,000

60TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Lazare Bader and another to John M. Bowers, trustee, 45 East 65th St, May 12, due May 1, 1918; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $10,000

71ST ST, n s, 343 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Robert H. Tucker to Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 16 Wall St, May 12, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $11,000

72D ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Thomas Crimmins to Argall Le R. Hull, New Haven, Conn., May 12, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $15,000

78TH ST, s s, 39.6 ft w of 2d Av, 32.9x76.8; Frederick Lang to Sol Cohen, 162 East 102th St, April 10, (prior mtg $9,000,) 3 years, 6 p. c $6,000

86TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.8; Lizzie L. George to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 11, due as per bond $20,000

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 39.1x100.11; Samuel Storch to David Zuckerbrod, 15 Willett St, May 12, due Dec. 29, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm, 63 Park Row $3,000

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Francesco Fumo to Anna S. Stemme et al., executors, 41 West 88th St, Feb. 1, 3 years; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 B'way...$7,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, May 11, (prior mtg $7,500,) due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St..$2,500

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x99.11; West 154th Street Co. to Abraham Stern, 52 East 61st St, May 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St $29,000

Bronx.

FAILE ST, w s, 205 ft s of Aldus St, five lots together, in size 238.10x100x239.8x100; five mtgs, each $35,000;) B. & W. Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, May 10, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..............$175,000

SAME PROPERTY; (five mtgs, each $8,000;) same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, (five prior mtgs, $35,000 each,) May 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av..................$40,000

FOREST AV, 1,110, e s, 25.6x irregular; Mary Gilman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, May 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..................$2,500

LOTS 55 and 56, map of Kingsland estate; Frank Schiele to Andrew J. Connick, 328 West 72d St, (prior mtg $3,000,) May 7, due as per bond; attorney, Andrew J. Connick, 244 5th Av..................$500

PRATT AV, w s, 177.9 ft n e of Randall Av, 52.3x193.5; J. A. Pierce to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, May 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St $2,700

PROSPECT AV, e s, 364 ft s of 165th St, 52.2x197.7; Charles Graff to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, May 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $25,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,320, e s, 59.3x irregular; David Gelles to Herman Goldfarb, 40 West 116th St, (prior mtg $27,000;) May 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St..............$2,000

STEBBINS AV, s w corner of 170th St, 28x100; Philip Beream to Philip M. Dancis, 1,638 Mount Hope Place, (prior mtg $24,000,) May 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel C. David, 140 Nassau St..............$5,500

TAYLOR AV, e s, 230.4 ft n of Davis Av, 50x100; Carmine Sementa to Domenico Noszolina, 643 Morris Av, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Domenico Noszolina, 643 Morris Av..................$900

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 168 ft n of 168th St, 24x150; Sarah Goldberg to Elias Pitzele and another, 854 West 180th St, May 10, due Nov. 10, 1918; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway $1,200

WEBSTER AV, e s, 66 ft s w of Welsh St, 22x90; Elizabeth M. Coughlan to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, May 11, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St..........$310

143D ST, 412 East, s s, 16.8x100; Henrietta E. Eck to Pauline Schilling, 798 East 165th St, (prior mtg $2,000,) May 11, due July 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av...............$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,599 and 1,601, all; Caroline A. Grant et al. to Razzetti & Cella, 630 8th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. J. Giudici, 61 Park Row..........$17,500

CHAMBERS ST, 101, all; Almy G. Gallatin to Karl Kreutzer, 447 Logan St, Brooklyn, 10 years, from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St......$10,008

FULTON ST, 112, store and basement; Middle States Realty Co. to Funck & Xavier, 233 Broadway, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.$5,000

LEWIS ST, 100, store and basement; Bernard Galewski to Annie Stein, 88 Lewis St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Diogenes Brewing Co., at Evergreen, L. I.$840

OAK ST, n w corner of Oliver St, all; Giuseppina Mascucci to Francesco Greco, 51 Oak St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1915.....$8,700

READE ST, 55, store and basement; Edna G. Stuart et al. to Louis Goldberg, 2,507 Surf Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Interboro Brewing Co., 960 Franklin Av, Brooklyn................$1,500

SUFFOLK ST, 11, store and basement; Morris Lowenstein to J. Block & Son, 11 Suffolk St, 5 years, from July 1, 1915.$1,400

WEST BROADWAY, 186, all; Martin L. Meinschien to Herman Gravemann, 186 West Broadway, 5 years, from May 11, 1915; attorneys, B. & S. Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av..................$2,500

4TH AV, 386, all; Theophile Kick to Marie Kinkelday and another, 236 East 82d St, 8 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, A. J. Westermayr, 90 Nassau St...........$6,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, store and basement; Arnold Kohn to George Rosenson, 249 West 112th St, 5 years; attorney, S. G. Nissenson, 32 Liberty St..............$2,000

8TH AV, 632, all; Annie C. Pell to Razzetti & Cella, 632 8th Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. J. Giudici, 61 Park Row $4,200

109TH ST, 79 East, east store floor; Barnett Cohen to Isaac Laefsky, 79 East 109th St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, H. S. Fleischer, 1,662 Madison Av............$336

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,203, store; Matilda Mott and another to George O. Glendenning, 102 West 14th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Williamson & B.; 364 Alexander Av.. $1,680 to $2,100

WEBSTER AV, 2,575, s w corner of 193d St, corner store; Wedgewood Co. to Florence J. McCarthy, 1,752 Topping Av, 10 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, Florence J. McCarthy, 1,752 Topping Av........$1,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 187th St, 50x100; M. Manassa against Janpole & Werner Construction Co., owner and contractor $50

WATER ST, 42; Ike Katz-Nelson against J. M. Hill, owner; George I. Garber, contractor $125

110TH ST, 158 East; Esther Karger against Salvatore Isalli or Isaillo, owner and contractor; Michael Iquinto, contractor....$200

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316.5 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; P. Ventimiglia against F. W. Heidelberger, owner and contractor....$475

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x100; Pheon Contracting Co. against Blache D. Taylor and Edward B. Territt, owners; Jacob Keller Contracting Co., contractors $36

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Ellwood St, 201.9x192.6x irregular; Premium Holding Corporation loans Haven Construction Co., Inc., to erect a — story building $150,000

154TH ST, 429 and 431 West; Abraham Stern and Charles Jackson loan West 154th St. Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment..$29,000

Bronx.

FAILE ST, w s, 205 ft s of Aldus St, 100x238.8; City Mortgage Co. loans B. & W. Building Co., Inc., to erect five five-story apartments $150,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of Lenox Av, 75.2x57.10x irregular; Max Kobre et al. against Herman F. Bindseit et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Mahoney.

MADISON AV, 64; New York Trust Co. against Jessie C. Bailey et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

183D ST, 12 West; Mendel Marcus against Ellen McGuire et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Levison.

138TH ST, 634 West; Anna M. Terwilliger against Margaret E. Weill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of 170th St, 33.7x90.1; Mary McLean Thompson against Bellewood Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 106.3 ft s of Morris Park Av, 55.5x127.5; Carrie V. Pratt against Joseph Gamache et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

HEADQUARTERS

Investors with money to place on high-grade mortgages, and property holders desiring loans, find their wants most satisfactorily met through this company. Since the first of the year, more than

$1,000,000

have been distributed by us in realty loans and we are still in the position to invite further applications.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
111 BROADWAY

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

A Forward Movement in Suburban Development

Successfully meeting a growing demand for a community in which design, engineering and stability of construction are the cardinal principles. Plots and Houses nearing completion, are offered for sale.

Transportation, booklet, or any desired information may be secured by addressing Department S, SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 34th Street, New York, or—

FOREST HILLS LONG ISLAND

BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Remodelled Homestead

30 Min. from Penna. Sta., N. Y. City

On pretty plot of ground 4 min. walk from R. R. station. Splendid train service to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Restricted, refined neighborhood.

$2,500, EASY TERMS, LIKE RENT, Buys It. Balance $3,500 on Permanent Mortgage.

TEN beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar. Flowers, trees and shrubs.

Nothing Like It Near the City.

Write or tel. R. L. KILBY, 347 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250 Murray Hill.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community. 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.

PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.

Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent. Photo on request.

J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

A SELECT HOME

with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock, tennis court, &c., restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I., suitable for all-year home; every improvement; elegant drives, macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot, 35 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y.

SEE Kew Gardens FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.

Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

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SHOREFRONT BARGAIN.

Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $25,000.

John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

JEAN, IMPORTER, INC.—The undersigned sells this day at 10:30 A. M. by Daniel Greenwald, Auctioneer, at 16 West 57th Street, model gowns, wraps, millinery, broadcloths, silks, velvets, laces, trimmings, workroom and showroom fixtures, furnishings and furniture, office desks, chairs, partitions, typewriter, and safe.

SAMUEL E. A. STERN, Assignee.
HENRY C. MOSES, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Italian Villa

Greenacres, Hartsdale
(20 miles from Grand Central.)

Eleven large rooms, 3 baths, all improvements.

Price Moderate—Terms to Suit.
For full details consult owners,
Allied Improvement Corporation,
52 Broadway, N. Y. C. 'Phone, Broad 790.

BEDFORD
An 80-Acre Farm.

Part woodland and apple orchard; watered by stream and several springs. House 10 rooms, several farm buildings. Will sell at a great sacrifice to quick purchaser for $150 per acre. For particulars,

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GREAT BARGAIN.

Five acres; large modern dwelling; 3 baths; stable, garage; extensive views; flower garden, fruit orchard; station 10 minutes' walk; for sale, or rent furnished.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

$300 AN ACRE

At East Irvington, N. Y.; adjoining Mrs. Helen Gould Shepherd's estate; high ground with river view; splendid building site; good roads; 20 acres; great bargain for quick action.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 261 Columbus Ave.

Sacrifice A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1916 New Rochelle

Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Sound view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.

★ O'Connor Real Estate Agency, ★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

NEW ROCHELLE

Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
202 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

RYE, N. Y.

House, 14 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful lawn, trees, garden planted, tennis court, garage; rent reduced to $2,000, furnished.

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The Annalist, every Monday, discusses the world's investment markets and developments in every branch of finance and commerce. By mail, 10 cents. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ENTRANCE TO KENSINGTON.

Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. #1 W. 34th St
Tel. 5600 Greeley.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$4,700 BUNGALOWS WITH GARAGE $5,700

1 family, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements; refined section; 20 new houses to select from; located along Ocean Parkway, Sea Beach Subway, and Brighton Beach "L." Owner and Builder, J. D. RANCK, office, 110 Ave. I, Bklyn. Culver "L" to Parkville Station; 'Phone 6652 Midwood. Best reference, former purchasers.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to rent, with option to purchase, on the south shore of Long Island; 43 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; good boating, bathing, and fishing; $500 for the season; $250 of this money will be allowed as part of first payment in case of purchase. Also have 2 improved lots for $800, on which I can build house to suit; ready for occupancy before July 5, 1915. Address Box S E 84 Times.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.

Large 7-room house; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy, spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $2,975; easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Modern residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, latest improvements, grounds and garage, corner property on the Merrick Road; richly furnished in every detail. Cadillac car, inside drive, goes with the property. Owner leaving for California will make the price an inducement. Particulars, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone Wantagh—118.

SUMMER CAMPING.

Have an ideal spot for camping, where you can erect a tent or portable bungalow, near village and Great South Bay, healthy location, near enough to commute, only $25 cash, rest easy. B-Camping, 171 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

FOR SALE LOTS — APPRAISALS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY
On Property Anywhere on L. I.
ALFRED J. ENO,
319 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Overlooking Huntington Bay.

Attractive house in Bay Crest; 10 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; private bathing beach, dock, convenient yacht and country club; $7,500, immediate sale; terms.
Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d St.), N.Y.

SEE THIS HOUSE.

Six rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. A. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

FULL ACRE $245.

43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale.
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN
Price $7,150. Cash Required $500.

This handsome house on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, thirty minutes from Manhattan, is for sale at this bargain price, owing to business requirements.

The house is new and modern in every way; large piazza, tiled vestibule, hall, very large living room, open fireplace, mirrored doors, handsomely finished dining-room, sanitary gas kitchen, four large master's bedrooms; besides a maid's room, tiled bathroom, every convenience found in a high-class neighborhood. Was built by day's work and is a bargain. Full particulars and pictures.

F. W. WAGGONER
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

BARGAIN, $6,000, Easy Terms

Mission, all-year home, overlooking the water, 31-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Six very large bedrooms, two baths. Parquette floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences—select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address
J. F. M., Box 180, N. Y. Post Office.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING. AT OCEAN GATE, N. J.

Just a step to the beach, a plunge in the water, and the living in the great outdoors. This is the life. Beats all medicines higher than a kite. Excursion to this resort next Sunday. Splendid offer of beach and other lots on easy terms. Send for illustrated folder and free railroad tickets. W. Westerfield, Room 407, 45 West 34th St., city.

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D., L. & W. R. R. 26-acre Poultry Farm, right in the city; excellent land; seven-room cottage; large chicken houses, barns and other outbuildings; running brook; spring water piped to buildings. Ask for full particulars.
OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END,
ELBERON, DEAL.

Choice furnished cottages for rent $500 to $3,000 per season. Will meet trains by appointment.

WARDELL & BURKE,
WEST END, N. J.

MADISON, N. J.

D., L. & W. R. R. Attractive suburban Home; large, modern house, all city conveniences; large grounds, fine trees; will sell, make your offer; might rent. Ask for particulars.
OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

FARMS ALL KINDS BARGAIN PRICES

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J., & 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
THE HOUSE YOU WANT.

Modern, 10 rooms; fine location; am going to sell; ask for particulars.
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Why Pay Rent for Summer?

when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground, Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

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GREAT BARGAIN
$10,000. Liberal Terms.

Gentlemen's Estate, 13 rooms, 3 tiled baths, acre ground, lake rights near express station, 44 minutes to New York. Send for floor plans. F. G. ELLIS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1523 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

High-class 3 and 4 room apartments, with bath, fully furnished, directly on the ocean; good surf bathing; rent $180 and up for the season. Wm. C. Seely, renting agent, 66 So. Grove Ave., Hammel, Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 536 Hammel.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BROADWAY STORES

We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

BENNETT BUILDING,

Nassau, Fulton to Ann Streets.
Fine Suites Offices, All Outside Light, Every Convenience, Best Service & Attention, Fast Running Elevators.
Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

To Sublet in 111 Broadway

One or two large light private offices in Suite No. 2020, with service if required.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

I HAVE A
Beautiful Brick House
On New Subway, Brooklyn.

Semi-detached; 7 rooms; steam heat; large front and back lawns; modern equipment throughout, price $6,000; payments just like rent. Owner, 62-A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cort. 2552.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of April, 1915. Present, Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. STOPPANI and WALTER B. HOTCHKIN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19861.—Order requiring filing of claims.

An order having been granted herein the 1st day of April, 1915, requiring all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, including the stocks and securities mentioned in the petition annexed to said order, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court the 1st day of April, 1915, to show cause why they should not file any and all such claims with the Special Master to be appointed for such purpose, and why the claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to said Special Master for hearing, testimony and report, and why, in default of the filing and proof of such claims at a time and place and in a manner which this Court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms or corporations, and any and all of them, should not be barred, foreclosed and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims; on filing the said order to show cause dated April 1st, 1915, and upon the petition of Abraham S. Gilbert, the trustee herein, thereto annexed and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and upon all the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and proof of the due service of said order to show cause and said petition by the publication of the said order in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks (to wit, April 7th and April 15th, 1915,) and by mailing a copy to each of the creditors, or other persons interested herein, at their respective addresses as the same appears on the books of the bankrupts and in the schedules herein, and after hearing Leon Lauterstein, attorney for the trustee, in support of said motion, and there being no appearance in opposition thereto,

Now, on motion of Leon Lauterstein, attorney for the Trustee herein, it is

Ordered that all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or asserting alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, which are in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein, be, and they hereby are, directed to file duly verified statements in writing of any and all such claims which they or any of them have with Honorable Macgrane Coxe as Special Master at his office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1915; and it is further

Ordered that any and all creditors or other claimants claiming specific bonds, stocks, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and any and all creditors or other persons asserting preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein, who shall not file their claims to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, and to the general assets of the estate herein asserting their right, title and interest therein and thereto on or before the 15th day of May, 1915, be, and they hereby are, forever barred from making any claim against or asserting any right, title or interest, in or to the said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets of the estate herein, or the proceeds thereof, in the possession, custody or control of the trustee herein; and it is further

Ordered that the determination of all right, title and interest, if any, in and to any or all of the stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets, or the proceeds thereof, or to the general assets of the estate herein, be, and the same hereby are, referred to Honorable Macgrane Coxe, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose to hear and determine the rights of such creditors and claimants, and the said Special Master is directed in all respects to determine, adjust and adjudicate the right, title, interest, equities, claims and liens therein and thereto, and to report to this Court his determination thereon; and it is further

Ordered that service of this order be made upon each of the creditors, or other persons interested herein, by mailing on or before the 3d day of May, 1915, a copy of this order to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the books and schedules of the alleged bankrupts, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times once a week for three successive weeks; the publication each week to be on different days of the week which shall be and is hereby declared to be sufficient service thereof.

LEARNED HAND,
District Judge.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JENNIE SCHMIDT, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. SCHMIDT, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for an Absolute Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 26th, 1915.

FRANCIS P. BURNS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John J. Schmidt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Peter A. Hendrick, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 26th, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1915.

FRANCIS P. BURNS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

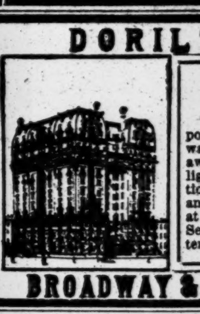
CARLISLE DWELLINGS
450 West End Av., Cor. 82d St.
HANDSOME APARTMENT OF
11 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Each apartment is a complete and refined home in itself. As there are only twelve apartments in the building it makes it one of the most exclusive apartment houses on the West Side.

Exceptionally well arranged floor plan with lots of closet room. As building covers plot 100x100, rooms are unusually large.

Rents $3,000 to $8,300.
LEROY COVENTRY,
156 WEST 72d ST., NEW YORK
Tel. 4939 Columbus.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.

14 Room Apartment with
5 Master Bedrooms, having ideal servants' quarters.
To be rented furnished or unfurnished. Also
8 Room Apartment with
2 Baths. Extra servants' rooms.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

133-135 West 104th St.

Modern elevator apartment, six and seven outside rooms; near Subway and "L" stations; all night telephone service; rent $660 up.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street,
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SPACIOUS ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT LOW RENT
ALTA VISTA
590 WEST 172ND ST.
Corner St. Nicholas Av. Elevator Apts.
3-4-5-6
Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms. Foyer Hall in each Apartment.
$33-$70
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Grenville Hall

Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apts.

Furnished or unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. THOMPSON.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

142 EAST 22D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
2 Rooms and Bath.
Also desirable Studio, northern exposure. Steam heat, electric light.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, Defendant.—In Equity, 12-153.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Bronson Winthrop and William Mulveney, receivers of the property of the above-named defendant, and upon all the proceedings herein, it is

Ordered, That all of the creditors of defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and Southern District of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, their claims against said defendant, a copy of this order to be mailed by said receivers to all creditors appearing upon the books of the defendant corporation in the hands of said receivers and to all stockholders of the defendant corporation on or before the 1st day of April, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, That each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers as required by the provisions of this order on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, shall be and hereby are forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered, That the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week, beginning with the 1st day of April and ending with the 27th day of May, 1915.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER,
U. S. District Judge.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MINNIE ISAACS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 3,428 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of infants' wear, such as hosiery, shoes, dresses, and caps, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

FRANK DRUCKER,
Assignee, 320 Broadway.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALTA M. FORBES, doing business as MRS. CHARLES C. FORBES, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 38 East 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of ladies' suits, dresses, coats, capes, waists, neckwear, flowers, fixtures, etc.

MAX B. RABINOWITZ, Trustee.
BERNARD I. KAMEN, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. B. BEHRMAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 24, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 3, 5, and 7 West 35th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, piece goods, trimmings, machines, motor, office fixtures, safe, etc.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KOFFLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 24th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of linen handkerchiefs, shirts, etc.

SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Trustee.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

EQUITABLE SEEKS $81,762.

Life Assurance Society Wants Execution of Judgment Against Executors.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday asked the Surrogates' Court to issue an execution on a deficiency judgment of $81,762, against the United States Trust Company, and Judson B. Wilds as executors and trustees of the estate of William Wheeler Smith, who died on April 5, 1908.

The application states that the judgment was filed in the County Clerk's Office in September, 1914, in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage for $275,000, held by the Equitable against the Smith estate. The case will be argued before Surrogate Cohalan on May 18.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There have been placed as of April 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following applicants: Mary F. Schaeffer, 77; Nelson Keeney, 75.75; Mary E. Sperry, 73.5.

There has been replaced as of May 1, 1915, upon the eligible list of men holding license as clerical assistant in high schools the name of Eugene F. Kerwin, 82.5.

The leave of absence, without pay, granted to Herman Bucher, a teacher of shopwork in P. S. 37, the Bronx, to enable him to assist the Republic of Argentina in the matter of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has been extended to Aug. 1, 1915.

Permission has been granted to Josephine Potter, a teacher in P. S. 4, Queens, to be absent, without loss of pay, on June 9 for the purpose of attending commencement exercises at New York University and receiving a degree.

Permission has been granted to Jesse Perlman, a teacher in P. S. 43, the Bronx, to be absent, without loss of pay, on May 18 and 19 for the purpose of attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Baltimore.

On motion of Frank D. Wilsey, the Board of Education yesterday directed that all schools in the Bronx be closed on June 9, "Bronx Day."

The board yesterday found Emily Canfield, a teacher in P. S. 61, Queens, guilty of the charges of neglect of duty, preferred against her by District Superintendent Shimer, and decided that a fine be imposed upon her covering her compensation from March 2, the date on which she abandoned her post of duty, to and including June 15.

Mary L. Heffernan and Mary N. Darbee have been transferred from P. S. 139 to P. S. 179. F. Eleanor Wolff has been transferred from P. S. 102 to P. S. 48 as teacher of an anaemic class.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Subjects and weights for hospital Superintendent are: Experience, 4; written test, 2; oral test, 2. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Candidates must be eligible for registration as nurse of the State of New York, and must submit proof of same when filing applications. They must have had at least three years' experience as supervising nurse, assistant Superintendent, or Superintendent of an institution where special attention is given to the care and treatment of crippled children. The minimum age is 25 years. The salary is $2,500, with maintenance at the Sea Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, New York.

United States.

The commission announces for June 9 and 10 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for aid, qualified in chemistry, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at entrance salaries ranging from $600 to $840 a year. Competitors will be examined in elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; general physics, elementary chemistry, training and experience. Special consideration in rating the element of training and experience will be given to graduates of mechanical training, technical, or scientific schools, or to those who have had equivalent training in scientific or technical laboratories. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-second birthday on the date of the examination. Furher information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND.
EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

Second mortgage private loan $6,000 wanted, Bronx apartment. X 110 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Modern cottage; 7 rooms, bath, improvements; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, balance $18 per month. Cottage, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

70 Riverside Drive.—Finest location; most beautiful house; rent $2,250; worth double.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Dental office in the only logical location in the Bronx; exceptional opportunity; moderate rent concessions. Inquire office, 892 Prospect Av., at Subway stations.

GARAGE
will be erected Washington Heights
for tenant who is responsible.
Garage Box 55 Times.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Small garage for rent.
28 cars on storage; rent reasonable.
M. M. Hayward & Co., 100th St. and B'way.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

DO YOU LOVE HILLS, WOODS, AND STREAMS? Then come to see me. Have place you will fall in love with. Picturesque bungalow, overlooking river, on Hook Mountain; brick fireplace, rustic porches; sell $675, terms; near stations Erie and Lackawanna; easy commuting. LANE, Room 324, World Building. Phone 4309 Beekman.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Summer; longer if desired; 11 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces, large living room, veranda; select neighborhood; low rent to right party. ORANGE, 115 Broadway, Room 1,515.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackamanna Ter.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, new 9-room concrete, hollow tile dwelling; gas, electric light; hot water heat; hardwood floors, open fireplace, tubs; sanitary plumbing; river view; five minutes to station; lot 50x124; price $7,500; cash $1,500; also same style cottage, 7 rooms, $7,000. James L. Taylor, Agent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

If you cannot find what you want, do not be discouraged; send us the details of what you are looking for and what you can afford to pay; we wil' try to fill your order. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Sale or rent three beautifully located cottages, 9, 10, 13 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; stables; photos and information. J. C. Emory, Seaboard National Bank, New York, or on premises. Brokers recognized.

Tarrytown.—To rent, desirable house, block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, electricity; plans, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Nichols & Hobble | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage; lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Bungalow with 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, living and dining room, fireplace, &c.; garage with room for man; plot fronting on Sound and harbor shores and stone road; beautiful shade trees; $8,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; on large plot; wonderful view of country; 3 blocks from water, dock, and clubhouse; great boating, bathing, and fishing; $200 down, balance easy. B., Shore Front, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

ELMHURST.—Beautiful large house, with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 E. 32d St., City. Telephone 1838—Madison Sq.

Bungalow, near harbor, 5 rooms, bath; modern improvements; large veranda; 5 minutes from station; 50 minutes from city; $200 cash; balance, $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Far Rockaway.—2-story stucco bungalow; 12 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; completely furnished; large grounds; vegetable garden, garage; servant will remain if desired; rent $900 season responsible party. Address White, P. O. Box 145 Madison Square Station.

For Rent—Three months or longer, furnished house, on water front; 40 minutes New York; all improvements, open fireplaces, sun parlor, piazza. Sjogren, Ditmars Av., East Elmhurst. Phone 923M Newtown.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, two to six rooms, on Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, N. Y., by day, week, month; handy stopover for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR.—Furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, June-October; screened piazza; garage, garden; ten minutes' walk from Lackawanna station. Address X 235 Times Annex.

Gentleman's Country Residence.—18 rooms; furnished; improvements, garage; large, shady grounds; elevation; garden planted; mile station; $1,200 year. Pines, Stamford, Conn.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Peconic Bay, Southampton, L. I.—$800 cottage for rent for season. K 308 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Rent.—Six, 2 to 14 room cottages, $50 to $500; garages, motor boats, &c., if desired. For particulars, pictures, &c., address Geo. W. Fuller, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

Bloomfield, (Essex Av., 105.)—Seven rooms, bath; improvements; extra large lot; convenient to train, trolley, and school; fine location; rent, $32. Phone 3815 Beekman, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, near 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath,
for bachelor; furnished;
to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette,
nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up. | By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. |
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, costly furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

129th, West, and Convent Av., (St. Agnes.)—Well furnished seven-room apartment, 2 baths, elevator, telephone, electric vacuum cleaner, hardwood inlaid floors, piano, Victrola; Broadway Subway, Manhattan St. station; elevated 130th St.; sublet for Summer, $70 month, or six rooms, $60. Brougham, Apt. 1F. Telephone 8500 Morningside.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8547.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUDSON TOURING, 1912, fully equipped, $450; only used two Summers; running condition perfect; will give same demonstration as new car. See chauffeur, Fred Spencer, Bretton Hall Garage, 150 West 83d. House phone, 2823 Riverside.

HUPMOBILE 1913 touring car; just like new in both condition and appearance; thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUTOCAR TOURING, just like new in every respect, only run 3,700 miles; has every equipment; $350. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—1914 Ford delivery cars, like new; exceptional bargain. Lippard Stewart Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

Reos, 1912-1913-1914, with and without self-starters.
Reo Motor Car Company of 19 West 62d St.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter; BARGAIN.
Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Will sell 1915 Reo touring contract; sacrifice $150. 903 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Cole, 7-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN.
Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Reo Touring, 1914; like new, BARGAIN.
Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Beautiful limousine, Renault landaulet, Packard, latest model, for hire by month. Talot, 300 West 49th St. Bryant 7720.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Large five-passenger touring car for special or week-end trips; reasonable. Call Williams. Phone 429 Madison.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

For hire, 1915 Packards; day, week, or month. Wilmarth. Phone 7452 Plaza.

7-passenger Packard for hire by month, $350. Johnson, Riverside 3611.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Wanted—1914 seven-passenger Packard or Stevens, Stevens preferred. N 18 Times.

Automobile Repairing.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER.
525 West End Av. Tel. 5896 Schuyler. Handsomely, fully furnished seven-room apartment; three baths; piano; June to September.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT ABOVE Seventieth, furnished, 4-5 rooms, $45, couple; own silver, linen; immediate occupancy; Summer or longer. T 17 Times.

West End, (79th St.)—Beautifully, completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

3,495 Broadway.—Four-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, to sublet for three months, reasonable, with help services if desired. Apt. 73.

Four front rooms and bath, sublet furnished till Oct. 1; terms reasonable. 214 W. 110th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam. 3780 River, Apt. 82.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms, fifth floor, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Meek.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

180th St., 611 West.—Four rooms, completely furnished, $35; electric light and telephone; modern building. Apply on premises.

Sublet.—Furnished apartment, sunny three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Dearborn, Apartment 5-A, 350 West 55th St.

113th St., 622 West.—Six outside rooms on 7th floor; southern exposure and river view. May, Apartment No. 73.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

612 West 182d.—Five cool rooms; $40; references exchanged. Needham. Phone 1348 Audubon.

Attractively furnished six large rooms; piano. Apartment 43, 610 West 152d, (Riverside.)

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 W. 113th St.
$35, small apartment, 5 rooms, bath, up to date; elevator service day and night; phone each apartment; near Central Park, Morningside Park, Subway, elevated, cars, bus.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90.
POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

To Sublet.—Cheerful, sunny apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhod; concessions for the Summer; management of owner. "Antlers," 603 West 111th St.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

92d St., West, 251—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; bath, hot water, every convenience; $35.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 4 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Av.
Dean St., 1,303, near New York Av.
Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 3 and 5 rooms, $30-$44. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; excellent table; single rooms.

22D, 327 WEST, The Elm.—Telephone Chelsea 2554. Single, double rooms; table the best the market affords; references.

23D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; Park, "L"; board optional.

44TH, 260 WEST (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plans; bath; suites; table board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

58TH ST. 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

72D, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single rooms; superior table board.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select, cool double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; suitable gentleman; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

ELEGANT ROOMS; superior board; bath, shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th St.)—Corner front room, overlooking Drive; refined gentleman; breakfast. Apt. 3B. Phone 5368 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., (Lawrence Park.)—Opportunity for gentlemen to board in private family near station; references. S 143 Times.

Long Island.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.; nature's methods; interviews. Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

New Jersey.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D., L. & W. Station; gentlemen only; telephone 3430 M Orange. K 216 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; reasonable; Southerners accommodated.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Large, small rooms, exceptionally clean; well kept house; telephone.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

41ST, 369 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; private baths; reasonable; phone.

43D, 136 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; bath; telephone; private family; references. Sullivan.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms; parlor floor and one flight; all conveniences; kitchenette; Summer prices; French house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LADY residing two blocks east from park offers extra large room, suitable two, or wishes permanent person liking French cooking and conversation. S 70 Times.

MADISON AV., 278.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

11TH ST., 35 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Nice front room; hot and cold water; also small room.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; suitable two; running water; private; references.

12TH ST., 289 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms, $2 upward.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private; electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold running water; connecting bathroom; gentleman.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent location.

58TH, 329 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Large, small rooms; $3, $5, $7; telephone.

69TH, 1 WEST.
Two beautiful connecting rooms overlooking park; couple or two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; has to be seen to be appreciated; no other roomers; references.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—To sublet till Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished suite, two rooms and bath; now physician's office; reasonable; apply only at noon or 5 to 7. Doctor.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Absolutely clean, finely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; investigate.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well appointed; all conveniences; reference desired; gentleman.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small suite; corner house, parlor bedroom; Summer rates. Gilroy.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select room with private family; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms, adjoining bath; special rates.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, with private bath; near Subway and elevated.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; suitable for two; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, private baths; electricity; low Summer rates.

93D, 303 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 9095.

93D, 255 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with bath; private house; reasonable.

95TH ST., 330 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $4. Riverside 4529.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful room; gentleman; dressing room, bath; phone; $6.50; also large room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

111TH, 515 WEST.—Pleasant double high-class; elevator; business woman. Apt. 6.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

115TH ST., 410 WEST.—Private family; hot and cold water in room; shower. Sayers.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apartment 52.

119TH, 435 WEST, (Apart. 6F.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; piano; first-class house; Summer; very reasonable. Tel. John 3539.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, Columbia grounds, opposite; beautiful double room with kitchennette; single room also; roof garden; restaurant; Summer concessions. See Yetman.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; shower; Subway; car lines, refined.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; references.

123D, 530 WEST.—Bright, airy rooms; closets, lavatory, bath; gentleman; references. Robinson.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished; no children; private family; near Subway; must see to appreciate.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two very desirable, well ventilated rooms, adjoining bath, with shower; high class apartment; gentlemen; references; reasonable. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen. Wise.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room; bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Family stable, to be sold at a sacrifice; pair of fine bays, 16 hands high, waranted sound, kind, and true, with stylish victoria, (Studebaker,) harness, and liveries; will sell separately, if required; inspection solicited. Apply to M. M. Singer, 55 Liberty St., city. Tel. 1744 Cortlandt.

Dogs, Birds, and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Two imported German Shepherd dogs, (police dogs,) male and female; registered pedigrees; fine specimens; also registered male West Highland White terrier. J. R. Morris, Deerfield, Ill.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT.—Trained nurse, capable and trustworthy, desires position as attendant to adult or infant; willing to take institution work; can furnish A1 references. T 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; 8 years' manufacturing, factory experience; $15; references. H 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, ledger clerk; four years' experience; accurate, willing worker; references; $10-$12; age 19. K 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; one year's experience; neat, accurate; good worker; salary, $7. K 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. S 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; practical experience; industrious; $10. K 291 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Graduate nurse as companion or care of child over 6 years. Address Nurse, care Lavander, 1,777 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place excellent English nursery governess. Telephone between 11:30 and 2 o'clock Thursday, Spring 2066. 29 Washington Square.

GOVERNESS.—German, French, English branches; music; physical care. Berent, 333 West 23d.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED, DESIRES POSITION NURSE INVALID LADY; CITY OR COUNTRY; COUNTRY PREFERRED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. C. H., 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Hotel, clubs, apartments, care of linen; thoroughly experienced, reliable; best references. Mrs. S., 1,584 East 10th St., Brooklyn.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT.—Young woman, fond of children, wishes position, mother's assistant; small remuneration for refined home. A 138 Times Harlem.

NURSE.—Experience; hospital training; private nursing for 7 years; position with private family; good city references. A 299 Times.

NURSE.—A lady desires situation for very competent Swiss nurse. Telephone 2,129 Plaza. Address 125 East 60th St.

NURSE.—Young girl wishes position as nurse; willing and obliging; country preferred. McCusker, 747 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German, experienced, good sewer, desires position as nursery governess; highest city references. Governess, 235 East 60th St.

SECRETARY.—Position wanted as social secretary or companion by a young Englishwoman temporarily embarrassed by the war; speaks Spanish, French, and German; highly educated; has best English references. X 234 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, mature age, college education; takes dictation accurately; neat typist; good appearance; willing to work; Christian. Telephone Bedford 2842 J. Miss H., 361 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—7 years architectural engineering, real estate experience; possess initiative executive ability; conscientious, willing worker; a trial appreciated; highest credentials; age 23; $15; no agency. T 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary. — Christian; above average in intellect; six years' engineering, manufacturing experience; handle mail independently, intelligently; need employment; trial appreciated; $12. H 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, seeks permanency where competency, intelligence are mandatory; American, refined office assistant; will do utmost to please; $8. A 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, good English scholar; familiar with law, insurance, commercial work; excellent references; $15. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good grammarian; have brains, ability; master technicalities, grammatically; four years' mercantile experience; $10. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical experience; capable handling office details; exceptional references; salary, $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar with office detail; $10. K 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; conversant with office routine; A1 references; $15. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, 20, desires position in hospital, sanitarium, etc.; Christian. E. T., Box 89, 1,680 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, brainy, broad experience, seeks situation any capacity; $15. K 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eighteen months' experience; understands office work; references; $8. K 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law, mercantile experience; take rapid dictation; $10; American. K 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; three years' experience; rapid, accurate worker; $8. K 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated beginner; obliging; no clock watcher; $6-$8. T 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Dictaphone operator; 4 years' experience; best reference. T 8 Times.

WAITRESS.—A lady recommends excellent waitress. Phone 4308 Plaza. Call afternoons, 117 East 69th St.

WET NURSE.—A refined young lady desires position. Krokel, 57 West 106th.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Riverside 4375. Domestic Agency, 203 West 98th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

White, Southern colored, couples; institution nurses, attendants; male and female; city or country. Noel Agency, 77 W. 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKERS to make high-grade coats for infants and children. Zeno Co., 107 East 27th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SLIP COVER AND TABLE HANDS.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32nd St. Side.

MAGAZINE WRITER.—Business magazine editor requires services of young lady with some experience in writing, proofreading, &c.; submit sample of original composition; steady employment to the right person; salary $10 per week. T 2 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who has had experience in electrical office; state salary and full information. Address D 272 Times Downtown.

We still need one educated, refined woman for responsible position promising rapid advancement in salary to competent person. Call Thursday, F. H. Dike, 225 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, Manager, Correspondent, 38 years old, desires position; prefer small town or country estate; highest references. T 10 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ACCOUNTANT desires connections; excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy. H 365 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, Stenographer, (28,) ten years' experience; filled executive position; thoroughly familiar with modern accounting; references. Charles Gilbert, 1,270 New York Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) typist; office assistant; 2½ years' experience; reference. Maurice Feigenson, 3,394 Boulevard, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER.—27, TAKE TRIAL BALANCE; CAN OPERATE TYPEWRITER, UNDERSTANDS SHIPPING. T 12 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary, (30;) thoroughly experienced; first-class references. R 22 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; excellent ability; references. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or office assistant; age, 18; experience; reference; salary small. Room 22H, 220 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable, reliable; excellent ability. K 302 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Three years' experience office assistant, file clerk; thoroughly experienced office detail; refined American; $7. K 283 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—A lady highly recommends her butler; he would like to go with family to California; can valet and make himself generally useful. Call at present employer, 135 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—Excellent, Japanese, wishes position; experienced, recommended; $45 up. A., 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—28; single; 10 years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic; accustomed driving ladies and children; A1 references; honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 39 East 42d St., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 25, foreign and domestic cars, 8 years' experience, honest, obliging, seeks position; city or country. Columbus 6920. W. Newman, 320 West 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, single, wishes position; total abstainer; good repairer; references from eighteen months to four years. L. Turner, care Milton, 430 W. 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. S 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR seeks position; country experience; references; minor repairs. Kramer, 147 East 32d.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 31, seven years' experience; private or commercial; best of references. Theiss, 447 West 56th St.

CLEANING.—Vacuum cleaning; experienced cleaner; references; hour, day. Sutton, 118 West 136th St. Tel. 3328 Morningside.

COACHMAN. — Single; thoroughly competent; with private family; go anywhere; generally useful; personal references. Cushin, 238 West 67th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Technical; ten years experience; expert letterer, mechanical and electrical designing experience; exceptional reference. Draughtsman, 520 East 157th St.

GARDENER, American, single, (31,) fully competent all branches of gardening; best references as to character and ability. G. L., 16 Sackett St., Corona, L. I.

INSTRUCTOR, &c.—Position as athletic instructor or to care for children; best references; good appearance; go anywhere. S 170 Times.

MAIL SALES MANAGER, now making good with cotton converter selling department stores, seeks opportunity to install department for firm in same or kindred line; competent to prepare mailing lists, advertising copy, follow-up and correspondence; well educated; 34 years old; experienced in advertising and selling. W. B., 141 Times Downtown.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European; at residence. Phone, write for appointments, 12-1 P. M., F. Fues, 7 West 63d St. Telephone 3953 Columbus.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—First-class view photographer, wide experience in artistic work and news photography, is looking for position with a good firm. T 14 Times.

POSITION wanted by experienced, all-around man as building Superintendent or similar capacity; 10 years with present company; best of references. Address A. M., P. O. Box 1,203, Hartford, Conn.

SALES AND EXPORT MANAGER.
Executive, aged 28 years, wide manufacturing and business experience; speaks thoroughly English, German, French, Spanish; willing to travel; A1 references. T 5 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman; excellent business address, wants position; salary and commission; references as to ability, character. T 9 Times.

SALESMAN.—28, energetic and experienced of character and ability, desires position with reliable concern. T 15 Times.

SALESMAN desires side line dresses for N. Y. and Pennsylvania States. S 169 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. K 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Familiar with bookkeeping; practical and varied experience; educated American; good address; $10. K 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good knowledge bookkeeping; willing; best references; $12 to start. G. O., 2,960 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, quick, accurate, desires position; best references. K 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take dictation rapidly; type neat, accurate letters; work hard; $8. Eugene Meyle, 224 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia graduate, high school teacher, desires Summer tutoring; all subjects. K 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, white, American, single, desires position with Winton owner; five years' experience on these models; country preferred; own repairs; capable, temperate, and intelligent; satisfactory references; moderate compensation. J. A. Delany, 4 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) one year of college work, 2½ years' experience office detail and salesmanship, desires position with old-established firm; willing to invest; references furnished. S 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, graduate, neat appearance, correspondent, operate typewriter, trustworthy, desires position; small salary; best references. Ambitious. T 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; salary $11. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of Stuyvesant High School, desires position with advancement. Ambitious, 100 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position where technical education will be of value; best references. T 13 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) energetic, conscientious worker, best references, desires position. S 176 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted on a weekly publication; must be experienced; liberal commission; no drawing account; opportunity to make big money. X 238 Times Annex.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN about 17 years of age wanted in busy law office. K 305 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, COOK.—Colored man and wife; private family hotel, Staten Island; good home and wages; references required. K 312 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanician for New Jersey; must have long experience, preferably on French cars; single or married; without children; good lasting position; only answers with full particulars and references extending over at least eight years considered. Address L. L. S., P. O. Box 1,498.

CLERK and stenographer for golf club; Britisher preferred; room and board at club; good references essential. K 307 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced stock room; good opportunity for right man; give particulars and salary expected. X 228 Times.

COOK.—Wanted, a good Japanese cook for a small family in Maryland country home, half an hour outside of Baltimore; willing to pay good wages. Address, stating qualifications and references, Stuart Olivier, 1,631 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST Diamond brooch, Sunday, 86th St., between Madison and 3d Avs., or 3d Av. to 84th St. "L" station, or South Ferry train; liberal reward if returned. J. F. S., 350 Broadway, Room 722.

LOST—Monday afternoon, small diamond heart, one large diamond in centre, border of small stones, platinum setting; sentimental value; reward. Return Lockwood, 230 West 59th St.

LOST—On Subway, between Times Square and 14th St., evening May 11, gold hunting case split-second Lecoultre watch No. 3,116; liberal reward. T 7 Times.

LOST—Black fur Neckpiece, Sunday afternoon, on or near White Plains Road, Bronxville to Scarsdale; reward. W. D. Libbey, Bronxville.

LOST—Reward for return diamond, pansy pin, neighborhood 157th St. and Broadway. Inquire Room 910, 5 Beekman St.

LOST—Lavalliere containing five stones, platinum; reward. R. Weill, 166 Keap St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; monogram "E. D. H."; reward. Charlotte Bodkin Co., 8 West 45th St.

LOST—Diamond sapphire pin, 81st to 94th, West End; reward. Marquis, 319 W. 94th.

$150 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of a platinum brooch set with diamonds and emeralds; the centre of this brooch was composed of a reversible piece, on one side of which was diamonds and on the other emeralds; lost April 30, 1915, between 40 West 57th St. and Stern Brothers, 6th Av. and 42d St., New York City. Return to Charlton & Co., Jewelers, 634 5th Av., New York.

Found.

FOUND—May 10, on 4th Av., gentleman's watch; identification necessary. 44 East 23d St., Room 1,102.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR ADOPTION.—Attractive baby girl, in good health; well bred. Gentlewoman, H 363 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN SELLING ITS WELL-KNOWN PRODUCT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, USING RESIDENT SALESMEN, TRAVELERS AND MAIL ORDER; MUST BE MAN OF REAL ABILITY, THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST, AND ABLE TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT, WHICH WILL BE SAFEGUARDED; WE EXTEND AND RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING MOST CAREFUL INVESTIGATION; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. N 10 TIMES.

For Sale—To close estate, established and successful department store in the best city of the South, doing cash business over $100,000 per annum; excellent opportunity for popular-price department store man; stock clear and bought within twelve months. Address, or call upon for personal interview, 6 P. M., H. M. Cotten, care Cohen's Advertising, 63 Bleecker.

A REMARKABLE BARGAIN.
Wholesale novelty business, showing large profits after all expenses have been deducted, for sale cheap because of ill-health of partners; will deal only with principals; investigation solicited. M 17 Times.

Moving-picture theatre for lease, 600 seats, with airdrome; reasonable rent; thickly populated neighborhood. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

OFFER $10,000, WITH SERVICES.
Experienced merchant will invest in successful business; confidential. Z 350 Times Annex.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J., FOR LEASE;
FULLY FURNISHED; NOW OPEN.

Wanted—Electrician to take half interest in established business; small investment. Inquire Adams, 158 West 30th St.

Manufacturing business, profitable, sound, wishes active outside partner; investment required. X 208 Times Annex.

A1 office man with $1,500, join party equal amount, buy excellent business. D 273 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, good paying, half interest for sale. Theatre, 254 West 116th.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

Business Loans.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers', wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. Wolf, 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1,029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Balsam Pillows.
Sizes 16 by 16, $2.50.
Sizes 16 by 8, $1.25.
Postage Prepaid.
Address Mrs. L. P. Strack, Gabriels, N. Y.

Four large mirrors, splendid condition. Call, 10 to 1, Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. }
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } TEL. 5408
319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St. } FRANKLIN.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. }
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER.—Capable, experienced on fancy linens; one previously connected with large house; good references; state particulars. Write Fix Mfg., 138 West 22d St.

MANAGER WANTED.

Experienced to take complete charge of established department store doing successful business in Norfolk, Va.; amount of business exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum; only those capable from successful records of buying the merchandise and supervising financial management need apply; call between 12 and 2 P. M. and 6 and 6:30 P. M. at
COHEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY,
63 Bleecker Street, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a high-grade salesman with a clientele of tire users to sell high-grade tires on a commission basis, representing high-grade manufacturer's product; man that is willing to produce and earn at least $5,000 per annum; exceptional opportunity for man of quality, ambitious and willing to work. N 16 Times.

SALESMEN.—If you have absolute faith in the merits of The International Correspondence Schools and believe you have the ability to sell courses, and you are willing to work hard to make money, call after 5 o'clock. Advance against commission. Room 307, Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN (with industrial insurance experience preferred) to sell monthly premium health and accident policies; also an assistant manager wanted; salary and commission. Call Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN visiting drug, department stores; fine selling proposition, New York, Brooklyn, &c.; drawing account against commission. S 177 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to handle side line ladies' belts on commission. S 174 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

Men, write for free booklet, MECHANICAL DENTISTRY taught any hour, day or night; no book study; easy payments.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
(First and Greatest). 27 W. 45th St.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Great demand for mechanical dentists.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
EST. 1892. Now in New Bldg., 15 W. 44th.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

HAD FIXED RATES FOR GANG RAIDS

Leader Charged $150 for Wrecking Small Shops, While 'Knockouts' Cost $200.

MAIMING CAME HIGHER

For Lopping Off an Ear Labor Heads Paid $600 — Women and Men Got Equal Pay, Fein Says.

As a result of the long confession made in the Tombs by Benjamin Fein, known on the east side as "Dopey Benny," the gang leader, the police were able to make public last night, the schedule of pay for which the gunmen would commit murder, wreck manufacturing plants, maim workmen who had offended union leaders, and terrorize by shoting, any person objectionable to the union officials.

The price for raiding and wrecking a small manufacturing plant of a shirtwaist manufacturer was $150, "Dopey Benny" at this figure to provide all the gangsters necessary to compiete the job.

The price fgor raiding and wrecking the largest of the shops in the clothing and needle trades, was $600.

For shooting a man in the leg or the arm, or "clipping his ear off"—a favorite device for intimidation employed by the gangsters, the prce ranged from $60 to $00, according to the importance of the man shot or maimed.

For invading a factory for the purpose of throwing an objectionable manager or foreman down an elevator shaft or breaking his arm or thumb the price was $200.

For a "complete knock-out" of any individual of ordinary importance the price was $200.

Gang Leader Got $10,000 a Year.

The revenue of the chief gangster through these activities amounted to more than $10,000 a year. When Monk Eastman first began to hire out thugs to the labor unions the price for gangsters was $7.50 a day, with $10 a day for the head of the gang. "Dopey Benny" improved on this plan by adopting a "contract system" in which he engaged personally to do any strong-arm work required at a fixed price and paid his gangsters whatever he desired to.

The police found also that the principle of equal pay for equal work prevailed among the gansters without distinction as to sex. When he hired strong-arm women, of whom he kept a squad constantly on duty, Fein paid them $7.50 a day, which was the same price he paid his men. He used the women to invade shops where it would not look well for men to knock down forewomen. He armed the women with umbrellas weighted down with lead slugs and with long hatpins.

The District Attorney announced last night that Miss Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, was entitled more than any other person, to the credit for the roundup of east side gang leaders and of the labor union officials who hired them to attack and even to murder prsons whom they wished to "discipline." The special squad of policemen working on the case under command of Deputy Commissioner Frank Lord and Detectives Henry Jessop and Clinton Wood, arrested five labor leaders, prominent on the east side, yesterday. It was said that the police had found nearly all of the twenty-three labor union officials and eleven gangsters indicted on Tuesday and that those still at large would be arrested today.

Miss Wald Started Inquiry.

The District Attorney, in telling of Miss Wald's part in the investigation, said:

"Everywhere we turned we found conditions much worse than Miss Wald had pictured them. She called to our attention evidence brought to her by Max Sulkees, Secretary of a new union formed by men who had left the cloak and suit makers' organization. He asserted that gunmen were employed to intimidate members of his union. It was this evidence that led eventually to the indictment of twenty-three labor union leaders and eleven gangsters."

A reporter for an east side newspaper asked District Attorney Perkins if it was not true that Max Sulkess, Secretary of the new union, was in fact a private detective employed by manufacturers to investigate the conduct of union leaders. Mr. Perkins said that his investigation had shown that this was true, but he asserted that all Sulkess's allegations had been corroborated fully by disinterested persons before the arrest of union officials was ordered.

A condensed version of the confession of "Dopey Benny" Fein, which was given out by Mr. Perkins, was a complete history of gang life in New York from the days of "Monk" Eastman, "Kid" Twist, and "Big Jack" Zelig, down to the day when Fein wrested the leadership from "Joe the Greaser," and put all his resources at the command of labor union officials.

Both District Attorney Perkins and Assistant District Attorney Breckeridge, who came in contact with Fein while he was making his long confession, said that seemingly the gang leader had standards of a sort, for they found evidence that employers had twice offered him $15,000 to stop his acitvities. Both of these offers, Fein asserted, and the employers who made the offers admitted, were rejected by the gang leader.

Fein Wouldn't Take a Bribe.

"The man really had a conviction," said Mr. Breckenridge, "that he was helping along in his own way a cause in which he believed. Hex would talk to me with glowing eyes of the way he turned down offers to guard the shops of employers from raids by other gangsters. He was willing to hire out as a raider of the shops of these employers at a much lower figure than he had been offered to guard them. He tried to convince me that he would have made the raids for the union leaders for nothing, except that he found it so easy to get pay for them."

Monk Eastman, according to Fein, was the first of the gangsters to exploit the labor field for the gangsters. That was eighteen years ago, and Eastman broke away from the previous gangster practice of working mostly as lookout men for gambling houses. Fein seized the gang leadership after Jack Zelig was killed in 1913 and developed the present system. He laid out the city in districts on exactly the plan of the police precincts. He formed combinations with the Hudson Duster gang on the lower west side and the car barn gang and the gas house bang further uptown.

Under the district system, each gang was to solicit all the business it could get in its own territory, but it must never execute any job outside of the district in which its members lived. When he obtained contracts to wreck shops or maim individuals outside of his own district, which was from Fourteenth Street to the Battery, east of Broadway, Fein turned the job over to some other gang. In return, he would do any job for which a contract was obtained by a gang outside of his district if the work lay in his territory.

There was a sort of a clearing-house arrangement by which cash transactions were avoided between the different gangs. Each gang did the work consigned it by some other gang as a return courtesy for having its own jobs outside of its district attended to. Here is Fein's confession as condensced by District Attorney Perkins.

"Dopey Benny's" Confession.

"Why I am called Dopey Benny I don't know as I never have used dope. I got the title as a nick-name years ago. My first job as a gangster for hire was to go to a shop and beat up some workmen there. The man that employed me, a union official, offered to pay me 100 for my work and $10 for each of the men I hired. I planned the job and then told my employer that it would take more men than he figured on and I would not touch it under $600. He agreed. I got my men together, divided them into squads, and passed out pieces of gas pipe and clubs to them. We met the workmen we were after as they came from work and beat them up. I didn't want to mix up in the work myself then and I kept out of it, but I was where I could watch my men work. The man who employed me said he liked the job fine, and paid me $500 as a bonus. That started me at my work.

"That same night as I was going along the street, I heard some shooting. I turned to see what it was about and saw men shooting at me. They got me twice in the leg. I found who it was shot me but I was never able to get even. It was for doing the job I had done that day.

"I was always busy after that, as I got a reputation for doing a good job. A man who had somebody in view whom he wanted beaten up would take me where I could see him. I would then wait at a place I knew the man would come to, and I would beat him up.

"Those were the individual jobs. I got in a fight in 1912 and was stabbed in the stomach. I was rushed to St. Mark's Hospital, where they operated on me, and I had to stay there laid up for ten days. The job I was doing when I got stabbed brought me only $100, and the hospital charged me $150, so I was $50 out besides loss of time. It was four months before I was well enough to do any more work. We got after a lot of colored girls in November, 1912, who had been hired to do work in place of white girls. They all had police whistles, which they blew, and that scared us off. Another time girls who had been handed out police whistles blew them and brought the police before I could get away. I was caught and got thirty days. All the time I was serving the thirty days my wages went on, according to my contract, at $15 a day.

Got His Pay While in Jail.

"I did a job in Brooklyn smashing up a factory, and somebody smashed my nose with an inkwell. I got $150 for doing the job and $30 to pay for having my nose fixed up. In January, 1914, I was convicted of assault and got five years in State's prison, but good lawyers were hired for me, and the decision was reversed in the higher courts and I got out. All the time I spent in prison I was kept on the payroll at $25 a week.

"I went back to Brooklyn under orders to do the best job I ever had done—to smash everything in the place and beat everybody up. I watched my men go inside, and then I went to a street stand and bought a package of cigarettes. I heard an awful din and saw people jumping out of the windows and screaming on the fire escapes.

"I just kept on smoking a cigarette as the people ran by me, revolver shots from my men popping out to keep them on the run. I went to a corner drug store and telephoned my employer that everything was O. K. He told me afterward it was the best job he ever saw done.

Hated to Attack a Lady.

"One job concerned a forelady in an underwear shop. My employer said to me: 'The forelady in that shop knows the boss too well. He tells her everything. She has to get a good licking, and the best thing for you to do is to get somebody to throw her down cellar. I am going to give you a girl to point her out to you.' I didn't want to do the job as I didn't want to throw a woman down cellar. I pictured my own sister in that position. He said, 'You will never get any more work if you don't do it,' and he kept pestering me till I consented. We followed the woman till she was passing a saloon with an open cellar door. We threw her down the open cellar and got away. She screamed and a lot of people came who took her to a drug store. I got $50 for that job.

"My employer warned me never to take the elevator on going upstairs to do a job in a loft building, as the elevator man might be able to identify me and testify against me. My men went up in a loft and cleaned it out, and I was watching from across the street. I saw a man we were after who got so scared he jumped out of the second-story windown and lit right on top of a woman who was sitting on the stoop on the ground floor. I got arrested in 1913, but I jumped my bail, as I heard Magistrate Appletn was going to send me away for six months to the workhouse. I stayed away all Summer, and when I came back and surrendered I was fined $5 and let off.

"I never told anything about my employers and who they were until they 'double-crossed' me at the time of my arrest by not getting bail for me. I made up my mind that with me risking my neck all the time, that for double-crossing me I would tell the District Attorney everything I knew about them."

Labor Leader Put on Trial.

Samuel Dudeck, ex-walking delegate of Bakers' Union 305, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on a charge of extortion. He was the first of the labor leaders to be indicted as a result of the confession made by Fein. Dudeck repudiated a "confession" he was alleged to have made to Assistant District Attorney Breckenridge, saying that he made the alleged confession to "get even" with other labor leaders. The cas is expeced to reach th jury today.

Abraham Baroff, manager of the Waistmakers and Dressmakers' Union, was arrested at the headquarters of the union, 16 West Twenty-first Street, yesterday. Max Kazimirsky, business agent for the United Hebrew Trades, was arrested at the offiee of that organization at 175 East Broadway on a charge of assault. It was alleged that he had charge of pickets who were sent out in strikes, one kind to do peaceful picketing, another to annoy strikebreakers, and a third group composed of gangsters who were hired to commit assaults.

Nine of the men arrested on Tuesday night as a result of Fein's confession were arraigned before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions and were held for trial in General Sessionns under bail of from $2,000 to $5,000. They were Julius Woolf, Jacob Halpern, Samuel Lefkowitz, Samuel Schorer, Philip Gossin, Harry Kleeman, William Tromofsky, Morris Goldberg, and Samuel Shore.

Word was received by the District Attorney that members of the unions composing the United Hebrew Trades had raised a defense fund of $125,000 by voluntary assessments, in anticipation of the arrest of the union officials.

Abraham Cahan, managing editor of the Jewish Daily Forward said yesterday that the arrest of the Jewish labor leaders proved the statement of President Gregory of the American Bar Association that workingmen could not get justice in the courts. Both Mr. Cahan and Secretary A. I. Shiplikoff of the United Hebrew Trades, said it was notorious in the East Side that employers had hired gangsters during strikes and that they were astonished at the inability of District Attorney Perkins to find any guilty employers.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Patrolmen Frank J. Gaetje and William Peterson were placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions on a charge of assault and battery made on Prosecutor's Detective Joseph Duucker.

NEWARK.—Referee Samuel Kalisch, Jr., has filed a report recommending a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Edna Carola Johnson of Bradley Beach. Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Fleischman of New York, said her husband, Ernest Le Roy Johnson, never supported her.

NEWARK.—Michael Toth, a Hungarian, who was arrested Tuesday night on the Plank Road while "beating" a ride from New York on an express wagon driven by Leonard Forden of this city, is held by the police for investigation. Forden alleged Toth attempted to attack him, but Toth denied that.

MONTCLAIR.—Dr. Charles S. Mills, pastor of the First Congregational Church, announced yesterday that $11,000 had been contributed toward the erection of the Bradford memorial tower on the new $250,000 church. The cornerstone will be laid next Tuesday.

KEANSBURG.—The Grand Jury will be asked to investigate the election which was held here Tuesday with a view of ascertaining whether some sixty votes which were cast were legally cast. Both sides brought in Summer residents who live in New York, Newark, Jersey City, and elsewhere in the Winter. They alleged their right to vote here.

NEWTON.—The body of four-year-old John Berisco of Franklin Junction was recovered from the Walkill Creek there yesterday. He was drowned yesterday afternoon while playing about the creek with a dozen other boys.

FREEHOLD.—Williamm Acker, who on Feb. 16 eloped with Miss Josephine Welte, a school teacher, and who was convicted for deserting his wife, failed to appear before Judge Lawrence for sentence yesterday. His bail will be forfeited.

WOODS RELATES HOW THE GUNMAN IS USED

Tells Industrial Commission That Gunwomen Sometimes Work in Strikes.

W. D. HAYWOOD'S 'DREAM'

When Workingmen Possess Machinery of Production, He Says, New York Will Be Torn Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York made a statement that made the members of the Industrial Commission sit up today when he appeared before them. Not only gunmen, but gunwomen, he said, had been used in strikes where women workers were involved.

"The use of gunmen," said the Commissioner, "is not distinctly caused by the labor conditions that exist today, but is simply an incident in criminal life produced by the existence in a great city of the gangster. Gunmen are not directly engaged and employed by employers on the one hand, or by labor officials on the other, but are utilized as an agency in certain situations and for peculiar work by detective organizations that secure retainers from the principals of a strike on one side or the other.

"Our present industrial system should not be charged with producing gunmen as an institution. The New York gunhan is a distinct product of the criminal phenomena of the great city. He is an undiluted menace to the body politic. He is used for all sorts of criminal employment. He is used as a repeater at elections, a capper for gamblers, a salesman of habit-forming drugs, and as a runner for places of vice."

Chairman Walsh asked if gunmen from New York had been made use of in industrial disputes outside of New York City. Commissioner Woods said that he had no definite information as to that, but knew that New York gunmen had been taken to Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The operations of the use of gunmen, brought out in the confession of "Dopey Benny," were referred to by the Commissioner, who said that the investigation of these gangsters had resulted in the return of twelve indictments against union representatives in New York.

"This investigation has shown," said the Police Commissioner, "a large employment of gunmen by strikers and a somewhat less employment of them by employers when involved in labor disputes. The employers usually get them by going to private detective agencies that have a number of gangsters at their command."

The New York police, the Commissioner said, were earnest and vigorous iln their efforts to protect the individual freedom of laboring men, and picketing, free speech, and free assemblage are recognized as constitutional rights so long as there is no violation of personal rights or of public police regulations. So far as this phase of the labor question was concerned, he thought there had been a reform accomplished since he became Commissioner.

W. D. Haywood, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, was before the commission for several hours and made a picturesque and entertaining witness. He first recited briefly the character of the strikes in which his organization had been interested, and then exchanged views with members of the commission in regard to the general principles involved, from his point of view, in the struggle of labor to get its place.

"I do not agree," said the witness, "that there is an identity of interest between the capitalist and the workingman. It is a class struggle in which the man who works is on one side and Rockefeller, Morgan and their stockholders are on the other. It is the inevitable battle for the means of life which capital now controls—the whole machinery of production. We look upon piled up dividends as unpaid labor, and that the machinery and property of production belongs to the workers who, in time, will take over what is theirs. It will not come by political action, because the workers are not versed in the political game. Their life is all in their industry, and furthermore the workers are in a minority."

When questioned by Commissioner Weinstock, Mr. Haywood said that John D. Rockefeller had no God-given or man-made right to the mines of Colorado. His dream of the social era when the workingman would possess the machinery of production, he said, might come in a night, for who could have seen the interruption last August of the peace of the world and the awful scenes that have followed, with half the world murdering one another?

"When the time comes we shall have no use for the large cities," said Haywood. "New York will be torn down or left as a monument to the folly of man. Our people will choose to live in communities devoted to their special industries, with small, well-kept and sanitary cities of perhaps 50,000 people."

Toward the end of his testimony Haywood described himself as a parasite, as he was not a producer, and said he would like to go back to the mines and have his day's wages represent its social value in the community.

Professor Henry R. Seager of Columbia University urged in his statement to the commission the creation of a permanent industrial commission where the complaints and the facts of labor interests could be heard. Through it, he believed, all the rights of the workingmen of the country might be safeguarded, and ultimately the conflict between capital and labor find an adjustment.

S. S. Gregory, in concluding his statement, begun yesterday, took positive ground in favor of a Federal Incorporation act as a necessity before the wrongs of the workingman could be corrected. By nationalizing all large corporations that employ labor conditions of labor could be regulated and illegal acts prevented.

One of Gondorf Gang Sentenced.

James M. Dawsing, 61 years old, an asociate of Charles Gondarf in the fake wiretapping swindles, was sentenced to Sing Sing for not less than one year nor more than five years by Judge Swann in General Sessions after he had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree. The charge grew out of the swindling of Kirby C. Sudbury, of Wilmington, N. C., of $7,200. Dawsing was a "steerer" for the Gondorf gang. Frederick Gondorf, a brother of Charles, will be tried in this court this week for swindling William P. Davis, of Absecom, N. J., out of $8,000.

CONVICTS VOTE DOWN BILL CUTTING TERMS

Tell Warden Osborne to Oppose Measure Passed Through a Trick.

SIGN OF A NEW SPIRIT

Prison Reformer Defends His Course in a Discussion Before Economic Club.

Several hundred members of the Economic Club, after a dinner at the Astor last night, heard Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University, and Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Reformatory, discuss the best method of administering a prison. Mr. Osborne told of his success in changing the attitude of prisoners and cited the case of a man who through influence, had himself transferred from Dannemora to Sing Sing with the express object as he admitted later, of escaping.

"To me," said Mr. Osborne, "it looks as if it would be a tolerably simple matter to escape from Sing Sing, and I don't suppose he'd have much trouble, but after he'd been there a while, he said that he didn't want to escape. Not because of the movies and baseball, but because he was getting pleasure out of the expansion of his own nature."

Mr. Osborne disclaimed responsibility for what he called the "sentimental gush" that has been printed about Sing Sing, and reminded his hearers that his job as Warden was to promote the safety of society. But he said he thought this could best be done by keeping dangerous men locked up and by trying to make them useful citizens. He declared that the indeterminate sentence was an absolute necessity in prison reform, opposed the suggestion of Dr. Moore that more should be done for the prisoners, and said that the main thing was to make the inmates do something for themselves.

"If there is a proper system in the prison," he asserted, "we won't need agencies to aid the prisoners after they get out."

"To show you," he said, "what they think of the new system, last Saturday night I told the boys of the trick by which the Legislature had ben induced to pass the law cutting all sentences in half, and asked them if I should support it or not before the Governor. Notwithstanding the fact that it meant a personal benefit to every one of them, they voted by an enormous majority that I should not support a bill that I thought was wrong."

Mr. Osborne also put in a strong appeal for the institution of the prison farm system and a token currency.

Dr. Moore said that prison reform was not a material, but a moral problem and that too much attention had been devoted to improved equipment by contrast with getting a better type of men.

"Clean up the homes of your inmates," he advised. "It is often necessary to severe the home connections when prisoners are paroled; and I think there should be a law that men on parole must have a license before they can get a drink."

Professor Kirchwey made a general attack on American prison systems, which he said unfitted the men for a life of freedom no matter how enlightened and well-meaning the wardens in charge.

The club re-elected William R. Willcox as President and Frank A. Vanderlip and George B. Cortelyou as Vice Presidents. Daniel Guggenheim, Alexander J. Hemphill, Cornelius A. Pugsley, Daniel Willard, and Rush Taggart were the new members chosen on the Executive Committee.

LAUD WHITMAN; HIT TRAVIS.

Civil Service Reform Association Likes New State Board.

Praise of Governor Whitman for his efforts on behalf of civil service reform, and commendation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for much constructive work that overbalanced "some serious abuses and mistakes of judgment in the administration of the law," are expressed in the annual report of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, submitted at its annual meeting last night at the City Club. The report was read by Nelson S. Spencer, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Of Contoller Travis the report says:

"During the last campaign Senator Eugene M. Travis, candidate for Controller, on the Republican ticket, assailed his opponent, William Sohmer, because he had filled a large number of exempt places with Tammany appointees. On exaination of the appointments made since Jan. 1, shows that instead of giving ten places to Murphy he has turned over his office to the Republican organization.

"The records of his appointees show that Mr. Travis's pre-election statements were hypocrisy."

Everett P. Wheeler, President of the association, referring to the work of the Municipal Civil ServiceA ssociation, said its enemies had done a great service by pointing out errors. Samuel H. Ordway, President of the State Civil Service Commission, outlined the re-constructive work of that board and told of many amusing incidents in connection with that work.

PROTECTORY BOYS ESCAPE.

Kearny Police Catch Six of the Seven Who Dropped from Windows.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., May 12.Attendants at the Arlington Protectory found at about 4 o'clock this morning one dormitory on the third floor empty of its seven occupants and their bed sheets knotted together and hanging from a pipe to the ground. At 5 o'cliock Sergeant Bell and Policeman Hillock of Kearny ran across four boys walking together in the vicinity of North Arlington and halted them by firing into the air. They said they were John O'Gara, 19 years old; Patrick Kennedy, 21 years old; James McDowell, 16 years old, and John Hooks, 18 years old. They admitted that they had escaped from the protectory, and disagreed as to the ringleader.

James Kelly, 18 years old, another of the escaping youths, was caught later by Policeman Holt in Arlington. Henry Weller, 18 years old, and John McNally, 20 years old, were chased in an automobile by Lieutenant Oliver, but they escaped across the Erie Railroad bridge. Later Weller was arrested in Jersey City. Late to-night McNally was the only one at large.

FALLS OVER FOOT OF MURDERED GIRL

Jersey Man Finds Body in a Shallow Grave in Woods Near Rochelle Park.

HATCHET LYING NEAR BY

Young Woman Probably Lured from New York—Discovery Revives Story of Dorothy Arnold.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, May 12.—Samuel Vreeland, of Rochelle Park, fell over a woman's shoe in Johnson's Woods, just off Rochelle Avenue, early this mornin. The shoe dropped from the skeleton of a foot and, after Vreeland had notified the authorities, the skeleton of a woman was disclosed buried in a shallow grave. Instantly the report was circulated that it was the skeleton of Dorothy Arnold who disappeared on December 12, 1910, though apparently the only reason for thinking this was that Miss Arnold had never been found and so might as likely as not be dead. The police put no faith in this theory but, as a matter of form, notified the Arnold family in New York, so that a representative might see the body tomorrow.

From the condition of the teeth, County Physician W. E. Ogden decided that the woman had been young, and other testimony showed that she must have been about five feet three inches in hight, with rather broad shoulders and an abundance of lark brown hair. She wore a black silk skirt and waist, patent leather pumps about 3½ or 4 D in size, black silk stockings, a thin ndershirt, white corset cover and white petticoat. Miss Arnold was an inch taller, though her hair was about the same and she wore a blue serge tailor-made suit.

Dr. Ogden said there was no doubt the girl had been murdered. The skull was crushed in on the left side and about 200 feet away was found a hatchet to which a few dark brown hairs clung and which was stained. Between it and the grave was found a piece of the girl's skirt which had caught on a bush.

The body lay face downward in a shallow trench. Only the legs from hip to knee were thoroughly covered and there was every indication that the body had been buried in haste and the work abandoned before completion.

Johnson's Woods are a little less than a mile north of the Hudson River trolley tracks and the authorities believe the woman was lured to her death, perhaps from New York. The trolley lines run from New York to Paterson, and the nearest house to the place the body was found is 500 yards away.

When a TIMES reporter told Francis R. Arnold, father of Dorothy Arnold, of the Hackensack report, at his home, 108 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night, Mr. Arnold said that he did not think there was any possibility that the young woman whose skeleton had been found was his daughter. "There is nothing in the description to make me believe that it was she," he concluded.

Movie Producer Sent to Prison.

James Kalnay, 25 years old, a moving picture producer, of 50 West 111th Street, was sent to the penitentiary for six months yesterday by Justices Russell, Kernochan and Herrman on a charge of defrauding persons who wished to become moving picture stars. Kalnay promised to get positions for persons who paid him to train them, but after they had paid him they did not get the positions. Leo Gilman, of 138 West Forty-ninth Street, was the complainant against Kalnay.

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Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:25. LAST 5 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

GAIETY B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

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HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. LAST 4 TIMES THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.). & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TODAY, 25 & 50c. Van den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "IL TROVATORE" Next Week—"THE MIKADO."

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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. MARY PICKFORD in FANCHON the Cricket. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next W'k, Elsie Janis, 'Betty in Search of Thrill'

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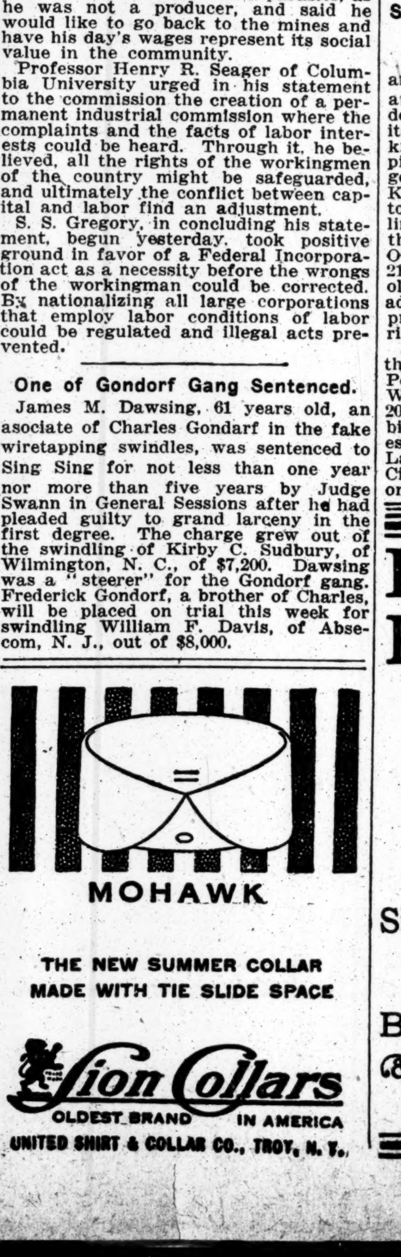
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